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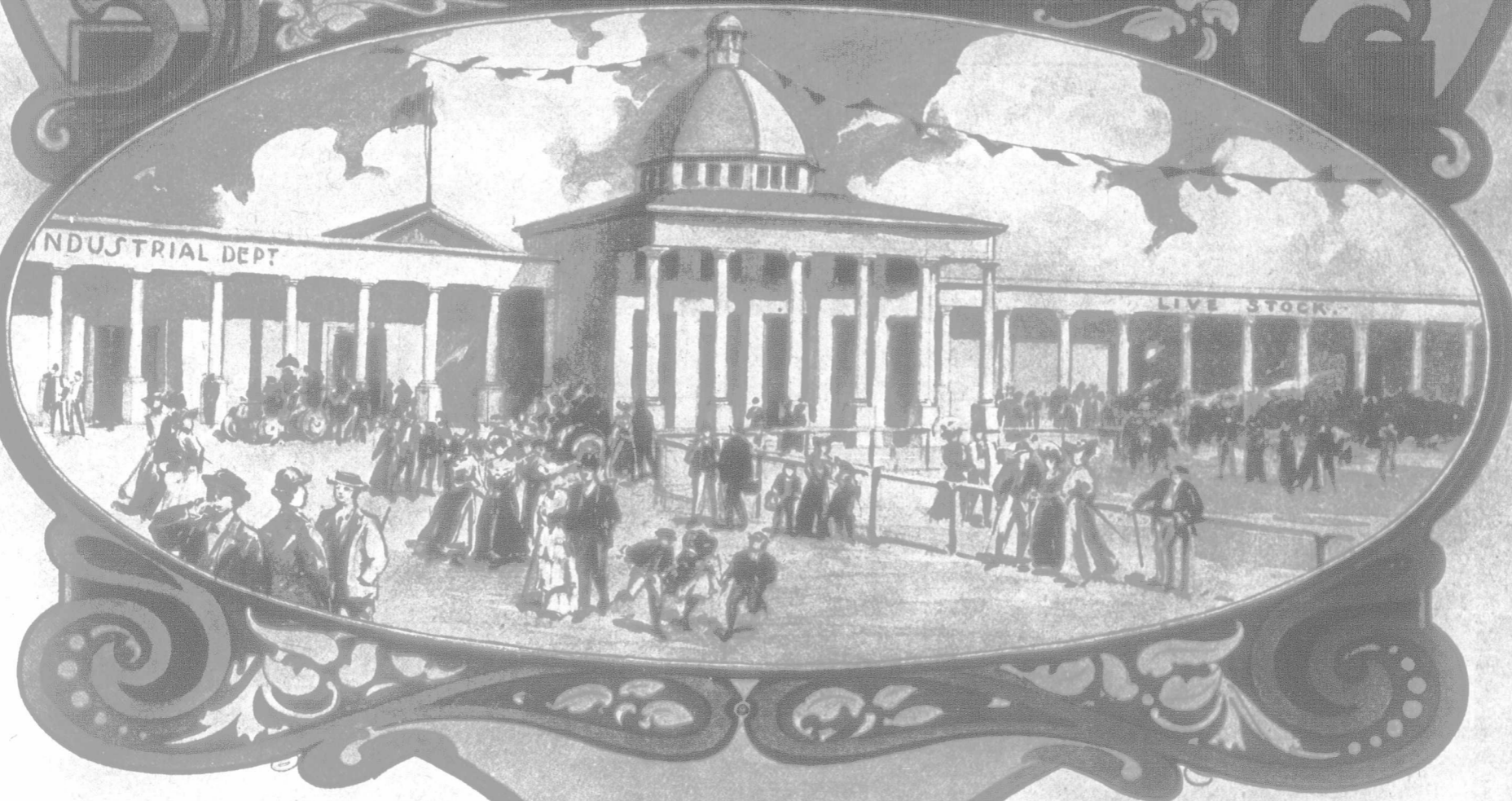
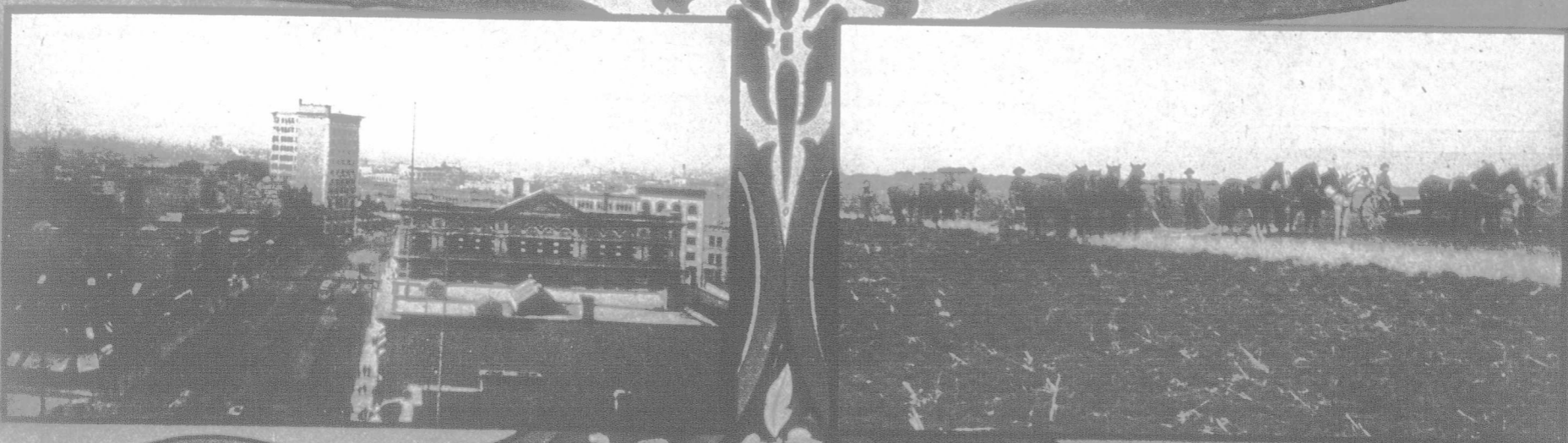
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RT-SHAPED  
of Rhinestones.  
ly 75 cents.  
in the West.

TY CO.,  
e., Winnipeg.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine



Western Canada's  
GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION  
WINNIPEG MAN

JULY 29<sup>TH</sup> TO

JULY 28<sup>TH</sup> 1905

# Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

## JULY 20th to 28th, 1905

A revelation  
of the possi-  
bilities of the  
Wondrous  
West

**\$50,000**  
IN PRIZES AND  
ATTRACTIONS

Special rates on all  
lines of travel.  
Seven days' splendid  
racing.  
Unparalleled Attrac-  
tions.  
The best holiday out-  
ing of the year.

The Best that the Dominion can produce in Agriculture,  
Live Stock and Manufactures.

Prize lists, entry forms and attraction programmes by addressing

**F. W. Drewry, President.**

**R. J. Hughes, Secretary.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.  
Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act."  
Registered in the Northwest Territories.

A WESTERN COMPANY DOING A STRICTLY WESTERN BUSINESS.

# The Central Canada Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE : BRANDON, MANITOBA.

All classes of property insured against loss from Fire or Lightning. | Growing grain crops insured against loss from Hailstorms.  
Valuable Pure-bred Live Stock insured against loss from Accident or Disease.

EVERY POLICY ISSUED IS A DEFINITE CONTRACT OF INSURANCE, AND FREE FROM OBSCURE OR AMBIGUOUS CONDITIONS.

Local agents will furnish information as to rates, etc.

We invite correspondence with our Head Office on any question pertaining to the above-mentioned lines of insurance and on which specific information is desired.

FRANK O. FOWLER,  
PRESIDENT.

ANGUS McDONALD,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

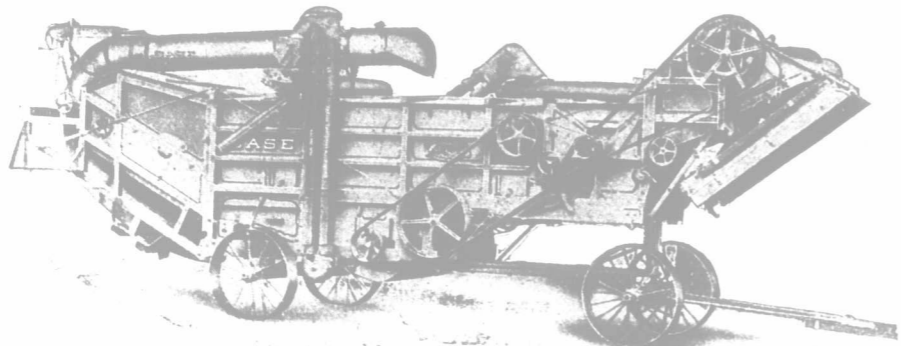
JOS. CORNELL,  
MANAGER.

In answer to any advertisement in this page kindly mention the number of issue.



WHAT MAKES THIS THRESHERMAN SMILE, SAY YOU?  
 HE'S USED A "CASE" THE SEASON THROUGH,  
 AND NOW HE'S PLEASED IT'S BEEN SO TRUE,  
 FOR BETTER WORK HE NEVER KNEW—  
 THE MACHINE THAT NEVER GETS OLD.  
 THE "CASE," AS THE YEARS HAVE TOLD,  
 HAS PROVEN TO BE THE MACHINE TO HOLD.  
 TO MAKE YOUR SILVER AND YOUR GOLD,  
 PAY YOUR DEBTS A THOUSAND FOLD.  
 BRING YOU PLEASURE UNFORETOLD—  
 THE BEST MACHINE THAT'S EVER BEEN SOLD.

Chicago  
 ENGR CO



**J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., RAGINE, WIS. U.S.A**

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

# MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

Efficiently separate with the least amount of labor.

## EASY TO CLEAN

The progressive farmer of to-day would as soon think of threshing with a flail as omitting a cream separator from his list of farm machinery.

The question with him is **WHY SHOULD THE MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR OUTRANK ALL COMPETITORS?** And we are here to supply

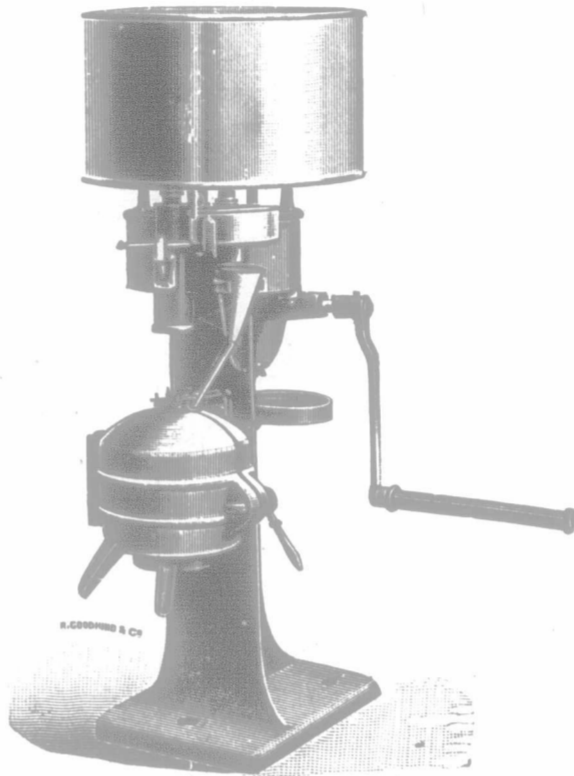
### THE REASON.

It is constructed on the simplest mechanical principles, so that the veriest novice can quickly grasp the use and need of every part and piece. It is made with a suspended bowl, which is entirely **SELF-BALANCING** and **FRICTIONLESS**.

The single bearing from which the bowl is suspended consists of steel balls, which revolve **ALL THE TIME IN OIL**, so that the least possible energy is needed.

All gear spindles are upright and **REVOLVE IN OIL ON BALL BEARINGS**, so that the entire weight is on the hardened ends, which **ALL TURN IN OIL**.

## DURABLE



## PROFITABLE

The teeth of all gear wheels **MESH CONTINUALLY IN OIL**. These remarkable features help to make the Melotte the easiest-running machine made.

The bowl spins with such freedom that it has been found necessary to introduce a brake into the design of the machine.

The particular shape of the bowl makes it **EASY TO CLEAN** and to **SEE** that it is clean; whilst sizes 1 to 6 have a thick coating of porcelain enamel on the inside of bowl casing, which is a further **GUARANTEE OF CLEANLINESS**.

All tinware supplied is of a heavy and substantial character, and in this respect we have **LED THE WAY TO A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT** in other makes of cream separators.

Further, there are **NO WORM WHEELS** or any arrangements for causing needless friction in the Melotte.

WRITE TO-DAY.

**MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LIMITED,** 124 Princess Street, **Winnipeg,**  
P. O. Box 604,

## MR. FARMER

We herewith show cuts of a few of the good things we manufacture and deal in, and herewith **EXTEND YOU A HEARTY INVITATION** to call at our warehouses, 83-91 Chambers St. (take the Belt Line car), when down at the Winnipeg Exhibition in July, and look over our goods. No trouble to show you goods, and quote you our best prices on same.

We have the **BEST** in the market in all our lines. The moment you see the goods you will be convinced of this fact, the same as hundreds of our satisfied customers have been in the past, and are being now every day.

**Windmills    Stickney Gasoline Engines**  
**Pumps        Empire Cream Separators**  
**Tanks         Bell Horse & Tread Powers**  
**Grinders      Land Rollers**  
**Saws          Root Pulpers**  
**Stock Watering Troughs    Feed Cutters**

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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

# GRAIN

## The Dunsheath-Macmillan Company, Limited

### Grain Commission Merchants

#### Farmers

Consign your grain to us, as we are in a position to obtain the highest possible prices for you.

#### Options

We will have a broker on the Exchange floor during trading hours, and all orders will have careful attention.

#### Write Us

We will be pleased to explain our methods of doing business, and are sure it will be profitable to you to know us.

### The Dunsheath-Macmillan Company, Limited

46 and 47 Merchants Bank Block, WINNIPEG.

Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Winnipeg Clearing Association. Reference, Union Bank of Canada.

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

# AUGUST 1, 2, 3, 4

## WESTERN MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR

# BRANDON

Great Exhibition  
OF  
Agricultural,  
Horticultural and  
Dairy Products.



Come and see  
the  
collection  
of  
native animals

Reduced Railway Fares  
good for  
the week of the Fair.

Magnificent Displays of Fireworks, including Living Pictures in Fireworks and the "FALL OF PORT ARTHUR."

A GREAT CHANCE TO VISIT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

R. M. MATHESON, President.

F. J. CLARK, Manager.

### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst Gen. Mgr.

One hundred and nineteen Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

#### BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MEDICINE HAT, Assa. F. L. Crawford, Manager.
CARMAN, Man. E. C. Complin, Manager.	MELFORT, Sask. E. L. Jarvis, Acting-Mgr.
CLARESHOLM, Alta. W. G. Lynch, Manager.	MOOSE JAW, Assa. E. M. Saunders, Manager.
DAUPHIN, Man. D. H. Downie, Manager.	MOOSOMIN, Assa. D. J. Forbes, Manager.
EDMONTON, Alta. T. M. Turnbull, Manager.	NANTON, Alta. N. F. Ferris, Manager.
ELGIN, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.	NEEPAWA, Man. G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
ELKHORN, Man. R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.	PONOKA, Alta. E. A. Fox, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
GRAND VIEW, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. D. Neville, Manager.
INNISFAIL, Alta. H. L. Edmond, Manager.	RED DEER, Alta. A. Scott, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. S. M. Daly, Manager.	REGINA, Assa. H. F. Mytton, Manager.
LETHBRIDGE, Alta. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.	SASKATOON, Saskatchewan. SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager.
LOUISE BRIDGE, Winnipeg. MACLEOD, Alta. H. M. Stewart, Manager.	TREHERNE, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Aird, Manager.

#### BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under.....	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10..	6 cents
" 10 " " " " 30..	10 cents
" 30 " " " " 50..	15 cents

These orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada (Yukon excepted) of a Chartered Bank, and at the principal banking points in the United States.

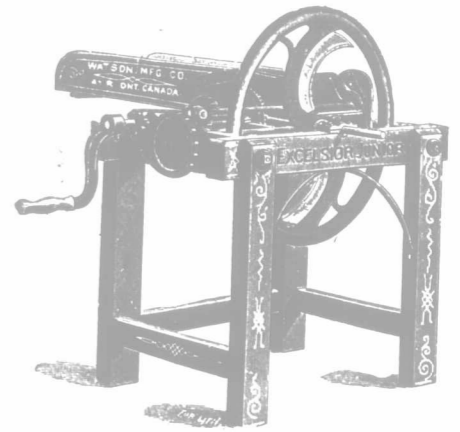
Negotiable at a fixed rate at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Eng.

### Stockmen and Farmers

GET THE BEST.  
WE HAVE IT.

#### STRAWCUTTERS

of all sizes to  
suit your need.



#### WATSON'S SLEIGHS

are known everywhere for their strength,  
finish and light-running qualities. Agents for

Grand Detour Wagons and Farm Trucks

See them at our new warerooms.

John Watson Mfg. Co., Limited

Corner Henry Ave. & Chambers St., Winnipeg, Man.

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# As Good as the Wheat

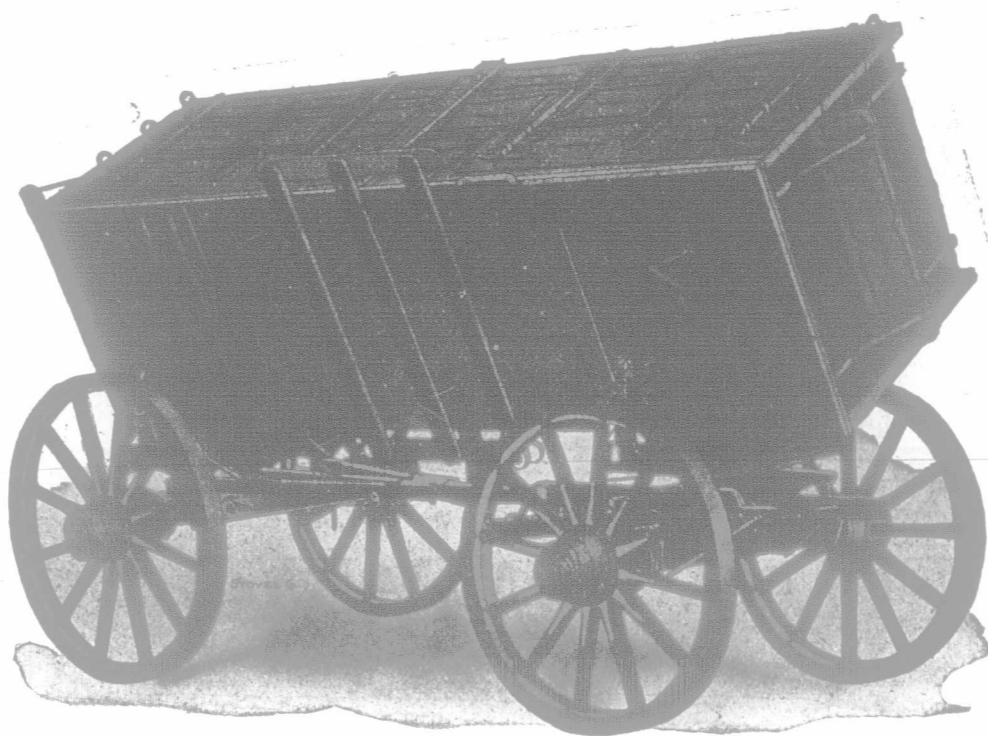
WORTHY PRODUCTS OF A GREAT COUNTRY

TAKE A SHARE IN THE SATISFACTION THEY GIVE BY USING

## The Celebrated BAIN Wagons

The bottom of the box is made double front and rear over the bolsters, with steel plates over bolsters to prevent wear.

Note upright centre bars.



There is an extra cross-bar immediately in front of the rubber, greatly strengthening box while turning.

The whole box is heavily ironed.

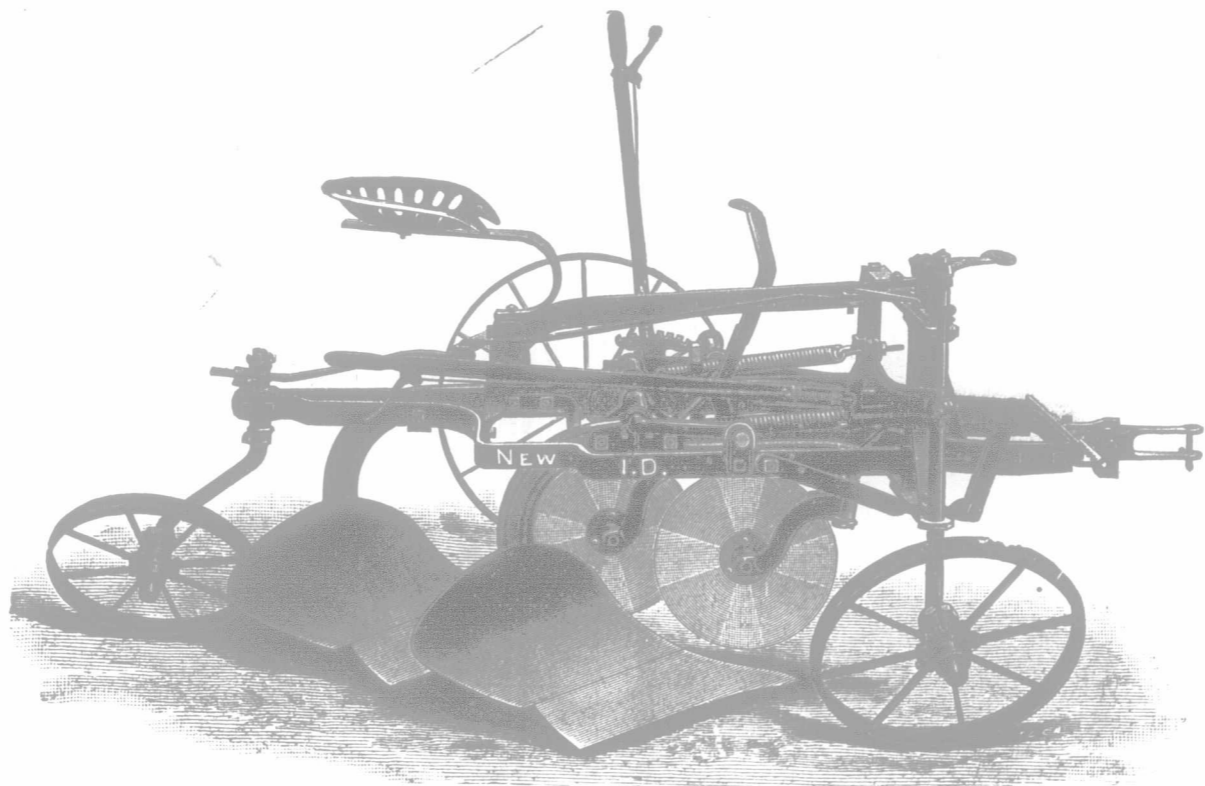
AND

## VERITY High-Grade Plows

LIGHTEST DRAFT

EASIEST HANDLED

BEST CONSTRUCTED PLOW ON THE MARKET



NO HAND OR FOOT LIFTING

THE HORSES DO THE LIFTING

New I. D. Horse-Lift Gang Plow, 12 or 14 inch.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR

# MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

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

# COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH-GRADE PLOWS, DRAG AND DISC HARROWS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE DISC DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, ETC.

## The Beaver Gang

This cut represents our Beaver Gang, an entirely new light-riding plow which we are placing on the market this season.

**WHEELS**—The wheels are dust-proof. The furrow and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. The land wheel is extra large and set well out from the plow, which makes the plow run steady and easy.

**FRAME**—The frame is strong and rigid, and is made after the style of our famous Empire Gang.

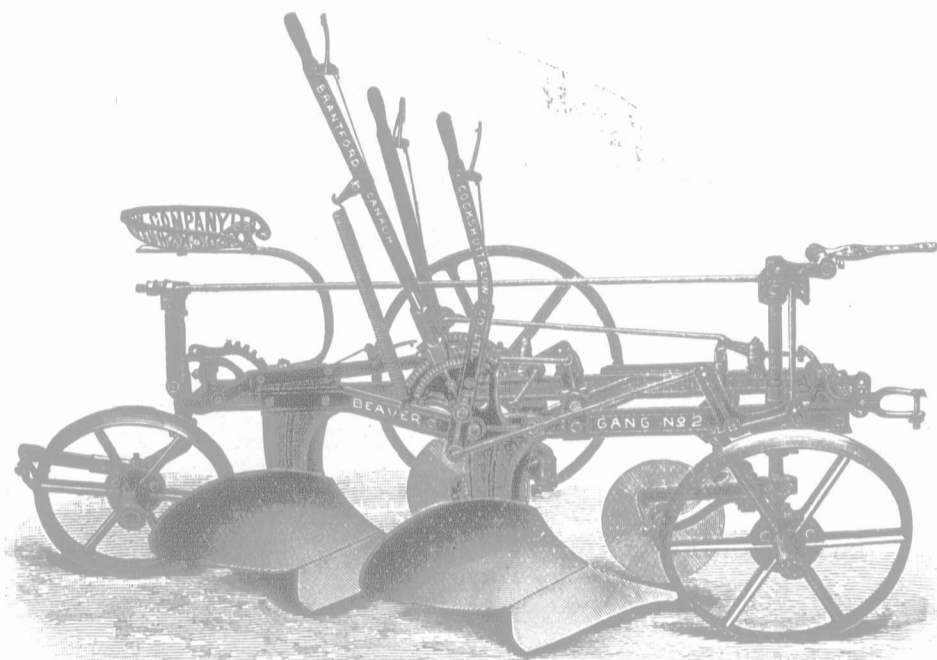
**BOTTOMS**—The bottoms are the important part of a plow. On the Beaver we are using the same bottoms as are used on our 12-in. High-Lift Jewel, and which have proved themselves exceptionally good cleaners in sticky soil.

**LEVERS**—The lever arrangement is new and most complete. The landing lever is a great advantage to the operator and perfectly controls the plow.

We can also supply this plow with adjustable beams which can be quickly set for wide or narrow work.

If you are looking for light-draft riding Gang Plow which has all the advantages of a High-Lift Plow, but much cheaper in price, buy the BEAVER, and you will get

**Your Money's Worth**



The Beaver Gang.

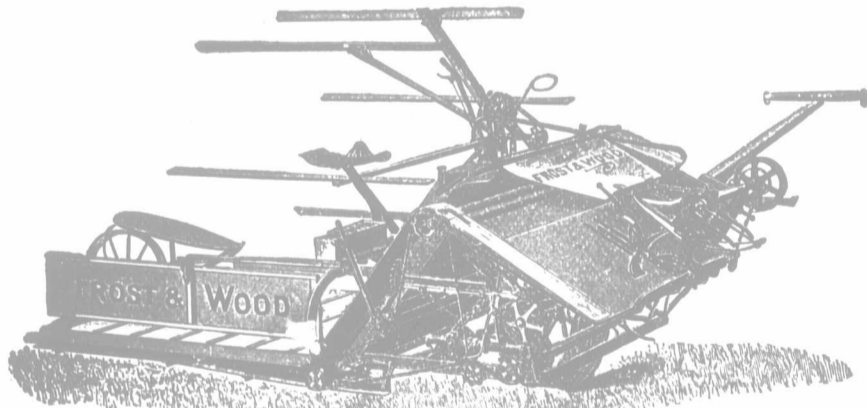
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED., WINNIPEG  
Factory, Brantford

## OUR CLAIMS ARE FACTS

Facts which our customers have proven time and time again. A firm could never last if it did not fulfil its claims and live up to its preaching.

FROST & WOOD Machinery has stood the test for over 50 years



F. & W. No. 3 Binder—Cuts 5 ft., 6 ft. and 7 ft. wide.

Examine it in every detail—there are no complicated parts which you cannot understand. You will find that it is light and has no neck weight.

**CUTS AND TIES** grain, no matter how tangled or down it is. The force-feed principle as found on the No. 3 has decided advantages over the old way, especially where the grain does not come on the table evenly.

The **ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL** is found exclusively on the F. & W. No. 3. A description of its action and many other important points are found in our Catalogue "F." It's free.

*The Frost & Wood Company*  
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Winnipeg      Brandon      Regina      Calgary.  
New Westminster, B. C.—T. J. Trapp & Co.



## HECLA FURNACES

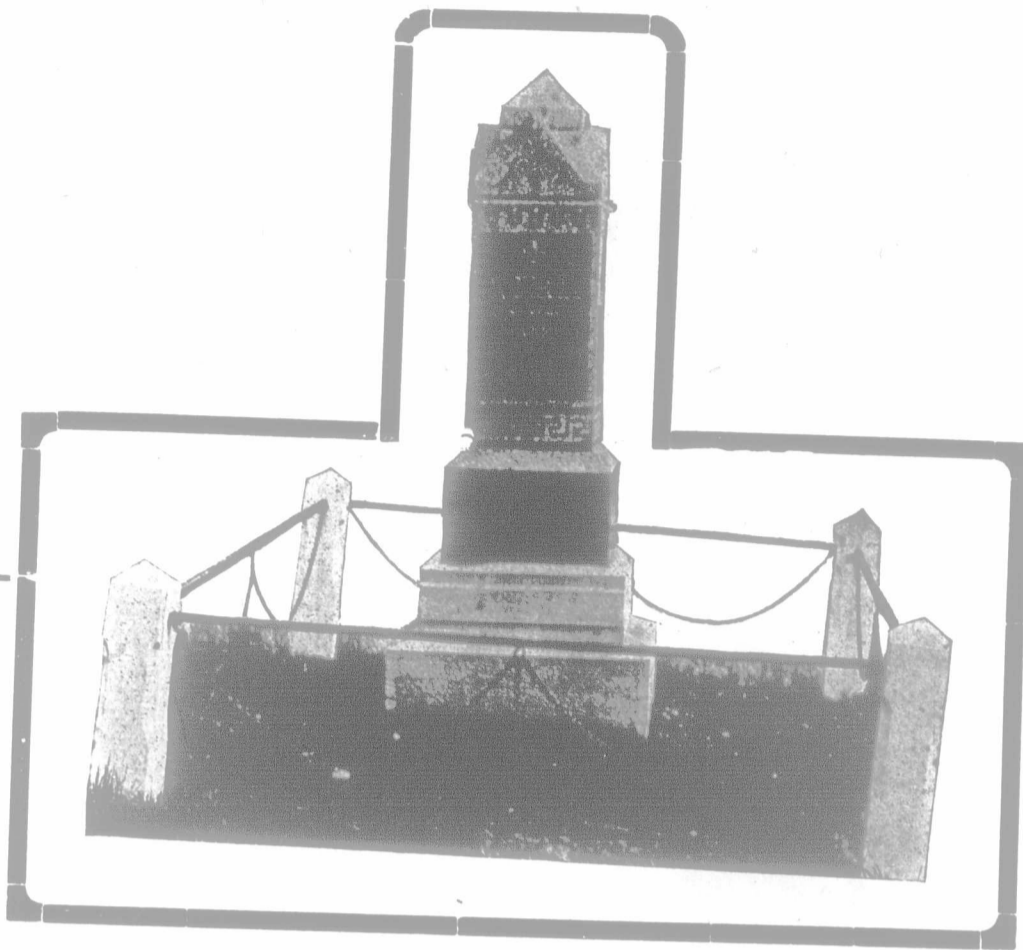
*Defy the blasts of Winter*

Ask your dealer for  
*DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET,*  
or write direct to the manufacturers,  
**CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.**

Clare & Brockest, Western Agents, 246 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

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





Orders filled at low prices, because we import in car lots direct from the quarries. : : : Free Catalogue, just published, mailed on application. : : :

**Special Prices**

Orders Filled Promptly.

We Will Save You Money.

# MONUMENTS

REMEMBER THE PLACE

**DRYSDALE & CO.,** Cor. Sixth St. & Princess Ave. Brandon, Manitoba.  
P.O. Box 222. Office 'Phone 95. House 'Phone 331.

YOU GET THE BEST WHEN YOU BUY

## The Brandon Portable Steam Engine

Prices and every Detail Right.

WE ARE SALES AGENTS FOR  
**N. & S. Red River  
Special and Filshie  
New Favorite Sep-  
arators**



A Full Line of **BEST AT-  
TACHMENTS** and **SUP-  
PLIES**

Remember we make **HIGH-  
GRADE GASOLINE EN-  
GINES** for any service. We  
solicit your enquiries.

**The BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO., Ltd., Brandon, Man.**

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

# Midsummer SPECIAL Sale

**F**OR two months, July and August, we present to the ladies of the West a very exceptional opportunity in our **MIDSUMMER SPECIAL SALE**. Prices are reduced extraordinarily, but vastly more important is the exceptionally high quality of the goods offered. High-grade, artistic ladies' clothing—dainty and exquisite in the most up-to-date styles of the season. Here is a chance to test our Mail-Order Department. Remember—if purchase is not satisfactory money will be refunded in full. A big saving and absolute satisfaction is positively guaranteed to the mail-order buyer during **MIDSUMMER SPECIAL SALE**.



No. 601. LADIES' SKIRT, as cut 601, made from all-wool tweeds in dark Scotch effects. A very graceful hanging skirt, thoroughly tailored and cut in one of the most pleasing styles. Sizes 38 to 43. Regular \$7.50. **Special Sale..... \$4.75**

No. 602. LADIES' SKIRT, as cut 602, made from imported cheviot, trimming is of self-straps and buttons, bottom finished with rows of silk stitching. Colors, black, navy and Oxford. All sizes, 38 to 43. Regular \$2.50. **Special Sale..... \$1.75**

No. 603. LADIES' SKIRT, as cut 603, made from special quality cheviot. This is one of our very best styles, it flares nicely from the knee, and is a very graceful, stylish skirt. Colors, gray, navy and black. Lengths, 38 to 43. Regular \$5.00. **Special Sale..... \$3.50**

No. 604. LADIES' SKIRT, made of pure wool tweeds, in light or dark colors, 19-gore style, thoroughly well made. Sizes 38 to 43. Regular \$7.50. **Special Sale..... \$4.75**

No. 605. LADIES' SKIRT, as cut 605. Made of fine all-wool tweeds, choice of light or dark Scotch tweed effects. Length, 38 to 43. Regular \$5.00. **Special Sale..... \$3.25**

No. 606. LADIES' BLACK SATEEN WRAPPER, as cut 606. Made from rich, heavy quality sateen, yoke and cuffs trimmed with fancy black and white braid. Full width skirt, waist lined, deep flounce at bottom. Sizes 32 to 44. Regular value \$2.50. **Special Sale..... \$1.50**

No. 607. LADIES' BLACK SATEEN WRAPPER, as cut 607. Made from

heavy fast color sateen, yoke trimmed with black fagoting, deep flounce at foot, waist lined, new leg-of-mutton sleeve; full generous size skirt. Sizes 32 to 44. Regular value \$3.00. **Special Sale \$1.75**

No. 608. LADIES' PRINT WRAPPER. Made of fast color guaranteed prints, in navy and white, and cardinal and white. Trimmed at yoke with deep frills, and at bottom with deep flounce. Sizes 32 to 44. Regular value \$1.25. **Special sale.. 85c.**

No. 609. BLACK SATEEN UNDER-SKIRT, as cut 609. The best skirt ever offered at the price. Trimmed at foot with four accordion-pleated frills, made of heavy, bright finished sateen. Our guarantee as to satisfaction. Lengths 38, 40 and 42. Regular value \$1.25. **Special Sale.. 75c.**

No. 610. BLACK SATEEN UNDER-SKIRT, as cut 610. Made from rich satin-finished sateen, trimmed at foot with 3 1/2-inch accordion-pleated and tucked frills. Lengths 38, 40 and 42. Regular value \$2.25. **Special Sale..... \$1.50**

No. 611. LADIES' MUSLIN WAIST, as cut 611A, back view cut 611B. Made of fine white lawn, cuffs and front trimmed with dainty blind insertion. New leg-of-mutton sleeve. Sizes 32 to 42. Regular price \$2.00. **Special Sale..... \$1.50**

No. 612. LADIES' CORSET COVER. Made of fine, even quality lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion, Valenciennes lace and pretty medallions. Sizes 32 to 42. Regular value \$1.25. **Special Sale 65c.**

OUR CATALOGUE—  
A MONEY SAVER  
WRITE FOR IT

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.**  
The Great Traders  
of the Great West.  
INCORPORATED  
A.D. 1870.  
**WINNIPEG.**

OUR CATALOGUE  
MAILED FREE  
ON REQUEST

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1915.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 19, 1905. LONDON, ONT. NO. 669.

## Editorial.

### "Attractions" Again This Year.

Last year we took occasion to express our own and public opinion with regard to the demoralizing effect of many of the so-called attractions at our fairs, and expressed the hope that, as public sentiment is so strongly opposed to a certain type of these fakers, we should have fewer of them in the future. Such does not seem to be the case, however, as the managements of our larger exhibitions have announced that they have been able to secure more and larger attractions than ever before, and horse-racing is again given all the prominence that race-track devotees could desire.

We have never been accused of being overly-Puritanical in our views, neither do we think the public are, and we believe the public demand a certain amount of light amusement and recreation, but there is absolutely no excuse for the presence upon our fair grounds of "attractions" of a coarse and degrading or morbid character. Unfortunately, there is quite a large class who patronize these shows, and considerable revenue is derived from them, but that does not appear to us to be a sufficient reason for encouraging or even allowing them to flaunt themselves before the public gaze.

With regard to racing—trials of speed—there seems to be something wrong with the promoters and managers of this class of sport, in Manitoba, particularly, that there is so much apparently deliberate bungling in conducting a race. The meets appear to be fixed beforehand, and the races lack that element of uncertainty and genuineness that characterizes the sport where it is horse against horse, with no favors or manipulation.

Like other reforms, the elimination of objectionable attractions at fairs will be accomplished by vigorous expression of public opinion, a local campaign against such features, and by bringing pressure to bear upon the different fair boards by those who have the welfare of the community at heart.

### Wheat Prices.

Whether wheat prices continue high much longer will depend altogether upon the continued prospects for this year's crop throughout the great spring-wheat areas of the Northern States and Canada. The shortage of the American crop last year has been responsible for the high figures ruling for the best grades during the past eight or nine months, and should the millers across the line see a prospect of getting sufficient supplies prices are sure to drop, in sympathy with those in other parts of the world, if, indeed, they do not do so between the time of writing and the time this issue reaches its readers. Throughout the country considerable wheat has been held for the dollar mark, but it must be admitted that anyone who holds it longer is taking a very big chance on the market, especially in view of the fact that crop reports are decidedly optimistic. Opinions from the trade, although not always absolutely reliable, are almost unanimous that, should weather conditions continue favorable, we shall not long have to wait to see a drop of from ten to twenty-five cents a bushel on one and two northern grades. Of course, forecasting the market is at best merely guesswork, and it may be possible that those who sell may regret it, but the more conservative men incline to the opinion that it is better to sell than to hold on much longer.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 19, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

### Mustard Spraying Experiments.

The weather during June was about ideal for the growing of weeds, and these pests have been obtaining such a hold upon the land that they are now in some places the dread of the owners of land. Grain-growing continually upon a soil is the class of farming that best suits the growth of weeds, as they come up after the grain is sown and ripen their seeds or spread their roots before it is cut. The more progressive class of farmers who grow grass and keep considerable stock are commonly heard to say that they have no fear of weeds, and the wonder is that more people in the weed-infested districts do not follow so good an example. Of course, the scarcity of labor influences a man's method of farming to a great extent, and where help cannot be had to manage stock or to properly summer-fallow, it would be much better to seed some land to grass, and cultivate a smaller area more thoroughly. When weeds once get the start of a man they are going to make him a lot of extra work before he has control of them again, besides, they are continually depreciating the value of his land. The "Farmer's Advocate" has continually urged the Government authorities in Manitoba to conduct experiments with bluestone spraying to destroy mustard, and now we are glad to note that the Provincial Department of Agriculture is giving it a test, the results of which will be given to the public as soon as something conclusive is known. The only question of doubt in any person's mind as to the efficiency of this treatment to destroy mustard is that, on account of the smoothness of the leaf of the species prevalent in Manitoba, the solution may not adhere to it long enough to destroy it. This is practically the only point to be demonstrated, and if the experiments now under way prove successful, it will put another weapon in the hands of the weed-fighters.

### The Great Meat Trust.

Those who have been following the exposition of the big American trusts, which has become such a popular feature of late in some of the leading American magazines, are likely to come upon the assertion occasionally that it is the "system" that is wrong, and that those who stand with their hands upon the wires by which the markets under Trust control are manipulated are, on the whole, a rather good sort of fellows—men who are "models of business integrity," having and adhering to "their own standard of rectitude"; men generous to a fault, and zealous of good works in relieving such cases of distress as come beneath their ken.

Now, to a degree this may be all true. Courteous, agreeable gentlemen these magnates are likely to be; good Samaritans on occasion—to a certain extent. But to place all the blame upon the system, to the practical exoneration of those who benefit by it, and who have, in fact, created it, is to trade upon the assumption that those who read such assertions are—to use a slang expression—decidedly "easy." Most certainly the system is wrong; but what has made it so? Systems do not generate of themselves; neither do they grow without direction, and it is rather straining an issue to assert that the man who invents or countenances or grows rich by an evil system is any better than the system by which he trafficks. So long as the evil in great business transactions is attributed to "system," absolute cleanness can scarcely be looked for in lesser ones. There is always the weak man, contemptible though he be, who will find salve for his own misdeeds in contemplating those of the "great."

The name "Rockefeller" carries with it the

idea of king of the Trust magnates, the incarnation of the Trust evil in its most virulent form. True, Rockefeller has made his \$900,000,000 out of "Standard Oil," but while Thos. W. Lawson and Ida M. Tarbell have been uncovering the many sins of the Standard Oil, another investigator, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, has come forward with an exposition, outlined elsewhere in this issue, more startling still. In the U. S. West he finds a Trust, previously known to our readers as the "Big Four," beside which, in comprehensiveness of its designs, Standard Oil fades into insignificance, and the big steel corporation dwindles. Not content with the ownership of steam and electric railroads, entire trolley services, factories, shops, mills, lands and land companies, plants and warehouses, ad infinitum, this great combination has laid hands upon the very food supply of the American people. To-day it controls, not only the price of live animals, but the price of every pound of beef, mutton or pork sold in the United States, and also, to an enormous extent, that of all fruits, fertilizers, canned goods, soaps and dairy products, and is still reaching out for more influence. Already, within certain limits, its grip is upon the wheat, corn and oat trade of the Republic, and when it has accomplished its full purpose, it will have at its pleasure the price of practically every morsel that goes into the mouth of every man, woman and child in the United States. Should no checkmaking power intervene, the little knot of men at the head of this vast machine will then see within their grasp the realization of visions of untold wealth, and the power of boundless extortion. But, of course, there is always the chance of the "slip." For reasons not more urgent there have occurred before this seasons of "a reign of terror." Though America may stop short of the horrors of a revolutionary war, there may be, underneath the present surface of submission, latent forces which may yet burst forth, to the consternation of the trust and all in connection with it.

To the uninitiated this policy of waiting seems an incomprehensible one. "Why doesn't the Government put a stop to it at once?" one says. "This is a free country, then why does the Government stand still and let such a thing exist? What is the law for?" Nevertheless, tramping upon legislators, politicians and congressmen at will; terrorizing great railway companies and forcing them to hand over millions of dollars on demand, the Trust, like a mighty Juggernaut, goes on, and if the people dragging it against their will go under, or are crushed beneath the relentless wheels, what matter? There are others who must take up the burden, and the jewels hang all the more thickly on the nose of the idol. It goes against the grain of a democratic American citizen of the 20th century to confess that, in the face of such an evil, the Government is either helpless or else is a fellow-conspirator against the common people. But the people are being awakened. Public sentiment, aroused by the press, is crystallizing. A Federal investigation has been in progress. Enough evidence has been unearthed to warrant the issue a few days ago at Chicago of indictments against seventeen men and five big companies for conspiracy in restraining trade, constituting a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

### Edmonton Man Well Suited.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I would not like to miss a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," for it is brimful of information for the farmer.

Edmonton.

A. H. GOURLAY.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (24 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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### The Scheme of a New Farmer King.

Some time ago the "Farmer's Advocate" called attention to the fact that the King of Italy had on hand a big co-operative agricultural scheme, in connection with which a conference was to be held during the early part of the summer. The conference has come and gone. One hundred and nineteen delegates, from 38 different states in all parts of the world, were present at it, and though few of its deliberations have as yet been made public, enough has been divulged to intimate that the meeting has been a success, and the King's plan one which is likely to command a great deal of attention in the early future.

So far as known, the most important resolution passed provides for the establishment of an International Institute of Agriculture, to be established permanently at Rome, for the commercial and agricultural benefit of all the nations which choose to enter it. The Institute will be chiefly made up of a staff and committee, composed of representatives from all the countries and colonies of the world, and its duty will be to collect and publish all kinds of statistics and information in regard to agriculture—production, prices, insurance, wages, diseases of plants and animals and the best methods of combating them, etc. It will also strive to promote mutually helpful co-operative schemes of various kinds, and will suggest to the different governments means for improving agricultural conditions in their respective countries. In addition, there will be an International Assembly, which will meet once in every three or four years. The annual sum required to maintain the Institute has been calculated at \$170,000, but of this amount the King of Italy has offered to provide \$60,000 from his private revenue, and ratification of the resolutions by the various Governments by whom delegates were sent is now all that is necessary to

secure the first donation and bring about the establishment of the Institute.

The whole scheme is decidedly novel, and is intensely significant of the tremendous importance which agriculture is assuming in the economics of the world. King Edward has often been referred to as the Farmer King. Victor Emmanuel is establishing his claim to a similar title. It may be surmised, however, that the man who takes such an interest in the crops and Thoroughbreds at Sandringham will be quick to endorse the plan projected by the Italian Sovereign, and that he will be by no means a silent partner to the contract.

"Back to the land!" It is the old call over again. Having gone just as far as possible from the pastoral life with its idyllic simplicity, the reaction has set in, and the whole world—from King to shopman—is turning little by little to the benediction of old Mother Earth. It is not altogether with a purpose, but as an unconscious result, that the cry for a "Simple Life" has arisen, and with it all comes the glorification of the farmer. He has seen his period of depreciation; his time of appreciation is already here.

Whether the King of Italy's scheme will meet with all the success that is hoped for it or not, remains to be proved, but at all events the effort will have redounded much to the honor of the King. In the light of twentieth century ideals he cannot but stand as a revelation of benevolence, dignity and common sense, and his International Agricultural Institute is much more likely to impress the nations of the world than the "Big Pistol" parade of the warships which the German Emperor is sending forth on a voyage of triumph this coming fall.

### Public Ownership.

We have been hearing for a couple of years past that public ownership is "in the air," and that it will be the panacea for the economic ills to which a trust-racked, ill-served and taxation-burdened people are subject. Mr. James Dalrymple, manager of the street railway system of Glasgow, Scotland, which has been so successful under that system, has been looking into the feasibility of applying it in Chicago, at the request of Mayor Dunne, who was elected on a public-ownership platform. After going carefully over the situation in the "Windy City" and other American towns, he has boldly declared that if the street railway business is conducted on political lines, then the attempt is doomed to failure. "You must not," he asserts, "permit politics to interfere with it in the slightest degree. To put street railways, gas works, telephone companies, etc., under municipal ownership, would be to create a political machine in every large city that would be simply impregnable. These political machines are already strong enough with their control of policemen, firemen, and other office-holders. If in addition to this they control the thousands of men employed in the great public utility corporations, the political machines would have a power that could not be overthrown. I came to this country advocating public ownership. What I have seen here and what I have studied carefully makes me realize that private ownership under proper conditions is far better for the citizens of American cities."

The political system in vogue in the United States is now very generally in vogue in Canada, and how to eliminate "politics" from the operation of Government-owned railways or telephones is a conundrum hard to solve, but when the people realize gross inefficiency and excessive charges in the operation of these utilities, the uprising would result in an educational campaign that in time would bring about the remedy proposed. In the meantime, what is called "public ownership," would, in reality, be party ownership, or ownership by about one-half of the people. It has been said that the late Sir John A. Macdonald once declared that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway would keep the party with which he was identified in power for twenty years, and the prediction has been repeated in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific, in regard to the party which has succeeded to the administration of public affairs in Canada. The unexpected sometimes happens, and at all events the "Farmer's Advocate" is not called

upon to pass upon the merits of the forecast in question. There is little doubt that, under present political conditions on this continent, a party having control of the three great railway systems of Canada, for example, would be in a position to so entrench itself that nothing short of a revolution could dislodge it from power. Government regulation, as illustrated in the working of the Canadian Railway Commission, would appear to be a more hopeful and less risky plan for the people than Government ownership. If the men directing the affairs of these corporations keep their ear to the ground and discern aright the signs of the times, they can probably indefinitely postpone the plunge into public ownership, by respecting the rights of the people in the use of the utilities towards which they have so largely contributed to create.

### Horses.

#### The Horse Show Outdoors.

It seems that a revolution in the programme and method of management of the horse show is due in America. The indoor show, which, owing to its cramped arena, has been merely an exhibition of equine conformation, given in a bad light, is about done. The outdoor exhibition, with a large arena, in which that most desirable of equine possessions, speed, will have a chance to assert itself, and in which the light-harness horses and the jumpers can be properly exhibited, will soon supplant the indoor exhibition.

By giving the show outdoors, and in a large arena, the trotters and jumpers, whose exhibitions are so pleasing to the public, will have space and light to enable them to give satisfactory performances. The most thrilling feature of the indoor show has been the galloping of the four-in-hand teams, after the awards had been made. This feature, augmented by four-in-hand races, will be a great attraction out of doors. In the light-harness classes, where speed counts for so much, competitors can be fully extended. The exhibitions in hunter classes, which will perhaps interest the casual spectator more than any other, will be incalculably better when given outdoors. Even the heavy-harness classes can be shown to better advantage out of doors than in.

It is not easy to find a point in favor of the old indoor nocturnal exhibition, given in a cramped arena, when contrasted with the outdoor show. It may be said that in this work-a-day world attendance might be larger at the night exhibitions. The class of people who attend horse shows are not so closely tied to business that they cannot take an afternoon off. Indeed, the only point in favor of the indoor winter show—and it is a doubtful one—is that it may be more of an occasion for dress parade than a show held during the fine weather. This may cut some figure, from the point of the subscribing merchant. We do not think that there will be any great difference between the outdoor and indoor shows on this point. In any event, the advantages of giving a show outdoors are so many that a small and extraneous consideration like this cannot amount to very much when weighed against them. —[Horse Show Monthly.]

#### English Breeders Pay High Fees.

That English breeders appreciate the mistake that was made when they allowed the Thoroughbred, Flying Fox, to be sold and taken to France, is evident from the statement of an English writer, who says:

"The number of English mares that are sent every season to Flying Fox compensates in some measure for the loss the British stud sustained by the expatriation. Credit must be given to those breeders who have been enterprising enough to secure nominations to him at his enormous fee of 600 guineas. Not that there has been any lack of English applications for service. The horse's success has been so phenomenal that M. Blanc would probably have had no difficulty in doubling the number of mares from this country that have been subscribed for this year. I mentioned last week that Major Platt's Primrose had foaled a filly by Flying Fox, and that his mares, Sea Air and Surprise-Me-Not, had been sent on a visit to M. Blanc's horse. I learn now that Mr. R. A. Brice's Hampton Mare, Lady Rayleigh, has foaled in France, where she is on a visit to the son of Orme. The announcement is made, too, that the nomination secured by the King to Flying Fox this season will be held by the young mare, Nadejda, who was a woful disappointment when in training, but may make amends at the stud. She is full sister to the famous Diamond Jubilee and Florizel II., and breeding her with Flying Fox is rather a daring experiment in in-breeding.

**Turning Out Work Horses.**

In this country of few fences there is a danger that working horses may not get the benefit of a few hours' grazing or out-of-doors resting. The practice of keeping horses in nights and Sundays, without giving them any laxative food or diminishing their allowance, is not the best treatment for their health. In the management of working horses, no better practice can be followed than to let them out to grass at night or on idle days; if a pasture is not available, they should at least be allowed out in the yard to stretch, roll, and breathe the pure fresh air. The grazing they might get, of course, would do them good by cleaning out their systems, and the outdoor life adds stamina and hardiness. During cold, wet weather it might be better to keep a team up, but if there is a shed convenient and plenty of straw in the yard, even in such weather it would be better to let the horses out after feeding than to keep them in a poorly-ventilated or dark stable.

While on this subject of idle-day treatment, we might just reiterate that a lot of harm arises from feeding horses as much grain on an off day as they are given when working. On work days they should have a little more in the evenings than at noon or in the morning, but when idle should have the allowance well cut down. We should also like to revert to the question of cleaning and whitewashing the stable walls and ceiling in order to intensify the light in winter, to destroy germs of influenza, etc., and to add to the general cleanliness of the surroundings.

**Untoward Results of Castration.**

(Continued.)

**TETANUS**, or lockjaw, may result from castration although all possible precautions have been taken and the operation skillfully performed. This disease being due to a germ that exists in the ground or stable, and gains the circulation through the wounds in the scrotum, the operator cannot be held responsible. The symptoms usually appear about eight or ten days after the operation, and the symptoms and treatment are similar to those of the disease resulting from any wound, which will be discussed at a subsequent date.

**AMAUROSIS** is a disease of the eyes in which there is a paralysis of the optic nerve and its expansion, called the retina, which is the seat of vision. The pupil becomes dilated and round (the normal shape of the pupil in the horse is elliptical), the eyes assume a somewhat glassy, though dull appearance, and there is total blindness, which is shown by the general movements and actions of the patient. This condition is liable to occur when there has been considerable bleeding, perspiration or excitement before, during or following the operation. The disease often follows excessive secretions of any kind, or loss of blood, and, as a rule, will gradually disappear as the fluids of the body are restored to their normal quantity and condition. Hence, treatment consists in quietude and good care and food, which can be assisted by the administration of nerve tonics, as two dram doses of nux vomica three times daily. While in most cases the symptoms gradually disappear and the eyes assume their normal condition, there are some cases in which a recovery does not take place. In such the eyes become duller, the pupils remain dilated, and eventually the whole visible portion of the eyes become clouded and of a milky color.

**Fistula**, or chronic suppuration of the scrotum, sometimes occurs. There is an enlargement and induration of the cord, apparently arising from an adhesion of the scrotal wounds to the cord. In such cases the cord is hard and enlarged within the scrotum, and from time to time suppuration occurs; abscesses form and discharge a purulent matter for a variable time and then heal, but the enlarged cord can always be felt and often noticed within the scrotum. The formation of these abscesses occurs periodically, and may be induced by very trivial, exciting causes, as a cold, an attack of influenza, strangles, laryngitis, etc., or even by hard work and exposure. The cord becomes inflamed, the animal becomes stiff and lame, feverish, and unfit for work, which condition occasionally remains for weeks after the abscesses have discharged their contents. Geldings subject to this affection are generally unthrifty, so wide behind, and more or less stiff in gait. They are unsound.

TREATMENT is the same as for scirrhus cord. The animal

must be thrown and secured as for castration, an opening made in the scrotum, and the diseased cord separated from the surrounding tissues, and severed above the diseased portion with an emasculator or ecraseur, or a clam applied. If in moderate weather, after treatment is not necessary; but if in extreme weather, especially in hot weather when flies are troublesome, the wound should be washed and the cavity flushed out daily with a good antiseptic, as a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. "WHIP."

**Money in Mating Teams.**

Two young men out in the ranch country have hit upon an occupation that promises to make them a nice lot of money for work done in their spare time. They are naturally fond of horses, and enjoy handling them. They have a modest horse ranch upon which they keep about a hundred high-grade Clydesdale mares. Their plan is to raise or buy unbroken horses—draft, carriage or roadsters—and to mate them up and educate them. The heavy horses they buy must have plenty of size and good bone; then after a few weeks' work in the wagon and on the land, and some fitting, they have added from one hundred to two hundred dollars to their value. With the lighter types they have to spend more time, as these are more high-strung. They first have to accustom them to the stable, then to harness, then to wagon, and so on, until they have them sufficiently educated to drive fairly well on ordinary country roads. This is about as far as they can go, as automobiles and street cars are not common out West, and horses cannot be trained to disregard them. It takes about three to six months' handling in spare time to finish the light horses, but with the best class the increase in value amounts to from two hundred to four hundred dollars per pair, besides the driving work they do. What these young men do not everybody can do, but this case serves to illustrate how something can be made by more thoroughly finishing horses before they are offered for sale, provided one has the natural taste and ability for this kind of work.

**Takes First Place.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have been receiving your paper for some time. Formerly I thought I had enough to read, so gave the copies to parties who might subscribe. But lately I have been so much taken with the excellent "get up," etc., of it, that I have been reading it first. It certainly would pay to preserve the book for future reference, especially for greenies, such as most of us are—many from Ontario, England and Scotland, and a few from "all over," with an odd old practical farmer from Manitoba. Yours very truly, Graytown, Assa. POSTMASTER.

**Stock.**

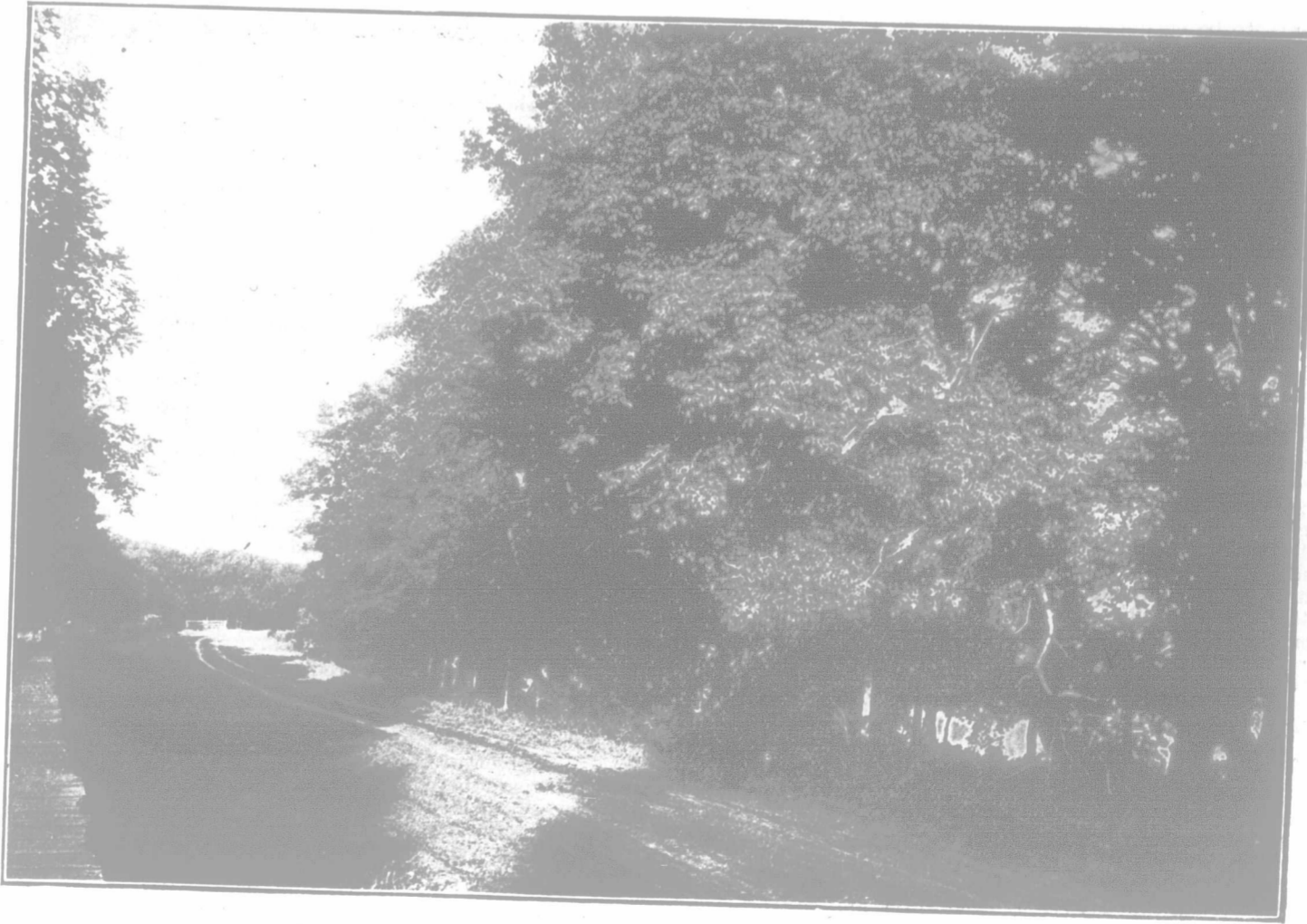
**Pointers for the Judging Competitions.**

As has been the custom for the past few years at the three large fairs, live-stock judging competitions will again be held this year. In these competitions, young men enter who have not had wide experience in the handling of all classes of stock, and some of them not even with one class, but nearly all have courage to try conclusions through all the classes. To engage intelligently and successfully in such a contest it is necessary for the competitors to have in mind the ideal type of animal form and characteristics of the particular breed being judged, for without an ideal to guide him no judge can place the animals properly in a class. In all the improved breeds of stock, the ideal type is an imaginary animal that fulfills, without any superfluity, the requirements and performs the functions of its class necessary to the object to be attained. For instance, an ideal heavy-draft horse must first have weight to move a load, action to move it rapidly, and without undue waste of power or loss, and quality of bone and relationship of parts to withstand the wear incident to its work.

Heavy-draft horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and bacon hogs are the different classes that the competitors are to be asked to judge. With all these classes there is an ideal to which those who are responsible for the interests of the different breeds wish their stock to approach, and it is necessary for the competitor in the judging competition to have in mind a true conception of the type most desired, in order that he may judge intelligently and successfully. Nor will a simple knowledge of the desired types be sufficient to make an expert judge, one needs to know what significance to attach to the many variations from the perfect form when met with in the ring. So while it cannot be expected that judges can be made by a course of reading, still a review of the ideal types of the animals to be judged in the stock-judging competitions will be of assistance to the novice.

**HEAVY-DRAFT HORSES.**

During the past two years those interested in the judging of live stock have been favored with the opportunity of receiving instruction upon this subject by authorities sent out by the Provincial and Territorial Departments of Agriculture, consequently we shall only dwell upon those features that it will be most essential to emphasize in the judging competitions. The objective type in the minds of all breeders of draft horses is practically the same; that is, whether it is Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, or Suffolk Punch, the object is to get a horse that conforms to a certain ideal, having sufficient scale and quality. The first essential in this ideal is weight; next is quality. Some would change this order, and so would we after we have attained a certain weight, but a draft horse must first weigh up above 15 cwt., and some would put the minimum at about 16 cwt. This weight should be derived from a



On the Slough Road—A Bit of Country Scenery in Manitoba.

general massiveness of bone and heavy muscling, rather than from excessive fat. Quality is not so easily defined as weight, but it is indicated by a clean, hard bone, clean-cut head, fine hair, a pliable skin, and a general firmness of flesh. There are many obvious reasons for demanding quality in draft horses, principally because it is an indication of endurance. Then, a draft horse should move clean, true and actively, using all joints in his legs to pick up his feet and to move forward. The features to be avoided in looking over a class of draft horses are unsoundness, coarseness, undue fineness, stilty action, crooked or too straight legs, light middle, evidences of hard keeping, straight, short pasterns, narrow or too wide heels, and any disproportion that mars the general contour.

#### BEEF CATTLE.

While in the different breeds of beef cattle there are many minor differences encouraged by the preferences of those who have in hand the work of improving them, still the first requisite of an animal belonging to the beef breeds is the ability to lay on a large amount of the highest-priced cuts of meat. In short, "the ideal of the beef breeds is the block type," and at the large fat-stock shows, where specimens of the different breeds are in open competition, about the only difference between the several individuals is in color, markings, or the breed characteristics noticeable in the head. Evidently, there is the same effort on the part of all beef-breeders to produce an animal short in the legs, heavy in the quarters, well covered over the loin and back, smooth on the shoulders, deep and full in the girth, broad in the chest, and with the characteristics of the breed to which it belongs well defined in head and face. Such is the type desired, but one must be careful to estimate wisely the relative value of the different parts. Many beef cattle carry plenty of thick padding under the skin, while the quality of this fleshing may not be all that could be desired, and such an animal would be beaten by one having less flesh, but of a better quality; that is, having just the right resilience and texture, neither harsh and coarse, nor too soft and flabby. If it were not for the necessity of attaching particular importance to the quality of the flesh on a beef animal, judging would simply be a mechanical process of weighing and measuring. The type of beef animal, therefore, to encourage in the judging-ring is one that carries a large amount of flesh of good quality, for this trait in a breeding animal indicates its ability to impart a valuable requisite to its offspring intended for the block, and has well-developed respiratory and digestive organs, as indicated by the development of the chest and wide spring of ribs, well let down. In the beef breeds, as well as in other classes of stock, there should be a certain amount of agility and sprightliness, together with an appearance characteristic of the sex to which the individual belongs, the bulls having a bold but mild masculine expression, and the female a gentle but strong matronly appearance. Nor should all those qualities associated with an easy-feeding propensity be forgotten, such as soft, mellow skin, fine, silky hair, mild eye, short, broad head, large mouth, etc. These are the points to be encouraged. Those to be eliminated are legginess, narrow body, hard, dry skin, narrow chest, coarseness, undue fineness, delicate constitution, lack of breed characteristics, restless disposition, etc.

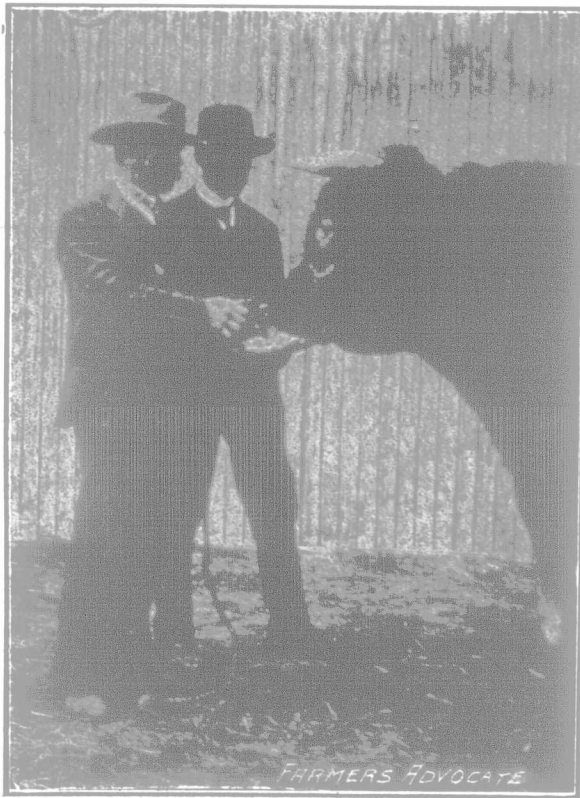
#### JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE.

While the only absolutely reliable tests of a cow's capabilities as a producer of milk and butter are the scales and churn for a term of ten months or a year, there are certain general characteristics of form and other features, such as femininity of appearance, quality of skin and hair, and size and shape of the udder, which, taken together, serve as tolerably safe indications in selecting a cow for dairy work; still, there are exceptions to all rules, and a cow is occasionally found which, while measuring well up to the standard of excellence in appearance, proves disappointing in her work in the dairy; while, on the other hand, some cows failing to conform to the approved type in their outward make-up, do surprisingly good work in their milk and butter production. Since, therefore, there is no infallible rule apart from a prolonged milking test, judging by inspection can only be done on the basis of the indications above mentioned, the placing of the cows in the show-ring being determined by the standard of type for the breed, and the judge, who is expected to set the standard of type for the breed, should favor the cow combining in the greatest degree approved conformation with the tokens of usefulness in dairy production. Speaking generally, a cow to fill this bill should have a decidedly feminine appearance, a fine, slim, moderately-long neck, a bright, prominent eye, a broad forehead, slightly dished face, broad muzzle, with large, spreading nostrils, strong lips, narrow withers, smoothly-fitting shoulders, a wide chest, with good thickness through the heart, a broad loin and strong back, ribs coming well downward from the spine, with good length and depth, long, level quarters, thin thighs, and well-arched flank, fine bone, and,

withal, a well-balanced udder of fair size, nearly level on the sole, running well forward on the belly and well out and up behind, not too fleshy, and with moderately large and long teats, placed well apart. The handling quality of the skin, which should be soft, pliable, and not too thick or too thin, and the hair fine and furry, are indications of a good feeder, good digestion and quiet disposition, all of which are essential to the best dairy work. Fancy points, such as a fashionable color of hair or a rich yellow skin, are minor considerations which should have little weight in judging as long as the color belongs to the breed.

#### SHEEP.

Sheep may properly be called dual-purpose animals, as they are kept for both wool and mutton, but the ideal type is so variable in the different breeds that no single standard for a model for all breeds can be established. For meat production the form of the sheep should simulate that of a beef animal; that is, it should be well developed where the valuable cuts are found, and should possess the indications of strong constitution and good large digestive organs. Strong, straight legs, well placed, also essential. In judging for fleece, the requirements of the breed must be well understood in order to do intelligent work. With the Down breeds, closeness, fineness and evenness of wool and fiber are prime considerations, while with the Longwool breeds, length of staple has more significance, but evenness, fineness, strength of fiber are very much desired. With sheep, the judge must always bear in mind the breed characteristics, and never disregard these to such an extent that the standard set up in the placing will be misleading.



Mr. Duncan Anderson Thinks it is a Good Shorthorn Head.

#### SWINE.

At the judging competitions bacon hogs are the only classes of swine to be judged, and with swine the type for bacon production is fairly similar in the different bacon breeds. Berkshires, however, may be permitted a little more thickness than either Yorkshires or Tamworths. The bacon hog, as has often before been said, requires good length, strong back, deep body, fairly heavy hams, smooth shoulders, medium light neck and head, and bone of good quality. The points to be avoided in selecting a good bacon hog are heavy jaw and neck, wide rough shoulder, sagging back, short rib, light ham, weak or rough heavy bone, narrow chest, or any indication of undue delicacy or coarseness. The breed characteristics must also be observed in judging pure-bred bacon hogs, for the fine points of a breed must be maintained in order to give a pleasing uniform appearance to the many individuals belonging thereto.

#### GIVING REASONS.

In the judging competitions credit is given for the reasons advanced for certain placings. This introduces the possibility of a most undesirable condition, for the marks to be allowed for placing and reasons given are arbitrary quantities, and a case might arise where wordiness would win in a competition against fairly good judgment. In some classes, where the difference between the animals judged is very slight, the system of marking now in vogue is fairly satisfactory, but in most classes judged in these competitions the variation in the individuals is very marked, the object apparently being to match types, and where such is the case the referee should have liberty

to vary the values given for reasons and placings. The world is not wanting in men who can give reasons for their actions, whether good or bad, but the man whose judgment can be depended upon should be given every encouragement, and allowances should be made for him if he should lack the ability to commit the grounds for his selections to paper. In giving reasons for placings, the competitor should first state his chief reasons, the most important points in which one animal excels another, then, if time permit, those of lesser importance may be mentioned. Reasoning or argument should never be depended upon to redeem errors of judgment. In judging competitions it should ever be remembered that a test of knowledge of animal form of a very practical nature is being performed, not simply a theoretical measure of knowledge and literary tournament.

#### The Neepawa Fair.

After days of downpour, old King Sol got control of things, so that the Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association were favored with three ideal days for public holidaying and enjoyment. For several reasons, the fair this year was hardly up to former years in general excellence. The show was at least fifteen days too early, and it is doubtful if even the fertile Neepawa district can support a three-day summer show and be satisfied with the attempt. The directors were unfortunate, also, with some of their judges—the non-attendance of some, and the work of others—and, to cap everything, a most unfortunate conflagration occurred on the Sabbath following, by which the W. H. A. S. lost their kitchen and eating-booth.

The summer show has much to recommend it in Manitoba, but before July it is entirely unsuited to the conditions of the country: Many foals have not been long enough in the world to permit showing, and exhibits of grains in sheaf, and grasses, are entirely out of the question.

The prizes and advertising to be obtained by would-be showmen at the smaller shows must be considered in determining the length of time exhibitors are to attend, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that two days is ample when the question is looked at from all sides. The attempt to hold a race-meeting was a fizzle, due, among other things, to competition by outside points. The "Farmer's Advocate" has no hesitation in saying that the less attention given by the board to racing, the better, when the quality of this season's horse-racing is considered.

In horses it was an off year. In Clydesdales, Hugh Stewart, Arden, had out a three-year-old stallion of considerable merit, other exhibitors of registered stock being Messrs. Benson, Elliott and Callum Bros. W. Card had out the veteran Shire stallion, Provost. In heavy-draft teams the rating was Benson, Connell and Munro, other exhibitors being S. Harris and Harry Irwin. In the agricultural class, J. W. Gibson, Wellwood, won in teams, a large exhibit being out here; the general-purpose class was also well filled. In Standard-breds, A. McConaghy, A. R. Fanning (Newdale) and S. H. McKenzie were competitors, honors being pretty evenly divided. Sam McLean had his sweepstakes Hackney, Confident Squire, also out, and Hugh Stewart his Coach stallion. Alex Colquhoun, Brandon, was judge of heavy horses, and Mr. Dunn of light horses.

The cattle exhibit was one of the strongest of the show, and excited considerable local interest. We do not believe it advisable to grant special privileges to any exhibitor over the others; better to refuse the entries. Shorthorns were the sole pure-bred representatives, the herds of S. Benson, A. W. Caswell and Geo. Little making the classes interesting. In the aged bulls, Scottish Canadian, of Dominion Fair (1904) fame, led the aged contingent, Jas. Stamford Watt, a former Winnipeg winner from the Woodmere (Benson) herd, being second. In aged females, first and second went to the Woodmere, the noted old Imogene (Lynch) coming out well. The prizes were distributed around fairly well, the aged herd justly going to Benson. W. J. Black, B. S. A., Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, placed the awards.

In the pig sections, the talent was at sea in endeavoring to follow the judge's rulings. Messrs. Dunn, J. J. Stewart and Benson contributed Yorkshires, the former showing a splendid boar from the Millgrove herd, and it was hard to see how the winning boar arrived; similar conundrums were met with in the balance of the swine classes, the climax being reached when a red pig was made sweepstakes. J. A. McGill, well known for his Berkshire herd, had out an exhibit. H. V. Clendinning, Harding, was judge of swine.

The inside exhibit, especially that of fancy-work, was very good. In dairy products, Mesdames Sirett, Dodge, W. Montgomery and Jno. Brydon won the bulk of the prizes. Domestic manufactures were well exhibited by Mesdames Wm. Connell, R. W. Parsons, A. Parks, P. M. Stewart, W. B. Black, W. F. Sirett, H. F. Warne, Geo. Hamilton, A. Blackwell, and others.

The poultry exhibit was fairly good, but the early season prevented a large exhibit of young stock. A. E. Sheather, Brandon, placed the

tickets on the feathered stock, the ladies' work being judged by Mesdames Wellwood and J. P. Curran and Miss E. Cora Hind; Mr. Sutley made the dairy awards.

A large excursion came down from Russell on the last day of show (Dominion Day), and materially swelled the receipts. This show practically opened the season in the eastern portion of the Middle West, and always ranks well up. It has, however, done better, can do better, and, we believe, will do better, as the people of the surrounding country appreciate the opportunities afforded—few shows afford such good shelter for exhibits.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

**THE ROYAL SHOW.**

This is being written in London, where the Royal Show is in progress. Many Canadians are on the ground, including well-known horse importers like Messrs. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Robert Ness, Howick; and Tom Graham, Claremont; also Professor Cumming, of Halifax, and many more. The visitors from abroad generally are numerous, and at the testimonial banquet to Mr. John Thornton, the noted live-stock auctioneer, on Tuesday evening, addresses were delivered by the Hon. Leslie Combs, from Kentucky; Hon. Wm. McCulloch, from Melbourne, Australia, and Mr. Cassares, from Argentina. Mr. Thornton has, for about forty years, been in front of the business of stock-breeding in this country. He has executed commissions for buyers and sellers in all lands, and enjoys a unique reputation among auctioneers for fairness and honesty. He has a unique acquaintance with the folk—one of Shorthorn history. He began work in the office of Mr. Stafford, who was both secretary of the Coates' Herdbook organization before the institution of the Breed Society, and an auctioneer and salesman. Mr. Thornton was afterwards for a time in the estate office of the Earl of Feversham, who had a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle of the Booth brigade. He afterwards began business on his own account, and enjoys the unique record of having never missed an engagement for thirty-five years. He began to sell on his own account in 1868, and only once—in 1903—was he unable, through illness, to ascend the rostrum and conduct an appointed sale. He sold the highest-priced bull on record in 1875, and has also, during the times of depression, conducted some sales of fine cattle with low averages. The testimonial took the form of the portrait of Mr. Thornton in oil, painted by Mr. Cope, A. R. A., and in acknowledging the gift, Mr. Thornton gave an interesting review of the pedigree-cattle trade during the half century over which his business career has extended. Twenty-two pedigree Shorthorn sales were held in 1850, the average price at which was £19 9s. 9d. In 1874 the average for all sales was £64, and in 1894 it was £26. There has been an upward tendency everywhere among breeds since, chiefly due to the foreign and colonial demand. Mr. Thornton thoroughly deserves all the compliments paid to him. In the course of the evening a letter was read from Sir Dighton Probyn, on behalf of His Majesty the King, in which his high appreciation was expressed for Mr. Thornton.

This long introduction is not out of place, for the Royal Show of 1905 is eminently a Shorthorn event. The quality of the red, white and roan exhibited could hardly be surpassed. Champion honors for males have come with Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivié, Carnoustie, taking the gold medal with his bull, Royal Emblem 82154, bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, and got by Lord Lynedoch 74900, from a British Leader cow. This is a wonderfully massive, gay, well-colored bull. He deserved his place, although hard enough pressed by Mr. Albert J. Marshall's Roan Conqueror 84519, the champion at Dublin, and also of north country breeding. He was bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Carson Bridge, and was got by the noted Collynie Conqueror. Mr. A. F. Nichol, Bradford House, Belfast, was third with Baron Butterfly, a son of the noted Baron Abbotsford.

Mr. J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Codford, St. Mary, Wilts, was first with the two-year-old bull, Downton Brave Archer 85745, a wonderfully good-bodied roan, with fine straight lines. Mr. R. P. Cooper, Shenstone, Lichfield, was second with the white bull Meteor 86631, bred in Wales. Perhaps the greatest favorite in the class was Mr. Philo L. Mills' King Christian of Denmark 86316, which beat the winner at the recent show of the Bath & West Society, at Nottingham, where he was champion. This is an exceptionally sweet-quality bull. He has gaiety and style, with plenty of flesh and substance. Mr. F. Miller, La Belen, Birkenhead, the great Argentine exporter, was fourth with Limepark Champion 86399, an Irish-bred bull, which won first at Belfast and Dublin.

In an enormous class of yearling bulls, Lord Polworth, Mertoun House, St. Boswell's was first with a Booth bull, bred at Warlaby, and named British Renown. Although not free from the roughness of the family or tribe, especially behind, this is a remarkably well-fleshed, short-

legged sort, and distinctly a better kind of bull than has been of the Booth cult for a long time. Mr. Deane Willis was second with the Irish-bred roan named Orphan Chief, a very gay and stylish youngster, and, perhaps, with some more of a favorite than the winner. One of the sweetest and best-bred bulls in the class was placed third. He is Mr. A. T. Gordon's Fascinator, from Combescausway, Inch. He was got by Lord Lynedoch, and was bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, who also bred the champion Royal Emblem. Mr. Durno is one of the foremost stock-breeders in Aberdeenshire, and like in Shorthorns and Clydesdales he has achieved high

than has been sometimes noticed among prize Shorthorns. Three-year-olds in milk were not thought to be well judged. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Ascott, was first with Lady's Slipper, a useful quality kind of cow, but the three which followed were in greater favor. Mr. Wm Bell, Ra'chough, Alnwick, was second with Ratcheugh Witch, which, up to this time, has always beaten the winner. She was got by Baron Abbotsford. Mr. Herbert Leon, Bletchely, was third with Roseleaf, the H. & A. S. champion of last year. The two-year-old class, after the champion was taken out of it, was not extra strong. Second ticket went to Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart., M. P., for Lady Buscot Grace, whose sire was the Uppermill-bred bull Wanderer's Prince. The Earl of Northbrook was third with Clorinda, by Scottish Monarch, a Duthie-bred sire, and Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivié, was fourth with a red heifer by the famous Royal Star.

THE SHOW OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE at the Royal was worthy of the breed, and yet it came far short of the merit seen in the Shorthorn section. The Blacks are strongly represented in England, and one of the principal breeders there is Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Great Marlow, in the County of Bucks. He was first with his nice level bull, Danesfield Jester, whose formation of head is perfection. There was high distinction in this victory, because the judge was Mr. Robert Bruce, Lenister House, Dublin, and the bull beaten, Mr. George Cran's Jeshurun 19257, the H. & A. S. second-prize winner of last year, which only lacks perfection of formation in head to make him one of the finest bulls ever shown. He was bred at Ballindalloch, and is wonderfully well covered with flesh over the hooks and hind quarters. Mr. Cran was plucky sending his bull so far south. His farm is Morlieh, Glenkindie, away in the Donside uplands of Aberdeenshire. A very successful breeder of black polled cattle in England is Rev. C. Bolden, of Preston, Besset, Bucks. He was third in the class with Publican of Preston 21178, and also won a large share of the prizes in other classes, taking first and second with two-year-old bulls bred by himself, and got by the famous Proud Duke of Ballindalloch. Another fairly successful breeder in the south was Sir James Duke, Bart., Loughton, Sussex. Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester, was fourth in the old bull class, with Wizard of Maisemore 21465, which took champion honors at the Bath and West Show at Nottingham a month ago, beating the bulls in front of him, with the exception of Jeshurun, which was not there exhibited. The best female of the breed at the Royal was Mr. C. E. Hunter's first-prize two-year-old heifer Ruritania, from Selaby, Hull. Mr. Cridlan showed a pair of excellent cows, full sisters, and Mr. J. H. Bridges, Langshott, Horley, was well in front with a capital pair of heifers, got by Equerry of Ballindalloch. The championship of the breed went to Danesfield Jester.

**GALLOWAYS.**

Galloways were not numerous, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in quality. They were judged by Mr. Samuel Thomson, Manderton, Duns. The chief exhibitor of old bulls was Mr. John Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, who led the class with Chancellor 9010, an Irish-bred Galloway. Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle-Douglas, led the yearling class with an outstanding animal named Captain II. of Tarbreoch 9169. Sir R. W. Buchanan Jardine, Bart., is apparently going to carry on the good work of his late father, Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., Castle-milk, Lockerbie. He was first

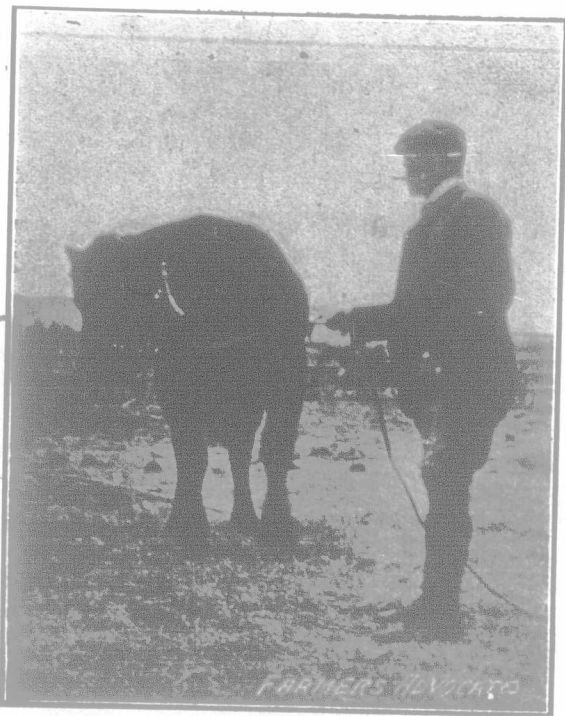
with the cow Alice II. of Castle-milk 16852, described by an expert as "a real gem," which was followed in her class by Mr. John Cunningham's Doris of Kilquhanity, the daughter of Great Scot, and that phenomenal show cow, Dora of Durhamhill. Alice II. of Castle-milk was awarded the special gold medal as champion of the breed.

Highland cattle added picturesqueness to the showyard. They were fewer in number even than the Galloways, but the quality was superb. A new exhibitor, Mr. Wm. Sopper, Dumna-glass, Inverness, was first for

both bulls and cows, with the celebrated H. & A. S. champion, King Alaric 1712, and an Islay-bred cow, named Cattadale 5766, whose sire was Victor IX. 1069. She was bought at the Oban sale for about £50. A remarkably fine bull, named Calum Ban of Farr, from Mr. W. D. Mackenzie's fold in Inverness-shire, was second in his class.

**AYRSHIRES.**

The leading exhibitors of Ayrshires were Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayr, whose beautiful dairy cow, Lady Jane of Knockdon 13820, winner of the Ayr Derby in 1903, and first in the cow in milk class at Ayr in 1904, was first in the cow class; Mr. James



Mr. R. K. Bennet, Calgary, is not partial to the Polled Durham.

distinction. Fascinator is one of the nicest bulls he has ever bred, and the young laird of Newton has made a fine start with so gay an animal. He was an April calf, and, therefore, had a good deal to give away to his more successful competitors which came into the world some months sooner. Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, was fourth with the Duthie-bred white bull, Royal Ensign.

The championship for the females went to Mr. F. Miller, La Belen, Birkenhead, for the first-prize two-year-old heifer, Lady Amy 7th. She was bred by the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool, and last year was first here, while this year she has been unbested in her class at Dublin, Belfast, Nottingham, Birkenhead, etc. In symmetry and quality of flesh Lady Amy 7th is unsurpassed. She was got by Cornish Knight, and her full sister, Lady Hermoine, the property of the same owner, was fourth in the yearling class, while the Earl of Powis himself was third in that class with a half-sister that is a get of Cornish Knight 78641. The reserve female champion was His Majesty the King's first-prize year-



The First-prize Group at Calgary Fat-stock Show, 1905.

ling heifer Reception, a nice roan—a little weak across the loins. She was got by First Fruits 83482, while her dam was by Count Lavender. The second in the yearling class was from Cornwall. The cow-in-milk class was led by the celebrated White Heather, owned by Mr. Deane Willis, and first three, if not four, times at the Royal. She was bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kibblean, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire, and was got by Merry Mason 67486. Not many cows like her have been seen these many years. She wears wonderfully, and stood second reserve for the female championship. Several excellent cows were shown, with greater appearance of milk

Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, who was first with his bull, Waynflete 5441, and took other honors; Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, who won with his magnificent Handsome Nell, a two-year-old heifer that takes plenty beating and never succumbs; with Lt.-Colonel Ferguson-Buchanan, of Auchentorlie, Dumbarton, who showed a pair of very fine dairy cows.

Perhaps the most notable thing in connection with the English breeds was the position assigned in the catalogue to the despised Lincoln Reds. They came after the Shorthorns, and are apparently being taken seriously as a breed. They are a variety of the Shorthorn breed, kept distinct in color and milking properties in a district of the great county of Lincoln. Most of them are eligible for registration in Coates' Herdbook, although some are not; hence the existence of a pedigree organization of their own. For a long time the Royal refused to recognize the Lincoln Reds as a distinct variety, but in more recent years they have come to be favored, and this year they were judged by Mr. C. W. Tindall, Wainfleet, who was manager at Aylesby when the great sale of Shorthorns took place there in 1875.

#### HEREFORDS.

Herefords made a notable display, the championship going to His Majesty the King, for the celebrated prize-winning bull Fire King. The most successful exhibitor of Devons was Mr. J. C. Williams, Caerhays, St. Austell.

#### HORSES.

Not much space need be occupied with an account of the horse section of this great exhibition. Shires and Hunters were easily the best displays in point of numbers. The former are still in the hands of the wealthy plutocrats of England, the championships going to Lord Rothschild, Tring, Herts, for stallions, and to Sir Philip Albert Muntz, M. P., for mares. The champion stallion was Delamere Chorister 21328, and the champion mare the gray two-year-old Dunsmore Fuchsia 44795, with a Clydesdale strain in her veins, through that grand horse Wellington Boy 13021. Suffolks were strongly represented, as was ever the case when the show was held near London. Mr. Alfred J. Smith, Rendlesham, Woodbridge, holds his own. The Clydesdale exhibits were highly creditable. The Messrs. Montgomery, Castle Douglas, were leading in the stallion section, with the fine two-year-old horses Baron Fyvie 12451, which took champion honors at Ayr in April. Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart., showed several useful well-bred sorts. His three-year-old, Montrave Magnus 12255, led his class, and his brood mare, Montrave Rena, was second in her class. He had also second and fourth, with two-year-old fillies. Messrs. Montgomery led the yearling colt class, with their handsome bay colt, by Everlasting, which won at Castle-Douglas. The most successful exhibitor in the female classes was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, Dollar, who had three first prizes. His brood mare, Lady Garnet 14636, was champion female, while her daughter, Lady Rotha, was first-prize two-year-old. Both champions are by Baron's Pride 9122, and Lady Rotha is by Royal Favorite. The first-prize three-year-old was Mr. Kerr's Ambrosine, a strikingly handsome black mare, by Woodend Gartly. The Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) showed several well-bred, good animals, one of the best being the second-prize two-year-old filly, Silver Princess, by Silver Cup.

#### A CLYDESDALE PEDIGREE FORGED.

Canadians have a right to be interested in the fact that a man named John Weir, Coatbridge, was this week convicted of forging a signature to a Clydesdale pedigree, whereby a certificate for export was obtained from the Clydesdale Horse Society. He was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. The filly in question was one of a large shipment made by Mr. Hassard, Millbrook, last fall. She was exported in October, and when the account for registration of her dam and produce was rendered to the alleged breeder, Mr. William Miller, whose alleged signature the schedule bore, he repudiated liability, and on the schedule being presented to him, he at once asserted that the forgery was the work of Weir, with whose writing he was familiar. The filly in question was bought by Mr. Miller from Weir, in June, 1904, grazed by him during the season, and sold by him at public auction in Perth in September, where she was purchased by Weir, acting as agent for Mr. Walter S. Park, from whom Mr. Hassard purchased her. Weir guaranteed the filly to Mr. Park as pedigreed. According to the evidence of Mr. Park, Weir got 10s. for each filly he bought on Mr. Park's behalf, the latter settling with the auctioneers, as Weir is an undischarged bankrupt. When Mr. MacNeilage, the Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, received Mr. Miller's repudiation of the signature to the schedule, and learned the history of the case, consequent thereon, he, on January 3rd, 1905, wrote letters to Mr. Park and Mr. Hassard, cancelling the certificate issued in the fall for this particular filly, and giving the reason why this was done. The schedule bearing the forged signature was delivered by Weir to the cashier in the Studbook office, Mr. MacKenzie, on 30th September, 1904; the export certificate was issued by Mr. MacNeilage, the Secretary, in the course of the following week; the account for fees was rendered to Mr. Miller, whose alleged signature the schedule bore on 28th November, and repudiated by him finally, after examining the schedule on 31st December, 1904; and on 3rd January, 1905, simultaneous letters cancelling the certificate were addressed by Mr. MacNeilage to both Mr. Park, in Scotland, and Mr. Hassard, in Canada.

The conviction and sentence will do good. It will make men more careful in the stories they retail regarding pedigrees, and there are other reasons, known to most men who handle Clydesdales in Scotland, why the conviction of Weir will have a salutary effect.

"SCOTLAND YET."

### The Story of the Meat Trust.

Some few years ago there were four great rival dressed-meat companies operating chiefly in Chicago and westward—Swift, Armour, Hammond and Nelson Morris. As rivals the competition between these houses waxed fast and furious, and there were exciting times at the

believing that surely there must be room for all, and that at the turning of the long lane things would be better.

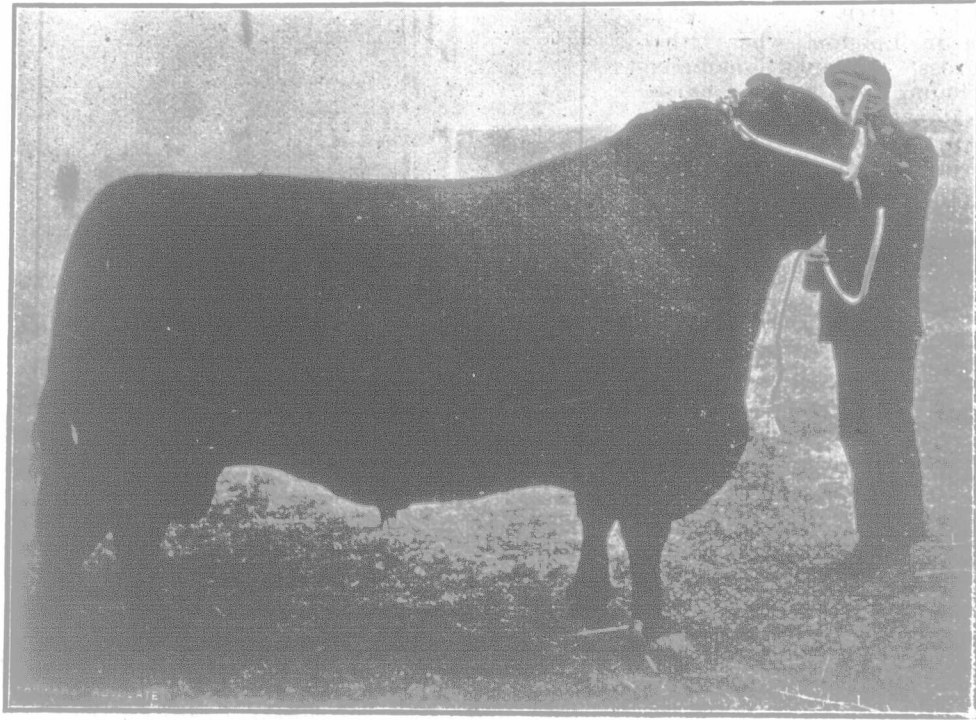
But these had reckoned without their host. Already was beginning the development of a system which was to put them pitilessly at the mercy of the big Beef Trust. For certain considerations the railways were induced to give rebates, known as "Private Car Charges," to the members of the trust. This was the entering of the camel's foot. About the same time the invention of refrigerator cars opened up a great opportunity. The big trust, having immense capital at its back, was enabled to put thousands of refrigerator cars on the lines, and literally bulldozed the railway companies

into giving them a rebate on all stock or produce shipped in such cars. If this was refused the simple threat of switching the traffic off on to other lines was sufficient for all purposes, and the companies speedily "tall to." Needless to say the smaller concerns got no rebate. Before long they found it impossible to work against such opposition. With higher railway rates they could not afford to sell for the same as the Trust. Besides, as often as not, they found their cars sidetracked and forced to suffer delay, in order that the Trust's long line of big yellow boxes might be rushed through. The only thing was to go out of business, and hundreds of concerns shut up with heavy loss or even ruin to the owners of them.

From granting the first little rebate, railway companies were now hopelessly entangled in a net from which there was no escape. At the next turn they were compelled to sanction an arrangement which provided that they should carry no perishable goods save in the Trust Company's cars, and their humiliation was complete when they were still further compelled actually to pay mileage rates for hauling Trust cars whether full or empty. Rave and grumble as they might, there was nothing else for it; it was all the same to the Beef Trust.

Meanwhile, what of the farmers and shippers? asks Mr. Chas. E. Russell, in his story of this Trust in Everybody's Magazine. Bringing in their stock to the great slaughtering centers, Chicago, Kansas, Omaha, etc., they found that a strange change had come over the face of the markets. Where formerly there had been fierce competition and spirited bidding, there were now

but a few indifferent buyers, who all offered the same figure, and that invariably low. At first not a few sellers, deeming themselves foxy, held their cattle over, or sent them on to a further market. The same result; one price offered, and that lower still. Stock-raising speedily became unprofitable, and not only stock, but poultry, dairy products, fruits—all were in the same box, for all were under control of the so-called "Beef Trust." The age of prosperity had passed, and many farmers were unable to redeem their notes at the banks. As a result banks failed all over the country, and during last year the suicide of seven bank managers and cashiers was reported from a single State. Mortgages began to reappear, and yet the poor farmer, with his customary patience, struggled on, hoping for better things. Not that he never received encouragement. The Trust was lax enough for that. Occasionally prices went up—when there were not enough cattle, or whatever it might be, for the company's purposes. Then the farmer felt brisk, and sent his produce off. If he were first in he got the benefit of the first prices; but in nineteen cases out of twenty the prices had dropped again before he had his stuff disposed of, and he was obliged to sell at rock-bottom prices, or take his stock

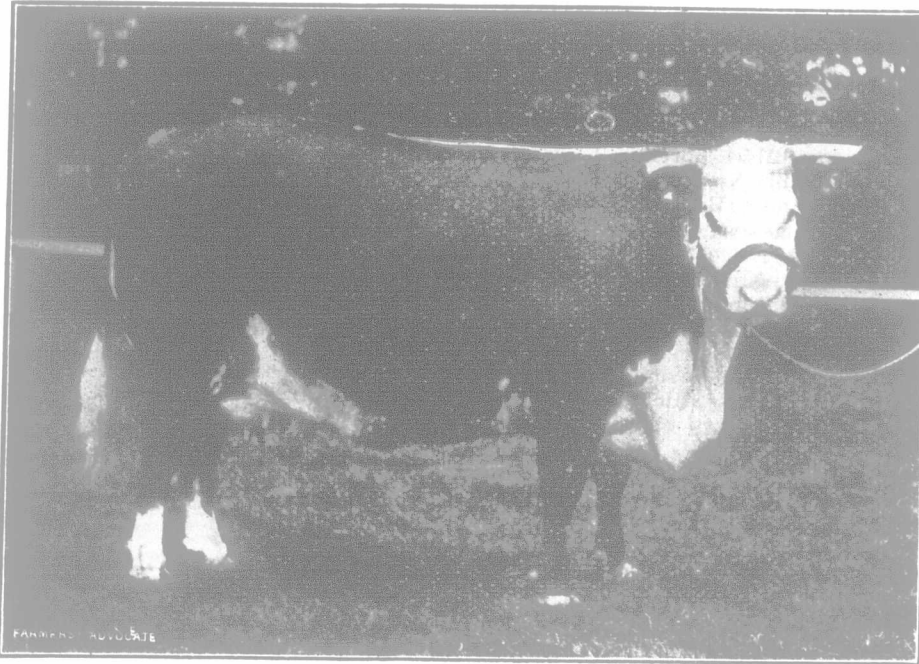


Wizard of Maisemore.

Aberdeen-Angus bull. Winner of first prize and championship, Bath and West of England and Royal Counties Shows, 1905. Owned by Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Gloucester.

big buying centers. Good times these were for the farmers and shippers also. When they came in from the farms or ranges with their carloads of live stock or other produce, there was sure to be lively bidding; the best stock commanded the best prices; there was some encouragement to produce the best possible "article." Mortgages began to disappear, and country banks flourished. Cattle-raising became a great feature in the West, and many people found the trade so lucrative that, instead of simply selling what cattle they could raise, they resorted to the practice of buying up a number and finishing them off for a few months on grass or corn. In order to do this capital was needed; hence it was often necessary to borrow from the banks. However, sales were sure, and there was no difficulty about redeeming the notes.

Now about this time the four great houses began to



Ivy Lass.

Hereford cow. Winner of first prize, Bath and West of England Show, and third at Royal Agricultural Society's Show, 1905. Owned by Mr. G. D. Faher, M. P., Wallingford.

grow closer together, and the upshot of the matter was that from entering into a "gentleman's agreement," by which certain privileges were mutually conferred, they united, and the "American Beef Trust" was begun. The next step was to absorb the smaller houses. Some were bought out, some were smothered by competition, while others still hung on, putting up a brave struggle,

went up—when there were not enough cattle, or whatever it might be, for the company's purposes. Then the farmer felt brisk, and sent his produce off. If he were first in he got the benefit of the first prices; but in nineteen cases out of twenty the prices had dropped again before he had his stuff disposed of, and he was obliged to sell at rock-bottom prices, or take his stock



home. By virtue of such performances the total losses of cattle feeders in Iowa for 1904 were estimated at \$12,500,000.

But a more curious phenomenon still became evident. The consumers in towns and cities began to suffer. No matter how low the prices paid to farmers, the prices of the retailed article in town were going steadily up. Before this the rule had been low prices to the farmers, low prices to everybody else, and vice versa; now it was low prices to farmers, high prices to everybody else. No wonder that the problem became a puzzling one, and people began to surmise that somewhere things had gone far from straight.

In the meantime it had dawned upon some that the big packing houses were in league, and an investigation began. Upon certain disclosures, as might be expected, a big fight was put up, and the matter went to Congress. Petitions, bills, meetings, resolutions, were the order of the day; but the big Trust looked silently on and laughed. And for the past few years events had been transpiring which left the most of the laughing to one man. Old P. D. Armour had died, as had also Swift; Morris had become so old as to be beyond such mundane interests as the monopoly of a nation's unrest, and only young Armour and Hammond were left. Armour bought out Hammond's interests, and so got into his hands supreme control of this immense power. The fortunes of his satellites depend, it is true, upon the fortunes of the Trust, but he alone stands, with possibilities many times greater than those of a Rockefeller at his disposal, and he is still a young man—this J. Ogden Armour. His Trust now controls every stockyard in the United States except two. One is already on its way to dissolution. The other, owned by Vanderbilt and Morgan, will probably fight for its existence, and ere long there may be thrown before the public a gigantic struggle, second only in interest to the great struggle between Russia and Japan.

On July 1st, at Chicago, after an investigation of several months, during which more than 100 witnesses were examined, a federal grand jury returned indictments against seventeen men prominent in the beef-packing industry, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and against four officials of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, for alleged illegal rebating agreement with railroads.

Besides these individual indictments, bills were against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company, and the Fairbank Canning Company.

The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes a violation of the Sherman act, are: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager Armour & Co.; T. J. Connors, director Armour & Co.; P. A. Valentine, treasurer Armour & Co.; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift, of Swift & Co.; Lawrence A. Carson, treasurer of Swift & Co.; Arthur F. Evans, attorney of Swift & Co.; R. C. Manua, attorney for Swift & Co.; A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy & Co.; D. E. Hartwell, secretary Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice-president Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, secretary Nelson Morris & Co.; Ira W. Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co.

The four employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged rebating with the railroads are all connected with the traffic departments of the corporation. Their names are: Samuel Weil, B. C. Cusey, C. E. Todd and V. D. Skipworth. The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance.

**Camphor for Diarrhœa in Calves.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
I see R. McL. wants to know what to do for calves that have diarrhœa when two or three days old. Some years ago we had a great many deaths from this trouble. We could not get anything to help them. Most of them would only be sick for twelve or twenty-four hours, and then we would find them dead. We employed three different veterinary surgeons; all of no use. I had a cousin here from Iowa, where they had had the same trouble and could get no help, till some veterinary surgeon discovered that one drop (and for the most severe cases two drops) of strong camphor, given every hour in a teaspoonful of fresh milk, is a sure cure. Just as soon as you see signs of relief stop giving the camphor. I have treated many bad cases of this trouble, and have never lost a calf since. We have used this treatment only on calves that are a day or two old.  
GEO. H. TREFFERY.

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

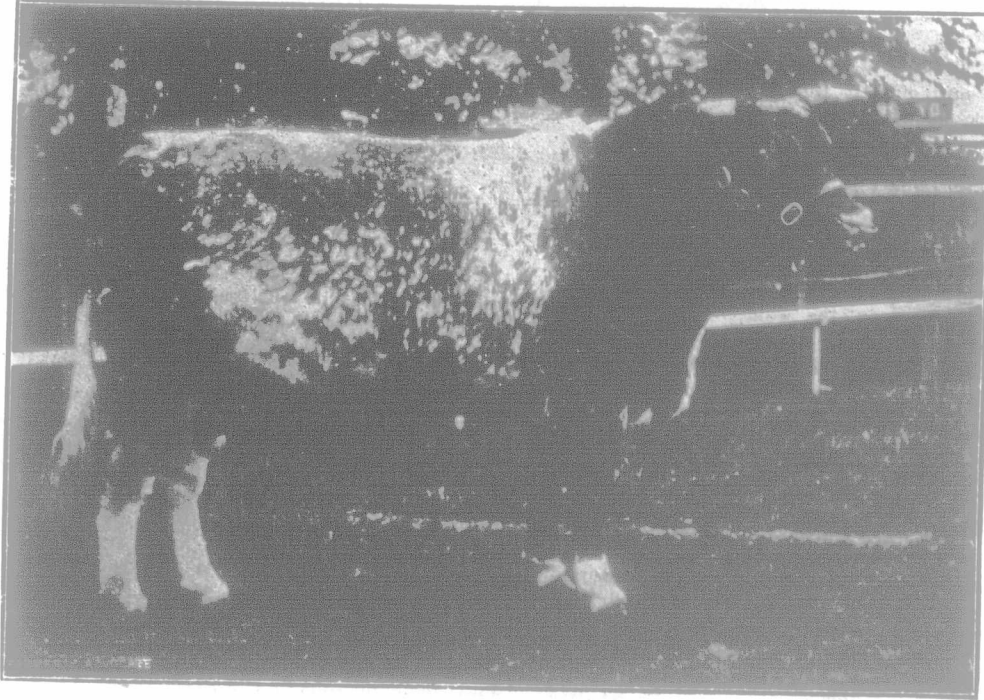
**Showing Cattle.**

As is the case with all our national industries, great changes have taken place in the systems of management pursued by cattle-breeders, and under present circumstances a very large majority are now showing a portion of the stock they breed. No doubt a small proportion only of the herds in the kingdom are represented at the breeding shows during the summer seasons, but in these days the only market a breeder can get for the majority of his bull calves is one of the many auction sales and shows that have been multiplying year by year throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. So much is this now the case that it may be assumed that every cattle-breeder must

"a natural way." In the show and sale ring, the first-named animal will not only attract the attention of the judges, but will be keenly bid for by the public, while the other receives little attention from either, and is knocked down at a very inferior price. A great authority on the subject has said, "Much of the goodness of an animal goes in at its mouth," and in no case is this more true than in that of young bulls.

Connected with showing there is and has been much said regarding the overfeeding of exhibits, and doubtless not without cause. While this is at once acknowledged, we must never forget that it is only the good animals that can look well when highly fed. The oft-repeated statement that

animals owe their position in the award lists to excessive feeding, can in fewer cases be accepted than many imagine. All the feeding on earth can never make a winner in good company out of an inferior animal. Many fail to discriminate between flesh or muscle and fat, and in consequence speak of fleshless, fat animals as being shown in a more natural condition than others that carry more flesh and less fat. We have seen that cattle-showing is a business that the majority of breeders must of necessity go in for, and such being the case, it need hardly be said that an animal destined to make a name for itself is one that must be kept going from the time it is born. It is well to bear in mind that there is always room at



Parsons' Photo. **Doynont Brave Archer.**  
First-prize two year-old Shorthorn bull, Royal Agricultural Society's Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Coxford, Wiltshire.

consider cattle-showing to be part and parcel of his business as a cattle-breeder.

Without attempting to consider whether preparing animals for shows may or may not be for the benefit of the breeds, as breeds, of which there are a large number having each an important part to play in the rural economy of the country, it cannot be denied that the very life of a herd, in the majority of cases, depends upon the successful management in the show-yard preparation of animals put before the public.

Take, say, two equally well-bred bull calves, sired by the same bull, and from dams of like pedigree and equal individual merit, and when, say, fifteen months old, put them before the public at any one of our well-established shows and

the top, and the top can seldom if ever be attained if a young animal receives a check and loses what is known as its calf flesh.

In this short paper there is no intention to formulate a course of feeding, but it may be stated that the only royal road to success in the show-yard is the exercise of careful, systematic management, giving every attention to the individualities of the different animals under preparation.

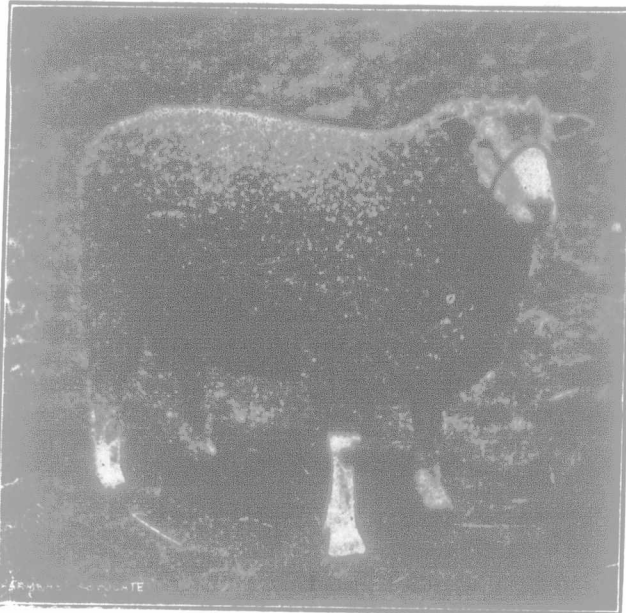
In this matter the owners are very much in the hands of their cattlemen, who, as a class, are painstaking and interested in their work. Doubtless, some of them err in being overanxious, and their attempts to force matters in the way of feeding often end in surfeit and the disarrangement of digestion. Cleaned-up troughs and mangers at stated intervals daily must be insisted upon. It is almost unnecessary to say that careful attention to the feet of animals and daily exercise is all-important if cattle are expected to look their best in the sale or show ring.

It is a true saying that "Many a prize has been lost and won in the ring through the way animals have been handled when before the judges," and many men who are masters of the art of bringing out their stock give points away when they lead them into the ring. Some men never can be taught the art of showing the animals under their care to the best advantage, and although coached to try to hide a weakness, often break down at the most important and critical moment of the fight. On the other hand, it is quite a treat to see the majority of the cattlemen at our important shows handle their pets while under adjudication. Every movement has been rehearsed times without number in the home paddock, until every switch of the light whip indicates some particular movement of a particular limb.

Watch how the exhibit stands to attention while under the judge's eye, to be allowed to stand at ease after the inspection. Here, again, however, some men fail. Having shown their charges to the best of their ability, and possibly done their work well, they seem to consider the whole matter settled, and often allow the judges to get a glimpse of the animal in their charge standing anyhow and everyhow except in the position they should be looked at.

The knowing ones follow the judges with their eye, ready to use the light whip or pull the leading rein the moment the judge casts his eye in their direction.—[Robert Bruce, in Live-stock Journal (Eng.).]

Owing to the war, the demand for meat in Japan far exceeds the supply, prices have risen, and the people are looking for additional supplies from other countries.



**English Leicester Shearling Ram.**  
Photo by Parsons.  
Bred and owned by Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England.

sales. Suppose one has been what is termed "well done," kept on full milk during the first six months of his life, and afterwards, along with other good things carefully fed to him, he has had a certain allowance of milk up to the day of the sale. In the case of the other, he may have suckled his dam or got a portion of milk for several months, and in the autumn, after being weaned, had what might be termed a fair choice of good, suitable food for a young, growing animal; in other words, he has been reared up to the sale day in what many breeders would term

**Farm.**

**Grain-growers' Representative Wanted.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Now is the time for the Grain-growers' Association to make arrangements for the proper grading of their crop, the time for harvesting, threshing and marketing of which will soon be at hand.

There is no doubt but that last fall there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the grading. There were numerous complaints from farmers and small buyers all over the country. This should not be allowed to occur this season. The association should have one representative, or more if necessary, to promptly and efficiently look after the interests of its members. Their appointment should not be put off till the hustle and hurry of threshing and marketing is upon us.

A remark was made by a speaker at one of the meetings held some time ago, to the effect that so much had now been accomplished in favor of the grain-grower, by legislation and in transportation facilities, he thought there was very little more to be done, and that we might now practically lie on our oars; but there never was a time when everlasting vigilance was more necessary. Can anyone explain the difference in the inspection of car lots, as daily reported between last fall and the present time? Last fall a car of No. 1 northern was rarely reported, the cars of No. 3 northern reported greatly exceeded the cars of No. 2 northern.

Now, I have before me, in the Daily Telegram of June 17th, 1905, the daily grain inspections at Winnipeg for June 15th, 1905:

Wheat.	Cars.
No. 1 northern	15
No. 2 northern	38
No. 3 northern	17

It seems strange that there should be such an improvement in the grades now that this wheat is practically out of the farmers' hands. There may, however, be a solution of this question of which I am not aware.

The matter of the grading of our wheat is of the most vital importance to the Grain-growers. A good, efficient representative should be appointed, to be on hand as soon as the grain begins to move.

Rapid City. GRAIN-GROWER.

**A Homesteader Wants Lessons.**

A reader who is located in a newly-settled district in Assiniboia, asks us to give a few kindergarten lessons to the newcomers on such subjects as depth of breaking, when to disk or backset, when to sow different grains, the degree of ripeness at which to cut, when to thresh from stook or stack, how to handle new land after harvest, whether to harrow level or leave rough over winter, whether or not to sow frozen grain or shrunken grain, etc.

All these subjects have been treated several times before in our columns, but as the number of new readers is constantly increasing with the increase in our population, it is only natural that many have not read what has been written before. About a year ago we invited homesteaders who had started on \$500 or less, and who by the time they had acquired their patent had got themselves into a fair way to success, to tell us how they accomplished the feat, and from the letters published many a new homesteader gathered useful hints. To this end we again invite contributions to our columns, and ask those who have begun on a very small capital on a homestead, and have converted it into the nucleus of a modern farm, to tell us how they have managed. The articles need not be literary models; so long as the truth is told and lessons drawn, the result will be accomplished. Young men can render service of inestimable value to others starting in farming by simply telling their experiences or drawing lessons therefrom. Some homesteaders will break twelve or fifteen acres the first year, and imagine they are doing well, while others will not be content with less than fifty acres of breaking and backsetting before the middle of August, after which they will get up their supply of hay. To maintain a high standard of accomplishment should be the object of every one, and one of the best incentives to this is to know what others are doing. If any young homesteader would like to give his experience, but is handicapped by a lack of ability to write, he might easily get the local school teacher, or minister or some business man to write for him. Let us have your experience; it is like money—it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

**Clover at Neepawa.**

Among the interesting exhibits at the agricultural show, recently held at the above town were the specimens of red clover shown by S. Benson and Stanley McGill, and the alfalfa (lucerne) also shown by the former. The red clover shown was in full bloom, and over a foot high.

**Locating Farm Buildings.**



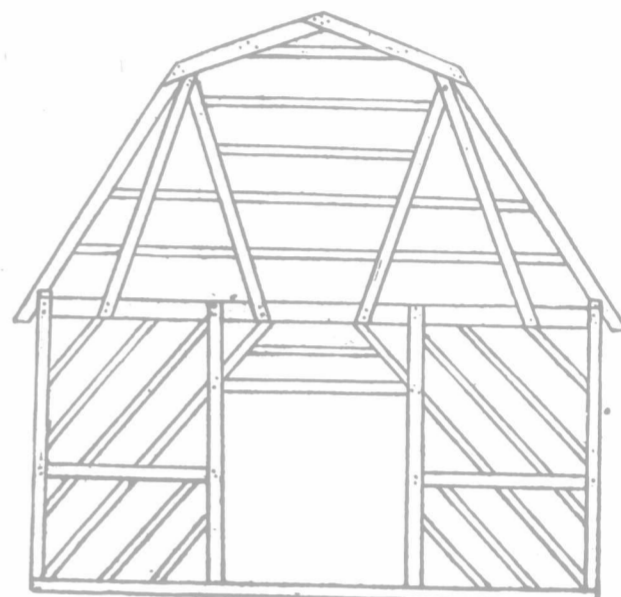
An Alberta subscriber sends us the above diagram, with a request for our opinion upon how he should locate the farm buildings upon the spot indicated; also plans of the necessary buildings for one following mixed farming.

As the intention is to place the buildings at a certain point, we would advise placing the house back at least seventy-five yards from the road, having the land in front extending down to the creek, as a natural wood-lot or park. Then set the barn back of the house at least forty yards. Set it so that it will face as much as possible toward the sun side in winter, and far enough from the creek so that there will be little or no drainage from the barnyard or stable. Have the entrance from the road to run past one side of the house, preferably a side door or veranda, and then on to a carriage shed, and then to the stable. The idea is first to have plenty of land about the buildings, to have the house in front of the barn—not in the same line—and to arrange to have a workshop and shed between the house and barn. With an arrangement of buildings as above, there is plenty of opportunity to make

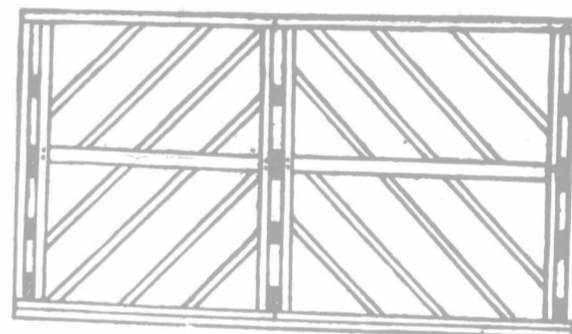
attractive home surroundings, by encouraging trees to grow along the creek and up about the house.

As for plans of buildings, it is difficult to advise without knowing to what expense or what size the owner will go. Ordinarily, the plan of house shown in the illustration answers exceedingly well, and can be adapted to personal preferences.

It is even more difficult to recommend a plan for a barn, not knowing the size of the farm nor the number of stock to be kept. If the proprietor would give us this information we would be in a position to give more specific information. In building, however, do not arrange to keep cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and poultry all under one roof. Cattle and horses may be stabled together, but hogs should have a building by themselves, as should also sheep and poultry. The practice



Gable End, Completed Frame.



Single Bent of Frame.

of using heavy timber is also about obsolete, plank frames something after the fashion illustrated here being almost entirely used.

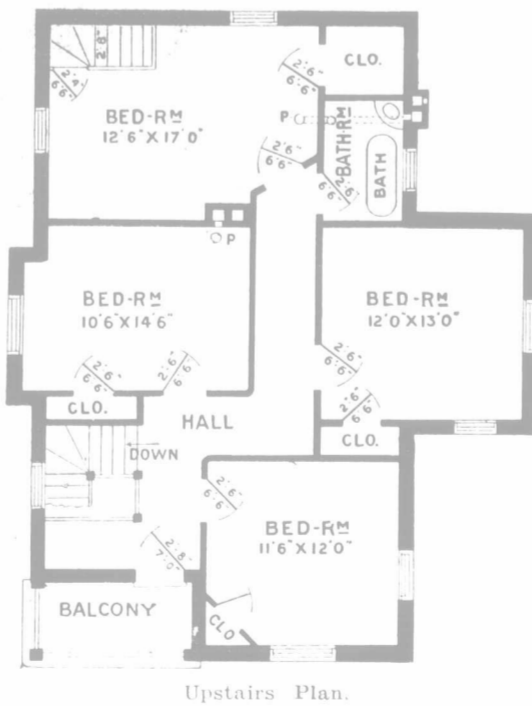
For hogs, in our dry Western climate, the best shelter that can be given is a sleeping place over which is a straw stack. This provides a warm, dry place to sleep, and the feed may be given on the hard, dry ground. This treatment applies more particularly to breeding stock, which do much better with a run of this kind than in close-walled pens. The straw absorbing the moisture from the hogs, always keeps the pen dry.

**Portable Bag Holder.**

More than once we have caught a little villain shivering and holding the bags in an icy granary, while the lusty men sweated over turning the fanning-mill and scooping up the grain. And we have seen men holding sacks in the busy threshing season, when the simple contrivance illustrated in



the accompanying cut could do the work better. The upright plank is an inch thick, three and a half feet long, and fifteen inches wide. The bottom plank is of the same dimensions, except that it is a foot and a half shorter. The hopper is easily constructed, and the hooks secured at any hardware store, or possibly improvised at home from bent nails. The base of the hopper is wedged from the perpendicular plank so that the bay may wrap all the way around.—[Australasian.]



Edmonton.

Edmonton summer fair, the first of the season, was opened in the Sunny City of the North on June 29th, and was in every way a marked success. The weather, which for some time past, had been cloudy and wet, cleared up as if by special arrangement, and royal days, with nineteen hours of sunshine, beamed on visitors and exhibitors, and everyone smiled and looked happy.

And how these people do enjoy a fair! It was fair time, and everybody knew it; stores were closed; business was suspended, and the people turned out en masse to see the exhibits, or to watch the races and outside attractions. Edmonton is proud of itself, proud of the district, confident of its future, and the Edmontonian is not afraid to tell the stranger at the fair that the great Province of Alberta contains the most of the good things of earth.

The exhibits, especially in some of the livestock classes, were particularly strong. In cattle, the Shorthorn, as usual, predominated; but the other beef breeds were not without their friends, and the Jerseys put up rather a strong dairy class. In the aged Shorthorn bull class there were seven entries, the prizes going to P. Ottewell, of Clover Bar, M. F. Webb and Wm. Daly, in the order named. There were four entries in the two-year-old class, Wm. Horricks, Jos. Rye and T. Daly taking the money. The struggle for the red among the yearlings brought out a particularly strong bunch. Jas. Wilson, of Innisfail, won first in company that was not to be despised, and McGill and Talbot, from Lacombe, followed close. When it came to the calves, Wm. Golley brought forward a fine entry. It was a beautiful roan, straight, smooth and even, and well deserved the prize. Wilson, of Innisfail, who had strong stuff in nearly every class, took second and third. In cows, Wilson stood first, with Ottewell and Webb second and third; and for cows over three years and under four, Wilson was again the lucky man. Some very close competition was seen among the yearling heifers, Talbot and McGill bringing out a fine pair that were both well deserving the prize, Talbot finally landing the red with an animal that perhaps gave a little more promise of size and development. McGill won first for heifer calf, Ottewell and Wilson coming next, and Wilson, Talbot and McGill stood in the order named in the competition for best herd. The prize for the best bull and two

of his get, and for the best bull any age, also went to Wilson's Grandview herd.

Only a few Galloways were shown, G. Lacerte, of Spruce Grove, and J. Harrold being the only exhibitors.

Unfortunately, there was no competition in Herefords, Jas. Tough being the only exhibitor. This is to be regretted, as Mr. Tough has a strong string of stuff that would have stood some competition, and it was one of his cows that carried away the grand championship, a silver medal offered by the Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association, for the best pure-bred cow or heifer, any breed, on the grounds.

As might be expected in a country in which dairying is gaining in favor, the Jerseys were in evidence, and some pretty good ones were on the scene. W. F. Cameron, of Edmonton, was the leading exhibitor, winning all the prizes for cows and heifers, and dividing the money for the other prizes with Williamson Bros., Crawford and Patterson.

Quite a strong turn-out was seen in several of the horse classes, colts and brood mares being especially strong in several sections. The aged stallion class created a considerable amount of interest. There were three entries—Two Clydes and a Shire. The red ribbon went to N. Morrison, of Wetaskiwin, for a good strong type of a Clyde horse, the Stony Plain Syndicate coming next with one of excellent quality, but lacking somewhat the substance of the winner. G. T. Fraser won for registered team.

Roadsters were numerous, some of the classes having seven or eight entries. D. Stewart and T. S. Reid divided money in the stallion class. For brood mare, E. D. Greerson was first, and Reid second. The two-year old filly or gelding entries were good, J. W. Reid being first, and A. Ziegler second. For yearling, T. Jackson and J. H. McNulty were the lucky men. J. Lubbock won first for mare or gelding in harness, and he was also the winner for team.

General-purpose horses were numerous and a little mixed, many of them being too heavy. A. Ziegler won the red for team, and J. B. Kennedy for brood mare; J. Kelly having the best foal, and T. McMahon coming second. The special prize for the best agricultural team was won by A. Kuhl.

"Young Pilgrim," a Thoroughbred stallion,

from Red Deer, won the diploma for "registered stallion not already classified."

The saddle horses in the 15-hands-or-over class were very good, and altogether the entries in this section were better than average, and some very fair cavalry horses were shown.

Sheep were conspicuously absent. The different breeds of swine were represented, though not so numerous as they might be in a land where the hog is such a money-maker. Swift, Daly, Wilkinson and Stephens had several very good entries of Berkshires. J. Rye and F. C. Scamer led in Tamworths, and J. Tough and A. Marcotte landed the money in Yorkshires.

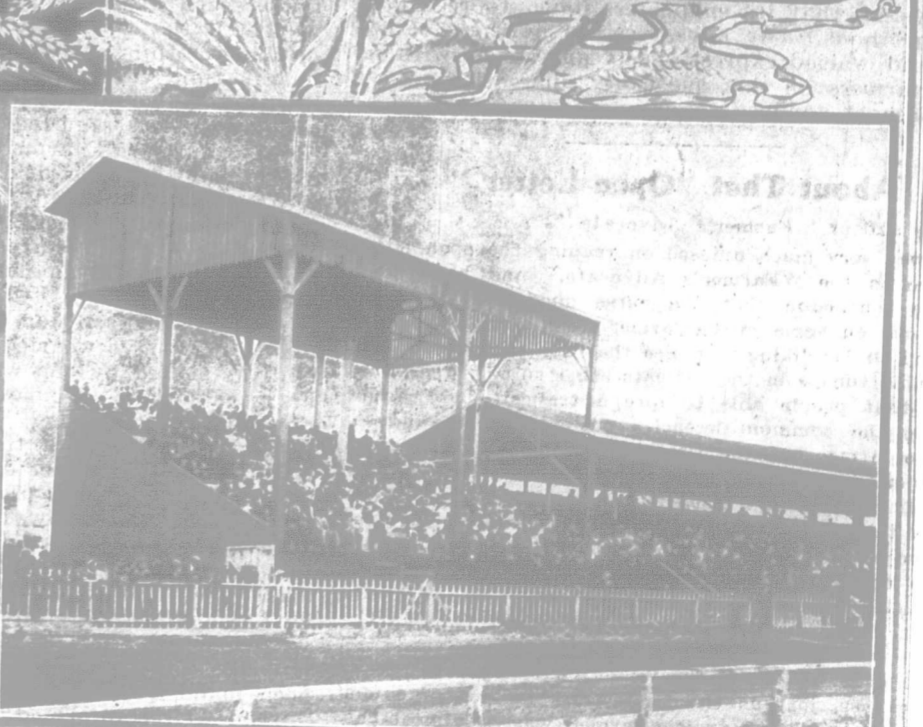
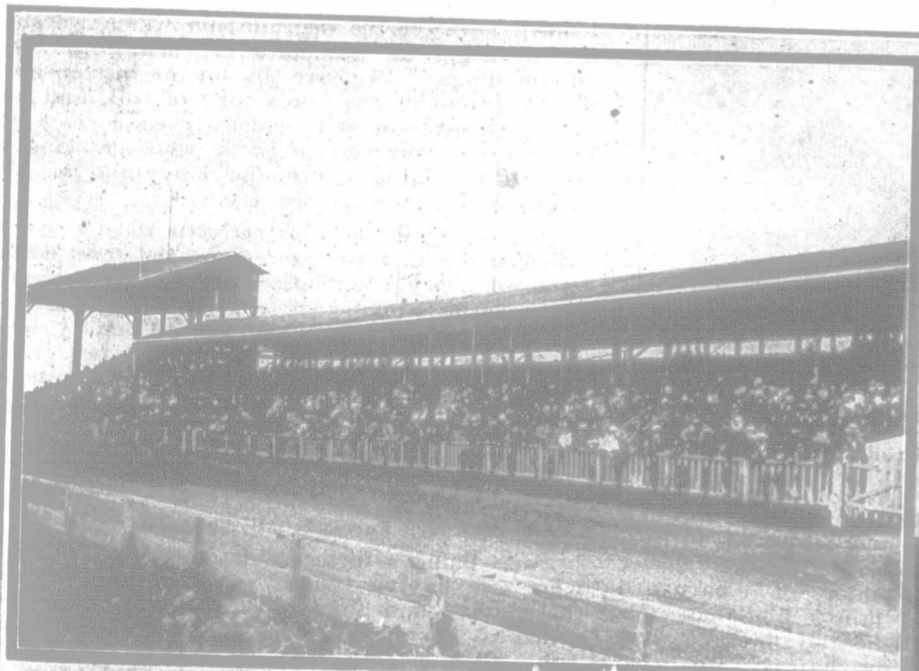
Poultry were few in numbers, and the display of grains and grasses scarcely did justice to the country. The samples were not numerous, though such as were shown gave an inkling of what could be done if more effort were made to strengthen this feature.

The races certainly proved a drawing card, the crowd being willing at any time to drop their interest in the judging to feast their eyes on the glories of the race-track. The addition of some educational features, the strengthening of the exhibit in grains, grasses and farm products, to give the stranger an idea of the possibilities of the country, are improvements that might be suggested, but take it altogether, Edmonton show is a good one, and will likely continue to be one of the strongest fairs of this Western Province.

The Advocate of Small Free Samples of Seed Again.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

On the first page of your issue for May 31st appear two Editorials. In the first you approve the retention of Provincial lands by the Dominion Government, on the ground that reversed conditions might lead to the suppression of free homesteads, and you believe in the settler obtaining land for nothing. In the second, mounting your pet hobby, you oppose the distribution by the same Government, of free seed, free shrubs, etc., because you believe in the settler paying for whatever he gets. Plausible reasons will no doubt be forthcoming from your facile pen, to make it appear that the two things are totally



Views on Fair Grounds at Brandon, Man.

different, and I am quite astray; but when all is said, the inconsistency of this attitude will remain. It is the policy of the Government to encourage settlement and to contribute, within reasonable limits, to the progress and well-being of settlers, in order to people the land and to make it rich and powerful, just as it may be your policy to protect the nurserymen and seed merchants who advertise generously in your columns to make you rich and powerful. Free land, free seed, free anything, are a part of this policy, which has shown itself to be good. The farmers (whose name is legion) who have received these little gifts, have been well pleased. The majority of them would never have applied to the nurseryman; but they have attended and cared for their little shrubs, and many have thus developed a taste by which the nurseryman has subsequently profited, and they have improved their humble surroundings. If these be luxuries, as you say, they are of a very modest kind; and it seems strange to see the Editor of the farmer's favorite journal grudging him such luxuries as these.

I think I share a very general impression when I say that in your campaign against free seed you have failed to put forward any convincing argument clearly showing that the system you propose would work any better than that which now obtains. You would replace the small gratuitous samples by five-bushel lots, delivered to such as can pay for them. Now, bearing in mind that the quantity of seed available is limited, this means that one man would be getting seed from the Government where a hundred get it now. That is the exact proportion. The Indian Head farm, for example, which, you say, distributes some twelve hundred samples annually, would then distribute twelve. If we suppose the distribution confined to the sole Province where the farm is located (which is not the case), this would be one five-bushel sample for every twenty-one thousand square miles. For every twelve million, eight hundred and forty thousand acres! Think of it! and tell us what makes you imagine that, under such conditions, the good seed would be more rapidly disseminated among the generality of the farmers than if a hundred small samples were sprinkled over the same area.

HENRY DEBY.

[Note.—The persistency with which our correspondent defends and even advocates the cause of the small seed distributions is worthy of a better cause, and, we have no doubt, employed in his chosen work, has brought success. If the system of small samples, which has been in vogue for years, is doing so much, why the need for seed-growers' associations, and why is pure seed so scarce? There is a limit to which Government patronage can be carried to be of benefit to people—the greatest progress in breeding of purebred live stock, notably in Great Britain, has been accomplished without Government aid. The case of free-grant land is in no way similar to that of the free seed distribution. The principle underlying the distribution of seeds free is the introduction of new varieties, after such have been tested by the experimental farms a length of time sufficient to determine their value. Once that is done the work of the experimental farm ceases with that variety. The accusation that our stand is taken because of solicitation for our advertisers' weal, and not because we believe in our stand being for the public welfare, is about the strongest evidence that our correspondent feels that he holds a brief in a very poor case. To attribute unworthy motives to others, simply because such may differ in their views, does not constitute an argument, and it is unfortunate for the system that its supporters have to resort to such methods. We have received numbers of letters and varied expressions of agreement with us from farmers on this question; dissentients have been almost confined to our correspondent.—Ed.]

### About That "Open Letter."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was very much amused on reading the open letter to men in the "Farmer's Advocate," and have come to the conclusion that the nurse must have had her eagle eye on some young farmer, and that he did not respond to her liking; or else that she must have been very unfortunate in the patients she secured. One would think that people able to hire a trained nurse would observe the common decencies on entering the house. But no farmer has the time to change his clothing at the door, and I think he does not need to, to save the delicate nose of trained nurses, or their wives either, if they take the same care that is observed on my farm and the majority of my neighbors. I think the farmer has as delicate a nose and resents bad smells as any nurse that sets herself up as their critic.

THOS. N. HAVENS.

The great failing of the Western farmer is a lack of thoroughness, just as the Easterner's is lack of enterprise. An ordinary prairie farmer wastes almost as much grain as an Ontario raises. Progress lies in the direction of eliminating waste from the drill to the elevator.

### Nurse's Charges Repudiated.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper for a reply to that article in your last issue, entitled, "Open Letter to the Men Folk."

The heart of every true farmer's wife and daughter must burn with righteous indignation at the erroneous idea left in the mind of many readers who know not otherwise, of the home-life on the farm. We would like to know the motive which prompted the writing of that article; then we might give credit for the motive, which alone makes any act moral. We cannot see any beneficial results in those for whose benefit it was likely written, for to those who have been reared on the farm and know that such a picture as has been presented is untrue of the average rural home, it has aroused only contempt and withering sarcasm.

Let us look at the subject in a logical way. The conclusion which one cannot fail to draw from the remarks of "Nurse" is that the majority of farmers are filthy in word and in deed, and utterly unfit for the companionship of their wives and daughters. On behalf of the farmer's wife and daughter, mother and sister, and the farmer himself, we repudiate the charge. To reach any correct logical conclusion three things are necessary, namely: All the data must be before the mind; there must be no bias of feeling; the reasoning faculties must be trained. Think you, did the writer have all the facts before her when she wrote that article? We appeal to the intelligence of your readers, whom we ask to take a few notes of what they have seen and heard. Can the majority of "hubbies"—more properly called husbands—be placed among these undesirable



F. W. Dreary.

President W. N. P. G. Exhibit in Canada.

classes? Are not these the few extreme exceptions? We hope we are as refined and sensitive in our tastes as our fair (?) writer, yet we have never been so overcome by the odor of "barnyard muck" as to cause us to faint, nor has our dessert or coffee ever been delicately flavored with the essence of horse and cow hairs. We also wonder if that idea of the annual bath and change of underclothing is not a product of a too-vivid imagination. From our knowledge of modern hygiene, we would not be surprised if the presence of a nurse were required at the anniversary of the bath. But if all farmers were of this class, we are afraid that the demand for nurses would be greater than the supply. On behalf of the poor, misrepresented farmers, we can truthfully say that they do appreciate any artistic decorations of table or home as much as the one who put them there.

Perhaps indiscretion on the part of some homemaker may have wearied an already wearied man, and, as stated by the writer, may have increased his vocabulary. We never knew of such a case, however. "Swearing," she says, "seems to be an accomplishment of these so-called men." This is contradictory to her opening remark, that those she condemned were "not unlettered nor ignorant men." We all know it is the man of limited vocabulary who tries to emphasize his speech by unseemly language. Thus we might deal with each case; but, while admitting that such may be found under careful, well-directed observation, yet we do say that these cases are the exceptions, not the rule. Therefore, a generalization has been made from insufficient data.

The writer informed us that she had no bias of feeling against farmers, but, from the attitude taken, how could we but think otherwise? Why did she hold before our mental gaze all that was

repulsive, and hide from us the many pictures of bright homes, happy and loving wives, devoted, manly husbands. A principle of life is that one gets generally what he expects. We have read of the horticulturist who could not walk through a flower-garden and see a rose bush covered with blossoms without searching until he found at least one blighted leaf. Newell Dwight Hillis has said that men make their own world. "There are men who cannot look upon a great picture without scrutinizing every inch of the canvas for some light or shade to criticize, and afterwards recall only the bluish. Yet, there never was a tree so beautiful that it did not have one broken bough. There never was a book so wise but that it had one untruth or overstatement. Even Helen's brow held one little blemish. Alas for those who pass through life selecting the one unfortunate event of the day, and lifting it up so that gloom may overspread all the hours." If so inclined, we, too, in looking behind the screen, might see the exceptional cases mentioned.

Looking at this from a psychological standpoint, we cannot harmonize the man whom we are told is not unlettered nor ignorant with the described conditions. Unsteady, untidy, vacillating physical habits correspond with similar habits of mind. No one can deny that farming has become a science as well as an art, and as such has no place for unlettered men. The farmer of to-day can take his place wherever circumstances may place him, be it in the Legislature or humbly behind the plow—dignified in either place, and worthy of our pride. The free life on the farm from the beginning trains to responsibility, self-reliance and self-control—the elements of a strong character. What is the result? We could quote many instances of responsible positions in church, in state, in educational institutions, being filled by the bright boys of the farm. No longer are our fathers and brothers, husbands and sons satisfied with the meagre knowledge necessary to obtain a living on the farm, but their leisure hours are spent in satisfying their intellectual aspirations. From the books of our libraries they drink deep of the well of knowledge; in our literary societies they gain eloquence and mastery of language. Among such men would it not be impossible to find the unseemly language, the unmanly conduct and coarse habits which are but a remnant of the age of savagery?

As those who also have "seen and heard," we do not appreciate the sympathy so kindly extended, nor feel the degradation which we should feel in being an associate of such unwholesome surroundings. We are by no means enslaved; we are proud of the noble sons of toil, and under any circumstances will endeavor to correct false impressions conveyed to those who, knowing not the truth, might be prejudiced against us. With Nature's poet, Burns, we say:

"Long may the hardy sons of rustic toil,  
Be blessed with health, and peace, and sweet content!  
And, oh! may Heaven their simple lives prevent  
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile!  
Then, howe'er crown and coronets be rent,  
A virtuous populace may rise the while,  
And stand a wall of fire around their much-loved isle."

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

### "Exaggerated and One-sided."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Being a farmer's daughter and a farmer's wife, and having taught school for six years in the country and boarded with farmers, I feel compelled to answer the open letter in your issue of July 12th, by "Nurse."

In all my experience I have only come across one man who was guilty of any of the faults spoken of by Nurse. Surely there must be something wrong with a nurse who has been in so many homes, and says: "Surely, if clean, clever farmers were so common as some say, I must have met one now and again," for by that expression she says she never met a clean, clever farmer. We say, surely that nurse must lack in proficiency to have been only employed by the class she described. She ought to be very grateful to you for withholding her name. For my part, I certainly pity her, and advise her to change her occupation to something she can do better, and then, perhaps, the longing she expresses in these words, "When I hear of those well-conducted homes your readers describe, I do so long to see the men," may be gratified. Like "Nurse," I have lived among farmers in four or five counties of Ontario, but, unlike her, in all those homes there were all the necessary comforts of life and some luxuries, and all paid for. I am confident that the lady readers of this paper join me in wondering how the Editor of a worthy, sensible paper like the "Farmer's Advocate" ever found room for such an exaggerated, one-sided letter. Of course, "Nurse" says it is not exaggerated, but who can believe that anyone could live in this fair, prosperous agricultural Province for any length of time and not meet a clean, clever farmer now and again?

A FARMER'S WIFE.

**Alfalfa in Minnesota.**

Below are the conclusions presented in Bulletin 80 of the Minnesota Experiment Station, summarizing the results of some investigations covering the chemistry, digestibility and feeding value of alfalfa:

A variety of alfalfa has been grown in Minnesota for thirty or forty years, and has proved to be perfectly hardy wherever tried.

Alfalfa for hay should be cut when one-third of the blossoms have appeared, because at this stage it will yield the largest amounts of the several nutrients in the most valuable forms.

Alfalfa produced in Minnesota contains more protein than red clover, and has a greater feeding value than wheat bran.

Alfalfa hay contains large amounts of the most valuable fertilizing materials, and when it is fed on the farm the fertility of the soil is increased.

Alfalfa hay is equal in digestibility to red clover. It is more digestible when fed with corn or barley meal than when fed alone.

**Dairying.**

**Wants to Make Homemade Cheese.**

A. G. A., a Wetaskiwin, Alta., reader, asks for information on making homemade cheese. In response to his request we publish the method outlined by Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The whole operation may be carried out in about four hours, or in a forenoon, when the proper utensils, a list of which follows, are used:

1. A clean vat, tank, tub, or can of some kind, to hold the milk. A small vat, holding from 200 to 600 pounds, according to the size of the herd, is most convenient; and where there is a small steam boiler on the farm, the milk and curd may be most conveniently heated in a vat. However, a clean vessel of any kind may be used for the purpose. A clean wash-boiler is satisfactory.

2. Some method of cutting the curd. A regular curd knife or knives is best; but failing this, a long butcher-knife may be used for cutting the curd into small particles.

3. A hoop, or hoops, is needed to hold the curd. A convenient size is one from seven to eight inches in diameter, and eight to ten inches high, made of heavy tin or steel, with a perforated bottom. It must have a wooden follower which will fit neatly on the inside, and two handles on the outside. A hoop of this kind, made of heavy tin, should not cost more than a dollar.

4. A tin bandage, for putting the cotton bandage on the cheese before filling the curd into the hoop, saves time and patience, but is not essential, as the bandage may be put on after the curd is pressed into shape.

5. Some form of press is needed. A press made of a piece of scantling for a lever, having one end fastened under a partition, and the other end weighted with iron or a pail of water, has been used with very satisfactory results. The hoop containing the curd is placed on a smooth board, and then the lever is put squarely on the follower, and the weight is put on the farther end of the lever.

In addition to the utensils named, it will be necessary to have on hand some rennet, preferably a commercial extract, salt, and cheese-cotton bandage. Some means of heating or cooking the curd will also be needed. This may be done on an ordinary kitchen stove, by setting the vessel containing the curd and whey on the stove, or by heating some of the whey to the desired temperature, and adding it to the whey mass.

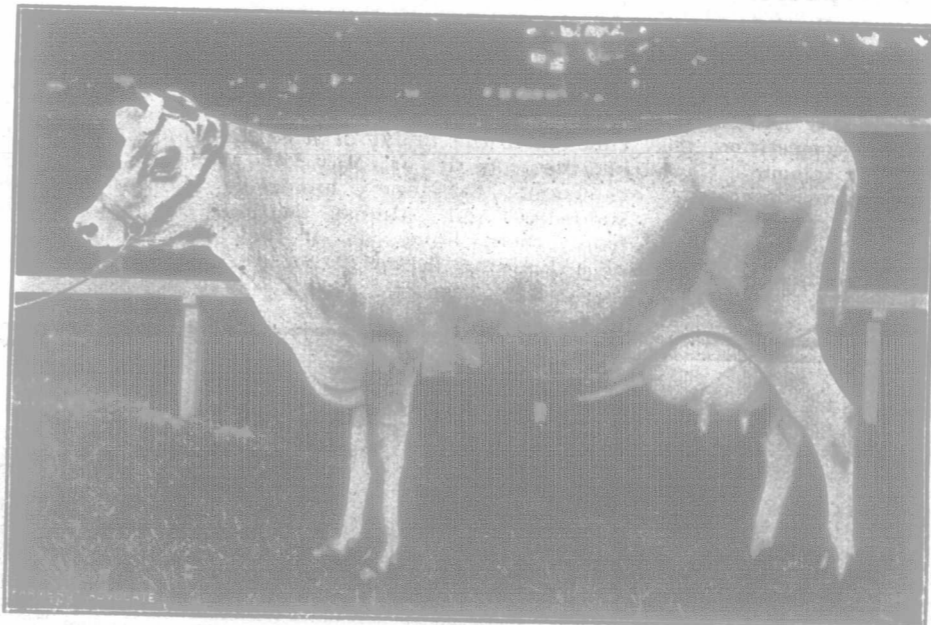
**MAKING THE CHEESE.**

The milk for cheesemaking should be clean, sweet, and of good flavor. When at a temperature of 84 to 86 degrees, add the rennet at the rate of six to eight ounces per 1,000 pounds of milk, or at the rate of about four to six teaspoonfuls per 100 pounds (10 gallons) of milk. The rennet should be diluted in about a cupful of cold water, and then be thoroughly mixed through the milk by stirring with a dipper for three to five minutes. The milk should not be allowed to stand perfectly still until coagulation takes place. This is determined by inserting the forefinger carefully into the curd, then break on top with thumb, and raise the forefinger carefully. If the curd breaks clean over the finger it is ready to cut. If using curd knives, cut once with the horizontal knife and twice with the perpendicular, so as to have the curd in cubes. When cutting with an ordinary knife, cut the curd as carefully and evenly as possible into small pieces. In about five minutes after cutting commence stirring the curd very gently, and continue this for five or ten minutes, when heat should be applied and the whole mass cooked to 94 or 96 degrees. It is important to keep the curd in motion while heating to prevent scorching of the curd, and in order to secure uniform cooking. In about two hours after the rennet has been added the whey may be poured off the curd, or the curd may be dipped out of the whey and placed on some sort of a wooden

rack to drain. If no rack be available, the draining may take place in the vessel used for making the cheese. The whey should be removed as fast as it accumulates. During this time the temperature of the curd should be from 90 to 92 degrees. When the curd is somewhat firm and shows a tendency to meatiness, it may be broken into small pieces, and the salt applied at the rate of one to two pounds per hundred pounds of curd, or at the rate of two to four ounces for 100 pounds of milk. Use the larger weight of salt on a soft, wet curd.

Thoroughly mix this salt with the curd, and as soon as it is dissolved, which will be in about fifteen minutes, the curd may be carefully packed in the hoop, and pressure applied gently. At the end of half an hour or more the curd should be taken out of the hoop and the bandage pulled neatly up about the cheese, allowing about one-half inch to lap over each end. A cotton circle may be placed on each end, and the green cheese be put under pressure again for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The cheese may then be removed from the press, and be placed in a cool room, at a temperature not above 60 degrees. They require turning every day for about a month. When from two to three months old they should be in good condition for eating. They will ripen sooner if at a higher temperature, but it will be at the expense of the quality.

Square hoops which mark the cheese into pound and half-pound bloc's may be used instead of the circular hoop, if the maker prefers this style. Owing to the large surface exposed it is very important to coat these cheese, or ripen them in a cool, moist atmosphere to prevent drying. It is somewhat difficult to secure the bloc's of correct weight, owing to the variation in curds.



**Coral.**

First-prize Jersey cow at B. and West of England Show, 1905.

**Jersey Island Butter Test.**

In the semi-annual Island of Jersey butter test for one day, May 18th, 1905, 52 cows received certificates of merit, and 26 made records of two pounds and over of butter in the twenty-four hours, the highest figure being 2 pounds 15 ounces, while half a dozen others scored 2 pounds 6 ounces to 2 pounds 12 ounces. Prizes were awarded on points, viz.: One point for each ounce of butter, and one point for each ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, and limiting the number of lactation points to twelve. The gold medal went to a cow 134 days in milk, whose yield was 35 pounds 12 ounces milk, and 2 pounds 10 1/2 ounces butter—ratio: pounds milk to pounds butter, 13.38. The highest yield of milk was 48 pounds 12 ounces, by a cow 65 days in lactation, her butter yield being 2 pounds 9 ounces. Only one cow made less than 1 pound 7 ounces butter in the test.

The highest object of pure breeds is to improve the common stock. The faster it can be done, the greater the benefit. The dairy tests disclose to the practical dairymen the best blood for their use. The show-ring only indicates where typical members of the breed—not necessarily those of greatest dairy capacity—can be found. But when people go into the dairy business for the sake of profits and not for the sake of simply going into dairying, then there is no longer an alternative. You have but one course to follow. You must have a specialized dairy animal, and accord her that treatment which is part of, and inseparable from, her make-up. You must feed her liberally of suitable feeds, give her kind and generous treatment, place her in warm, well-ventilated stables, and never expose her to any conditions that would excite or discomfort the animal.—[John Mitchells, in Michigan Farmer.

**Reject Unsuitable Breeding Stock.**

We have persistently advised the use of pure-bred sires in the breeding up of live stock, and many men have gone further by displacing their graded stock by pedigree animals of considerable merit. There is now another step to be taken that is quite as important as breeding out the scrub blood or substituting pure-bred for grade stock. We refer to the necessity of culling out all unsuitable breeding animals in every herd and stud of the country, writes A. S. Alexander, in "Farmers' Review." Hundreds of bulls, boars and rams are being sold for breeding purposes each year that are doing harm instead of good, and that should have been castrated by their breeders. It is hard to get breeders to attend to such matters as this. They can usually find buyers for indifferent sires, and so take the chance when it presents itself. But the policy is ruinous in the end. The reputation of the breed and herd is at stake in the sale of every animal that goes off the farm for breeding purposes.

The breeder cannot afford to sell a poor representative of his herd if he will but stop to think the matter over fully. By castrating the poor individual he will make a profitable feeding animal and spoil a bad sire. If he sells, he but enlarges the number of scrub pure-breds in the land, and their number is getting to be enormous. If there is anything that will hurt the pure-bred stock business worse than the continued selling and use of poor individual sires and dams we have not heard of it, and we are convinced that

the time has come to act honestly and severely in this direction. Not every man who wishes to improve his live stock knows how to select a representative sire of the best individuality. For this reason he has to trust to the honesty of the breeder whom he asks to make the selection for him. He may state that he does not wish to pay a high figure, and the breeder very naturally takes advantage of the circumstances to send him a poor individual, that is cheap so far as cost is concerned, but terribly dear when we consider the mischief he will do in the herd to which he goes. The honest breeder who has at heart the best interests of his patrons and of the industry in which he is engaged, should never find himself in a position to supply a cheap and at the same time indifferent sire of any sort. He should castrate every animal of this kind, and have nothing but good individuals for sale. Were every breeder to act in this way the number of serviceable sires would be reduced, but their value would increase, and the value of the breed represented would also be certainly enhanced in time by the persistent use of nothing but first-class sires.

As it is, hundreds of indifferent sires are in use throughout the country, and their breed gets the blame of their bad deeds. Thousands of high-grade bulls are also being used. They show most of the breed characteristics of the blood predominating in their veins, but they do not possess breed prepotency, and cannot surely transmit breed type and quality. A few crosses of Hereford blood will, for example, give us a bull that shows a white face and other characteristics of the Hereford breed. But he is not a full-blood Hereford, and will not transmit his own characteristics perfectly. Indeed, he will be very likely to transmit scrub characteristics if he is mated with grade cattle. Such bulls hurt the breed, and the same thing is true of grade sires of all other breeds. They should be castrated. They are hurting our live-stock industry more than words can tell. But they are not the only offenders. There are just as many rank bad pure-bred sires in use throughout the land. They are poor individuals, but at the same time they possess breed prepotency, and for that reason may transmit some of the good points of their breed. But they are not good enough for the times. The best is none too good, and every breeder should make it his earnest endeavor to buy not merely the cheapest, but the best sire he can find, or send his females to one for service. Cull out the poor individuals. They will pay for feeding purposes; and the result of such work, carried out in wholesale fashion, will surely benefit all concerned.

### Method of Feeding Calves.

The calves are given whole milk fresh from the cow twice daily during the first five to seven days, at the end of which time a portion of the whole milk is withheld from each ration, and warm separator milk substituted. At first not more than half a pint is substituted, and this is increased daily, until, at the end of three weeks, the calf is on separator milk entirely instead of the whole milk.

When the feeder begins to withhold the whole milk, and to substitute the separator milk, he begins to teach the calf to eat whole oats. This is done by placing not more than a tablespoonful in the box in front of the calf after it has drunk the milk. The calf knows nothing of oats; but in nosing about it will get some of the oats in its mouth, and in a very short time will learn to like them. Whole oats are preferred to rolled or ground oats, for the husk of the oat is then so thoroughly attached to the grain that it will be masticated with the kernel, and the calf having sharp teeth will have no difficulty in grinding it.

The ration of oats will be gradually increased as more of the whole milk is withheld and separator milk substituted, until, at the end of three or four weeks, the calf will be getting half a pint twice a day. The amount depends on the calf, for some animals will eat the oats more readily than others. We have never had a calf refuse them entirely, and some animals will take quite a heavy ration. This is the manner of teaching all the calves on the farm to eat their first coarse feed, and is the way the animals in this experiment were reared.—[From Bulletin 48, Idaho Experiment Station.

### For Amateur Photographers.

Amateur photographers are constantly being met with all over the country, and many beautiful bits of scenery are being reproduced by the photographer's art. All amateur photographers are interested in the work of others, and in order that the best may be seen far and wide, we are conducting a camera competition, the rules of which are published in another column. Look up the announcement, and let us have your photographs. Those we do not use will be returned if requested, and we would like to have a large number from which to select the winners.

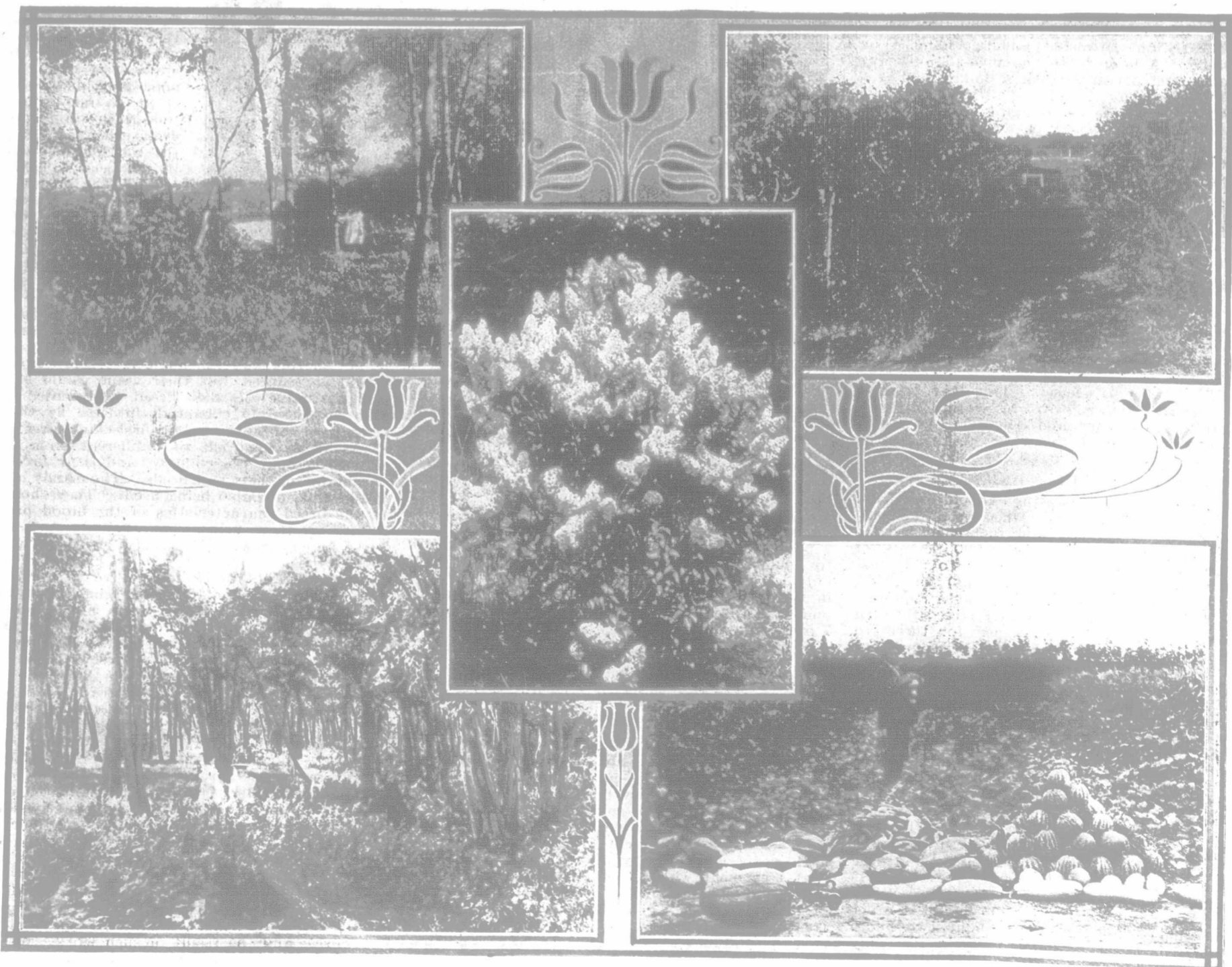
## Apiary.

### The Swarming of Bees.

Although in nearly everything that relates to the habits of bees our knowledge has progressed a long way beyond that of the ancients, as displayed by Virgil in the fourth Georgic, there is still one particular in which it has advanced little. Concerning the social economy of bees in general, the curious life-history of the queen mother, the subdivision of labor between the sexes, the control at will by the bees of the population of the hive, and of the relative numbers of the various kinds of its inhabitants, not to speak of the problems of inheritance, transmission and descent, which at one time so puzzled Darwin that he tells us that he contemplated abandoning his work on the theory of natural selection in consequence, we have learned so much in recent years that we rest now in the calm assurance of at least relative knowledge. As to the origin and meaning of the swarming habit in bees there is still, however, much doubt. Our ignorance on the subject seems in one way even more profound than before, for with closer observation it becomes more difficult to accept the comparatively simple explanations which were at one time current.

Anyone who has not seen a strong colony of bees swarm—and the number of persons who have seen it is few, more especially in these days of improved beekeeping, where a principal object is entirely to prevent swarming—has missed one of the sights of life. The present writer, who has kept bees for purposes of study for over twenty years, including two years in a populous district near the center of London, is inclined to think that the complexity of the instincts involved in the phenomenon of swarming is much greater than is generally supposed. As a mere spectacle, the sight of a swarm of bees leaving the parent hive is one to make a lasting impression, even on a trained scientific mind, when observed for the first time. In the midst of a still summer afternoon of the month of May or June, to see fifty thousand to one hundred thousand bees suddenly and almost without warning rush from their home as if they were inhabitants of a building fleeing from fire, is a sight calcu-

lated to arrest attention from the outset. The stream, which only takes a few minutes in issuing, is so strong that it will sweep away even relatively large and heavy objects. Every one of the units, too, is visibly instinct with an excitement which is not often paralleled, and which can scarcely be exceeded elsewhere in life. The cloud of bees, as it rises into the air, always at first in a more or less limited space in front of the hive, is apparently a bewildering chaos of excitement and sound. That there should be any organized direction by leaders or scouts (and the popular idea that the queen is the leader on such occasions has often been proved to be wrong) seems utterly impossible. Yet the vast army in a minute or two grows together under a single purpose, less obvious when the bees alight on a neighboring bush or tree, but more striking if they elect, as they sometimes do, to take their course in a straight line across country with a great roaring sound and at a pace at which they can hardly be followed on foot. The swarm nearly always alights first in a hanging mass from a slender branch of a tree or bush—a position which has no visible relationship whatever to the previous home or to any previous habit of the bees. The whole series of acts in which the flight culminates is deeply interesting in many aspects. We probably see in it relics of aborted habits and instincts in the bees, indicating stages of bee-history long ante-social, possibly recalling climates and scenes far different to our own, and even suggesting past ages of geological time. In no book dealing with the natural history of the bee has the writer found any remarks on the curious and evidently significant behavior of the bees when they are being hived after their flight in a swarm. As soon as the mass of bees has settled, every indication of the swarm as a whole and of its individual units is one of profound depression. The bees seem almost visibly to realize that they have been carried away by some uncontrollable primordial instinct, far beyond the bounds and spirit of the discretion usually exercised in their well-ordered and circumspect lives. This is shown in many interesting ways. If a bee which has been numbed with the cold is warmed to life, or if one that has been half-drowned is dried and warmed, it will in either case, when placed in the hive, show its intense relief (not simply pleasure, for this is shown



On the Grounds of the Brandon Experimental Farm.

differently) in a way peculiar to bees. One of the hinder rings of the body will be withdrawn from that which projects over it, and the insect will gently fan its wings, giving off the while an agreeable aromatic odor. When preparations are made to hive a swarm, almost every bee in the mass when it is moved begins to show its intense relief in this way, setting up a gentle humming noise, and giving off in the aggregate with its fellows quite a fragrant breeze. The action seems to indicate as clearly as possible that the bees had formed the gloomiest conclusions as to the result of their mad escapade, and that this return to civilized life, as indicated by the new hive, seems more than they had ventured to hope for, and almost too good to be true. A very simple and apparently reasonable explanation of swarming which used to prevail was that it was connected with the mating flight of the queen. This is now known to be incorrect, as it is always the old queen which goes off with the swarm, while the mating flight of the young queen takes place unattended. The explanation has therefore been dismissed. Yet, that the phenomenon of swarming was originally associated with the mating flight, and that the excitement of the young workers is due in part to the stimulation of some surviving though aborted instinct of the mating flight in their case, there seems some reason to suppose. The immediate cause of the swarm issuing from the hive is the excitement of the old queen, who is intolerant of the young queen or queens which the workers have reared. Want of room is a reason generally given for the swarming of bees, but in many cases, and probably in the majority of cases, this explanation will be found to be obviously incorrect. Swarming is evidently an event in the life of the community which the bees have not altogether under control, which probably is in part related to instincts acquired before the social stage, and which now often proves to be a disaster in unduly reducing the numbers of the hive. The common black bee of this country, as also the improved Ligurian variety, is supposed to be a native of the region round the Mediterranean in Europe and Asia. In its wild state, and when it escapes from the control of man, this bee usually builds its combs in dark places under cover, such as hollow trees or sheltered situations in old walls or buildings. In America, where great numbers, the descendants of escaped colonies, are found in the woods, the bees nearly always build in hollow logs. A swarm, however, as already stated, almost invariably alights first on the branch of a tree or bush. Beekeepers say that the object of this is to secure a temporary resting-place while the bees send out scouts to explore the neighborhood for a suitable abode under cover. This bees have been observed to do. The writer, however, once allowed a swarm to remain on a bush on which they had alighted. He was surprised to find that the bees did not move again, but proceeded to build combs, hanging them from the branches, and in a few weeks these had attained considerable size. The bees and combs were quite unprotected from the weather, but honey was stored and brood produced in the comb, as if the insects had been in their usual haunts. The writer has never heard of another case, although he has often mentioned the fact to beekeepers; and it would seem to point to an earlier instinct of the bees corresponding to different conditions and to a climate warmer than that which they at present frequent in a wild state in Europe and Asia. "Apis mellifera," our common honey-bee, is not found in India, and the well-known bees of that and other tropical countries which build their combs from the branches of trees are of different species.

The swarming of ants is, in some of its features, distantly suggestive of what takes place amongst bees. In this case, however, the event may be seen to be closely and even solely connected with the mating flight of the perfect males and females. On a still evening in August all the ants' nests in a locality may be seen to be swarming at the same time. The workers bring out great numbers of perfect females and males, to the rearing of which they have devoted most of their energies during the season. There is much excitement—and these latter take flight up into the still air, meeting their mates on the wing.

The queens soon return, and may be seen deliberately taking off their wings when they reach the ground again, as they will have no further use for them in the ordered economy of the ants. In the swarming of ants the workers, therefore, take no part which corresponds to that of the worker bees in the swarm which proceeds from the hive.—[The Outlook, London.]

**Poultry.**

**Turkey Fattening.**

A test carried on in Ireland of different methods of fattening turkeys, was recently reported by H. de Courcy. Thirty young cockerels of similar breed, which had ranged on stubble fields for about three weeks and had received some grain during the latter part of this time, were divided into three uniform lots, the individual turkeys weighing on an average about 17 pounds each. The feeding period covered about three weeks, and during the first ten days all the turkeys were fed in the morning on a mash of equal parts of boiled potatoes, boiled turnips, barley meal, maize meal and ground oats, with one-half as much linseed meal, the grain being wet up with skim milk to a rather stiff mash. Milk and water in separate vessels were also supplied, as well as mixed charcoal and grit. The turkeys were fed in a yard, and after an hour for feeding and exercise were turned into a rather dark poultry house, where they remained until evening, when they were again driven to the yards and fed crushed corn, oats and barley. During the latter part of the test this method of feeding was continued with one of the lots, with the result that the average gain per bird during the entire feeding period was 2 pounds 12 ounces. Of the remaining two lots, one was fed twice a day by hand-cramming a stiff mash of equal parts of ground barley, corn and oats, with a small amount of melted fat, linseed meal, and skim milk, the mixture being rolled into pellets about two inches long and 0.75 inch in diameter. The average gain for the entire period was 3 pounds 6 ounces per bird. The remaining lot was fed with a cramming machine a similar mixture, wet up with skim milk to form a slop of about the consistency of cream. Owing to their size and strength, it is stated that at first some difficulty was experienced in feeding the turkeys, but this was soon overcome by placing the birds one at a time on a low stand, which raised them off the ground so that the head was on a level with the nozzle of the cramming machine, and in such a position that they could be fed conveniently. After a day or two the turkeys grew accustomed to this manner of feeding, and when meal times came they showed much eagerness to mount the stand and receive their share of food. With this lot the average gain was 4 pounds 4 ounces per bird. As will be noted, the greatest gain was with the turkeys fed the sorghum mash with a cramming machine. The cost of

feed ranged from 34 cents per head with the turkeys fed without cramming to 41 cents with those fed with a cramming machine.

A few years ago, at Brandon, Mr. Bedford compared the gains made by turkeys confined in pens with those allowed their freedom. The birds in pens were given all they would eat clean of a mixture of wheat, oats and barley, 2:1:1. In the morning the grain was fed chopped and wet with milk, but in the evening it was fed whole. It was noted that the turkeys were apparently more fond of oats than of other grains, so toward the end of the fattening period the proportion of this grain was increased. A little grain was fed the turkeys which were not confined, in addition to the food which they could gather. The five turkeys in pens weighed on an average 6.55 pounds each at the beginning of the test. During the forty-two days of the feeding period the average gain was 4.05 pounds, 6 pounds of grain being eaten per pound of gain. The turkeys running at large also weighed at the beginning of the test 6.55 pounds each, and made an average gain of 1.85 pounds. In both cases the greatest gains were made during the first three weeks of the period. It is stated that the penned turkeys when dressed shrank 5 per cent. less than those running at large, and that they were plumper, and were in every way more inviting in appearance.

**Summer Feeding.**

Except for extremely hot periods or conditions which give hot effects continuously—as small yards and badly-ventilated houses—the general summer and winter rations for laying stock may be virtually the same. Ordinarily, fowls may be allowed all the green food they will eat, both winter and summer. Sometimes, however, when the weather is extremely hot, they will, if liberally supplied with green food, fill up on it and take too little grain to sustain egg production at their usual mark. If egg production is to be maintained, if possible, it is best at such times to feed green food only after the fowls have been fed on grain.

Again, fowls on a range well supplied with grass and insects are apt to get in the habit of foraging early, maintaining themselves on insects and grass, and lay very little. The best way to do in such cases is to keep the hens up until they have had one good feed of grain. If practicable, the end sought may be gained by increasing the number of fowls on the range, thus making the supply of food each secures by foraging enough less than a comfortable sufficiency to keep it ready to take a fair ration of grain once or twice a day.

A range must be very good indeed to furnish all the animal food they need to what fowls can get all the green food they need on it. Hence, under ordinary conditions, it is more necessary to supplement the animal food of hens on range than to provide special supplies of green food, and I



Breaking Scrub Land near Portage la Prairie.

think hens on range in summer will stand even heavier feeding of concentrated, prepared meat foods than when confined in winter. For hens that are closely confined it is safer to reduce the proportions of prepared animal food, and if it is desired to feed meat heavily, feed at least a part of fresh meat or green cut bone, which contain large percentages of water. In feeding concentrated animal foods at this season, special attention should be given to the quality of the articles used. Anything of this kind that is not sound, sweet and good will produce bad effects more quickly in hot weather than at any other time.—[Farm Poultry.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Plant Lice.

Plant lice are among the most harmful enemies of the gardeners and amateur florists of the West. They increase with wonderful rapidity, for a single mother louse often gives birth to 100 young, which are born alive, and each one in a week or ten days may get its development and attain to motherhood. Thus the few lice which usually escape the most thorough remedial treatment are often capable of restocking the plant in a few days, so that it is usually necessary to make repeated applications at frequent intervals. Some kinds of plant lice live on one plant during the winter and early spring, and then migrate to and live on another very different plant during the summer. One of the apple plant-lice does this.

The standard insecticides used in fighting plant lice and other suckling insects are kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and tobacco decoctions. Whale-oil soap should be dissolved at the rate of one pound of soap in five or six gallons of water. The tobacco decoction is made by steeping the stems of tobacco obtained from cigar factories at the rate of a pound of stems to two gallons of water. Kerosene emulsion (one of the most commonly-used sprays) should be made by the usual formula of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound soap, 1 gallon of boiling water and 2 gallons of kerosene, and then diluted with about 7 parts of water. Be sure to get a good emulsion by churning or pumping the dissolved soap and kerosene together for several minutes.

The effectiveness of any of the above sprays will depend entirely upon the thoroughness of application. Remember that each louse must be hit with the spray. Nurserymen often bend over the infested branches and dip them into a pail or pan of the mixture, and this would be the most effective method of treating smaller plants.

One should begin the fight against these lice early in the season. Spray the opening leaves in the spring and kill the stem-mothers, thus stopping the development of future summer generations of the lice.

### Paris Green for Potato Bugs.

Of late years there has arisen a howl against the use of Paris green for potato bugs, on the ground that it is injurious to the vines. That badly-made Paris green will, occasionally, burn the foliage of the potato plants is not denied; but that the pure article rightly used may be depended on not to do so, and that it is still the best standby for the potato grower is the verdict of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, in a series of experiments undertaken with a view to establishing the efficacy or otherwise of the old-fashioned remedy.

In Bulletin No. 267, issued by the Station, a full description of the tests is given. Five rows were especially treated, the first with Paris green and water; the second with Paris green in lime water; the third with Paris green in Bordeaux mixture; the fourth with Bordeaux mixture alone; while the fifth was left unsprayed. The bugs were kept off the 5th and 6th by hand-picking. This series of five rows was repeated five times, and the plants were sprayed five times between July 7th and August 25th, one pound of the poison being used to each 50 gals. of liquid. In the lime mixture 2 lbs. of freshly-slacked lime were used for each 50 gals. of water.

All of the rows upon which the poison was used were found throughout to be quite free from bugs, and the foliage, especially in the rows upon which the Bordeaux mixture was used, was found to be much greener and fresher than that upon rows in which the picking was done by hand. From this it was argued that the Paris green actually helped in controlling blight as well as in killing bugs. There was no difference between the foliage of rows upon which lime was used and those on which the poison was used in water alone; nor was there any difference between the Bordeaux sprayed rows with and without Paris green. At digging time, however, the Paris green was found to have had a very beneficial effect, while the lime was shown to have been

even injurious. The following table will show the exact improvement shown by the different treatments:

Paris green in water, increased the yield 46 bush. 9 lbs. per acre.  
Paris green in lime water, increased the yield 33 bush. 53 lbs. per acre.  
Paris green with Bordeaux, increased the yield 150 bush. per acre.  
Bordeaux alone, increased the yield 142 bush. 30 lbs. per acre.

From this it will be seen that Bordeaux with Paris green is the best mixture yet discovered for potato plants.

Arsenite of lime in Bordeaux was also found effective, but unless prepared with great care is dangerous to use, hence cannot be recommended as a general remedy.

## Events of the World.

### Canadian.

Floods in Algoma stopped traffic on the C.N.R., between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, on July 6th.

Peterborough, Ont., was incorporated as a city on July 1st.

A heavy fire has been raging in the Temagami forest reserve.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has given notice of a resolution, fixing the salaries of the Governors of the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan at \$9,000.

Mr. John Bell, K.C., senior consulting solicitor of



J. B. Spencer, B. S. A.

The new Assistant Live-stock Commissioner.

the Grand Trunk Railway Co., died in Belleville on July 5th, at the age of 84 years.

The ten Grand Trunk men who risked their lives in trying to rescue men from the St. Clair Tunnel last October have been presented with medals.

The freight traffic through the Sault Canals for the month of June has broken all records. The total tonnage for the month was 6,057,491, as compared with 3,139,236 for the corresponding time last year.

Rich discoveries of silver-cobalt, averaging \$3,000 to the ton, is reported from Kerr Lake, in the Temiscaming district, by Prof. Miller, Provincial Geologist for Ontario.

A surveying party will go over the country between Lake Abitibi and James Bay, with a view to reporting upon the advisability of extending the Temiscaming line northward to that point.

### British and Foreign.

It is rumored that M. Witte may soon appear as full leader of the Liberal party in Russia.

General Sakharoff, Minister of War for Russia, has resigned.

Premier Rouvier has agreed to a conference, on condition that the Anglo-French entente will neither be judged upon nor interfered with.

The Russian battleship Peresviet, which was sunk at Port Arthur, has been successfully floated by the Japanese.

The town of Guanajuato, Mexico, has been devastated by a flood, in which over 500 people lost their lives.

It is stated on good authority that France has been drawn into the alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

During a tornado and thunderstorm which passed near Nocana, Texas, recently, twenty-five people were killed and many others injured. Hundreds of cattle were also killed.

Rockefeller has donated \$11,000,000 for the furtherance of higher education in the United States, \$1,000,000 to Yale, and \$10,000,000 to the Education Bureau at Washington.

Troops are being trained in Norway, but the Norwegians deny that they are to be moved against Sweden. It is reported also that orders have been issued for the mobilization of the Swedish army.

Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon have come to an agreement regarding the erection of a line of fortifications along Northern India as a safeguard against possible Russian encroachments.

Colonel John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and one of the most eminent statesmen of the present time, died suddenly at his summer residence at Lake Sunapee on July 1st. Elihu Root has been appointed as his successor.

In one of the most fashionable churches in East Pennsylvania, the clergyman requested the men to appear in shirt-waists and the women without hats during the hot weather.

Lightning struck and injured ten people in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The French and German representatives have agreed upon plans for a conference on the Moroccan question.

Auditor-General McDougall has resigned. A request for increased superannuation accompanied his resignation.

The rebel ship Kniaz Potemkine, which has been dodging Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron in the Black Sea for the past fortnight, has been captured, and the mutiny is probably over.

A Toledo, Ohio, inventor, A. R. Knabegshue, sailed three miles through the air in 25 minutes in his airship recently. The trip is said to be the most remarkable yet made, and Mr. Knabegshire says he has solved the problem of aerial navigation.

The Japanese have landed troops on the island of Sakhalin, the first exclusively Russian territory invaded by them. No battle was fought in invading it, but the movement is looked upon as very important, inasmuch as it proclaims Japan's intention to claim possession of it as one of the peace conditions to be discussed at Washington. The island is about 600 miles long, and from 20 to 150 miles broad, and is very valuable because of its coal mines and pine and spruce forests. Its population is about 20,000 of mixed Japanese and Siberians, with but few Russians.

### New Assistant Live-stock Commissioner.

Mr. James B. Spencer, the well-known agricultural journalist, has been appointed Assistant Live-stock Commissioner at Ottawa, where he will assume his new duties this month. Mr. Spencer was born a stockman; his father, the late H. H. Spencer, being well known as a breeder and importer of Southdown, Shropshire and Dorset sheep, Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Berkshire swine, and his grandfather, Mr. John Spencer, imported the first Devon cattle and Shropshire sheep brought to Canada, being also the second importer of Southdowns. He was brought up in Ontario County, Ont., in the neighborhood of the Millers, Davidsons, Grahams, Hon. John Dryden, Arthur Johnston, Beith, and other stockmen of wide repute, whose spirit and ideas he imbibed. To complete his agricultural education, he took a full course at the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating as a B. S. A. Very largely he earned his own way through that institution. While other boys were at football, or other recreations, he was in the stable or the college fields at work. He turned his attention to agricultural journalism, which he learned in office of "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., doing his work faithfully and well. As a live-stock reviewer, particularly in the horse department, he is well known to the habitués of the leading shows. During the past few years his journalistic work has been in Montreal, of which he takes leave on July 15th. That he will take into his new position the same integrity of character, zeal and faithfulness to duty, with the maturer knowledge of added years, is well assured, and augurs well for the future of the live-stock department, and is a tribute to the wisdom of the Minister of Agriculture in his selection.



**Field Notes.**

There are over 5,000 acres in sugar beets in Alberta this year.

It is estimated that the strawberry yield of the Kootenay, B. C., district this year will be 15,000 crates, which net the producer about \$2 per crate.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. has discontinued all Sunday excursions on its system, in the endeavor to give its employees the benefit of one day's rest in seven.

A despatch from Santa Rosa, Cal., says that Luther Burbank has, by crossing, produced a tree, a species of walnut, which makes the fastest growth of any tree known.

"I notice in one of the newspapers a glowing announcement that a fast service for Old Country mail is being developed by the P. O. Department at Ottawa. That is all right I expect, but what we want is a swifter mail service in the country, so that farmers will have a daily delivery of their mail at local post offices, and also that these be more conveniently located, as has been suggested in the "Farmer's Advocate." **READER.**

**Get Out Your Camera.**

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.

B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.

C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.

D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.

E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.

F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:

First Prize .....	\$3.00
Second Prize .....	\$2.00

**RULES FOR COMPETITORS.**

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Winnipeg, Man., not later than July 31st, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, and the section or sections in which photographs compete, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, and may enter in all six sections, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

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

The beautiful summer months is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered. Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.

**Fall Wheat Prospects.**

Mr. McNeely, of the Milling Company, has just returned from a trip through Southern Alberta, where he has been sizing up the fall wheat proposition, and reports that the fall wheat is in the most encouraging condition. Many fields will be harvested within the next three or four weeks, and promise a yield of 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. There is quite a lot of Odessa white fall wheat planted, but this is not so good for milling as Turkey Red, as the latter has proven to compare quite favorably with the best spring wheat for milling, and makes as strong a flour as spring wheat. On making inquiries as to the date of planting, and under what conditions, Mr. McNeely finds that from the 20th to the last of August and on spring breaking has proved most satisfactory. Mr. McNeely says if nothing happens to the crop now there will be over one million bushels of Turkey Red fall wheat harvested between Picher Creek to Tabor and south to Magrath, and sees no difference in soil and climate between many parts in Southern Alberta, where thousands of acres of fall wheat is looking grand, and Medicine Hat district, where we have just as good wheat land, and is sure, if we have a crop of fall wheat in Alberta, we can grow it just as successfully.—[Medicine Times.]

**On the Government Farm.**

"There is nothing so rare as a day in June," more especially if you spent the day on the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Brandon. A Free Press staff correspondent had the pleasure of spending the last three days of June, 1905, on the farm, and the recollection of the beauty and utility there exemplified will not soon be forgotten.

Superintendent Bedford has long been recognized as pre-eminently the right man in the right place, but the saying, though trite, cannot be repeated too often, and his patient courtesy in furnishing information as to experiments to members of the press is not the least of his many virtues.

At the end of June the late lilacs were still in bloom, the snowballs and the honeysuckles were out, the wild-rose hedges a mass of pink shading to deepest rose color, the lovely Scotch roses had opened their dainty yellow buds; some of the deep red roses were in bloom; there were great pink peonies that reminded one of June days in the gardens of old Ontario, and yet again peonies, like huge cups of shell pink, with rose centers of palest cream flecked with deep red; groups of stately Iris in gorgeous purples and yellows, lavenders and white, and creams and blues, and over all the blue Manitoba sky, and on the air the drowsy hum of the bees, just holding a final council of war before swarming. The raspberry bushes, the currant bushes—black, red and white—and the improved native plum trees are all loaded. As we paused to examine the fruit trees, Mr. Bedford said, "At this altitude the standard apples have all proved too tender, but we have got splendid results from the best varieties of crab, grafted on the wild crab of Siberia; also from crosses of wild crab and the standard apples of Ontario." The laden crab trees that line up the hillsides are the best

highest quality. For the more northern sections, where there may be danger of frost, the hybrid known as Preston wheat, the result of the series of experiments inaugurated by Dr. Saunders, runs the Red Fife a very close second, its peculiar advantage being that it ripens some days earlier than the Red Fife." Passing on to speak of coarse grains, Mr. Bedford continued: "Repeated tests have shown that the Banner oats are in the front rank for productiveness and quality, and the same might be said of Mensury among the barleys. The one disadvantage of Mensury is that it is not a first-class malting variety, but, after all, the thing barley is most required for in this country is feed, and there the Mensury is all right. I am glad to see that the farmers of the Province are sowing more of it every year. The farm has proved that field peas are a valuable crop for this country, and there is no trouble whatever in growing them; all that is necessary is to plant them early, plant them deep, plant plenty of them, and use only the smaller varieties. The yields are enormous, and nothing leaves the land in better shape for wheat than a crop of peas!"

"There is not so much talk about spelt as there was a couple of years ago?" was the next question propounded by the correspondent. "No," said Mr. Bedford, "there is not nearly so much of it sown as there was three years ago. We have tried all the varieties of spelt and emmer (they are two distinct plants, though often confounded) that are known in the world, and have found that the emmer, which is commonly known as spelt here, is the best of all the emmer family, and in the second place we have found that what are called our coarse grains are just as valuable for feeding purposes as any of the emmers. It makes good feed, but it is difficult to clean, and no better than oats or barley. Great claims were made for the straw,

but our tests have shown us no better results from emmer or spelt straw than from good oat straw."

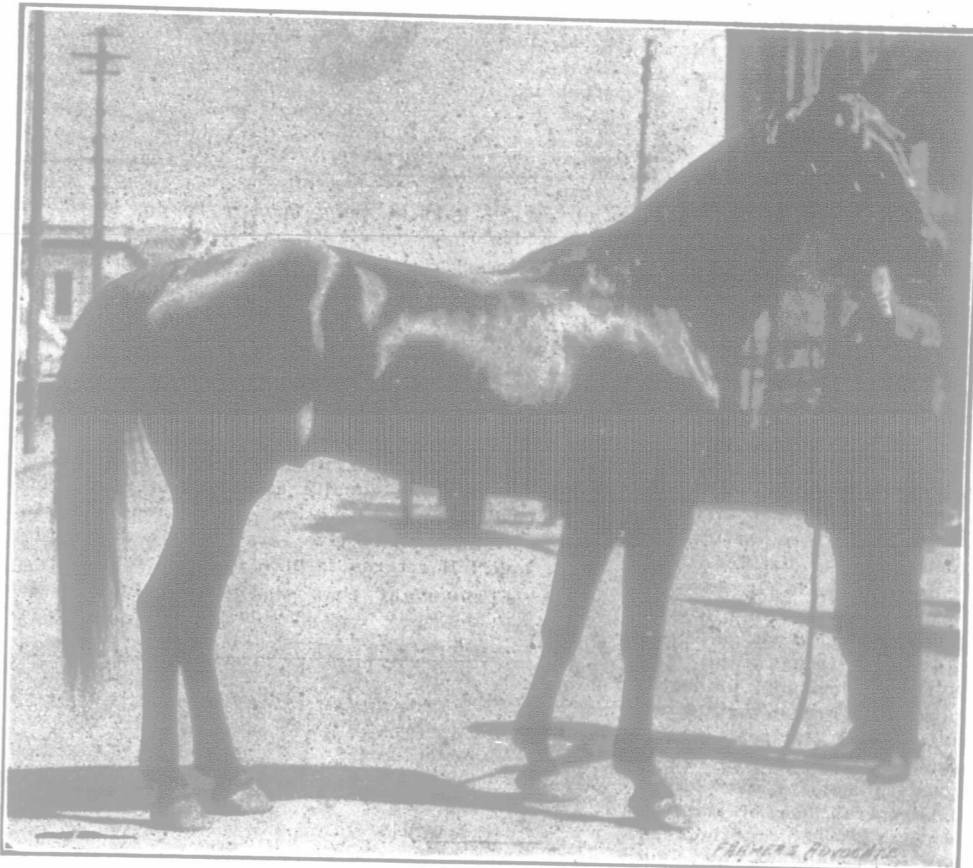
"What do you think of sowing flax on breaking?" was asked next.

"I do not approve of sowing any crop on breaking, as from careful testing I am sure that it injures the wheat crop that follows. I remember very well my father asking me that question; he followed me to this country, and I told him I did not believe in flax on breaking, but as he liked to try things for himself, he broke a field, sowed half to flax and left the other half to mellow. He always declared he could tell exactly where the flax had been sown on that field five years after. I think the best and most economical way with new land is to break it and leave it open to the sun, so that the sod will be well rotted. The wheat of the

following year will more than double anything that would have been made from a crop of flax on breaking. The yield is generally light; it is hard to get it threshed, and the new arrival is generally wasting time on that when he should be getting more breaking done. Flax sown in ordinary rotation of other crops does the land in this country no harm. We have tried a great many varieties of flax on the farm; in fact, we have had almost all the known varieties of the world, and have gotten the best results from the Russian varieties, and, in particular, from Novarossick. Argentine flax produces the finest seed of any flax we have tried, but is too late for this country. We got our varieties through the Canada Linseed Company, of Montreal. They trade for flax in all parts of the world."

North of the house on the hillside is a fine plantation of trees of many kinds, and in passing Mr. Bedford remarked "that time had shown that some varieties at first thought suitable to the West have weaknesses, such as canker on the Russian poplar, and rust on the cottonwoods on high land, but time has also shown that, on suitable land, such trees as the native elm do better than expected, and this variety should certainly be planted wherever the soil is rich enough."

As we passed the henhouses a portly biddy called attention to the fact that she had laid an egg, and so we stopped for a moment to watch the hens and chickens in their comfortable tree-shaded wire runs. Over 100 young chickens were diligently picking and scratching, some of them already half grown, and suggesting "broilers" for breakfast. "Rose combs are better for winter than single ones, Wyandottes for general-purpose, Barred Rocks for the table, and White Leghorns for



**So Gay.**

Champion roadster at the Winnipeg Horse Show. Owned by Dr. Hinman, V. S., Winnipeg.

eggs, are a few of the crumbs of poultry wisdom we have picked up on the farm," was the superintendent's comment as we turned away. Ten little pigs very newly arrived were playing a game of hide-and-seek over the old mother sow in a pen across the road from the hens, and this brought forth the remark "that hogs did well on the farm, and brome was the best pasture for growing stock." A fine Guernsey and an equally handsome Shorthorn bull, both under a year, were having a grand race up and down a hillside, running like mad for the pure love of it; in the great barn two fine Shorthorn sires stood munching clover, and flicking their tails over sides as fine as silk. All breeds of stock do well on the farm, and are very free from disease; it seems a pity that there are not larger herds kept. Old "Jim," the superintendent's horse, for driving round the farm, turned his head as he heard his master's voice, and Mr. Bedford remarked that with care horses lived as long in the Canadian West as in any part of America, many of the horses in active work on the farm being over 20 years of age.

It is a matter of regret to the whole Province, that through the short-sighted policy of the Brandon Council and the Brandon Board of Trade, the Washington correspondents missed a sight of the Brandon Farm. It would have been an object lesson in the possibilities of the West which once seen could never be forgotten.—[Morning Free Press.]

### Papers and Discussions at the C. S. G. A. Convention.

Below are some of the papers delivered at the Canadian Seed-growers' Association convention, held in Ottawa, June 27th, 28th and 29th, an account of the proceedings of which appeared last issue. The extent and representative character of this body may be gauged from the membership figures given by the retiring secretary-treasurer, G. H. Clark, in his annual address, according to which there are in the Maritime district (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island) 54 seed plots, operated by 47 members; in Quebec, 51 plots, by 47 members; in Ontario, 99 plots, by 94 members, and in the Western district (Manitoba, N.-W. T., and B. C.), 42 plots, by 41 members. The numbers have been augmented, too, since the collation of his report.

#### "METHODS OF GIVING PUBLICITY TO THE PROCEEDINGS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION."

Wm. Thompson.—Upon a recent occasion objection was raised in the Canadian Senate that the newspaper press was not paying sufficient attention to the deliberations of that body. One of the leading journals of the country retorted that in proportion as the sayings and doings of the Senate were of vital interest to the people, would the journalists on Parliament Hill be found gravitating for news to the Red Chamber. At the exhibitions we invariably find people thronging where something is being done. "The bee instinctively turns to those plants in which nectar is distilled. From these homely illustrations may we not fairly draw the moral that primarily and fundamentally this association, as an educational organization, must make its transactions of vital value to the farmer, and then facilitate its relations with the agricultural journalism of the country. In proportion as its sayings and doings are useful to agriculture will the press be attracted to its deliberations.

As laid down in the constitution, its avowed purpose is the production and general use of improved seed for farm crops. Toward that end meetings like the present are held, in order to accumulate and diffuse the results of the experience of successful grain-growers and seedsmen, and of the investigations of those eminent men who have made plant improvement their life-work. Of such gatherings the alert officers of the association will:

1st.—Keep the press well advised in advance, and specifically invited to be present in order to record and publish the proceedings.

2nd.—Provision should be made for the issue, as promptly and attractively as may be, of an annual report, giving in extenso the papers and discussions and such other data of this and other association meetings as will be of service, and which should be officially preserved for the benefit of members and others.

3rd.—From time to time during the year information of an emergent, educational character may be issued through the press and otherwise, relating to seed selection, the treatment of seed or crops for insect and fungoid pests, or the eradication of weeds.

4th.—The seedsmen of the country might very well be requested to make use of some of the facts in connection with seed improvement in their announcements or advertisements when offering for sale improved or "pedigreed" seed grown by members of the association.

5th.—More general attention might be paid to seed fairs, and by making displays of improved seed grown by members of the association, at the regular exhibitions, by offering special prizes for instructively-labelled exhibits and descriptions of the process of improved seed-growing, and by competitions in seed-grain judging for farmers' sons.

6th.—Members of this association, wherever farmers' institutes exist, should see that seed improvement is kept to the front by local speakers, and that the superintendents of institutes provide on their delegations speakers who can specialize on these subjects.

7th.—As growers begin to produce improved seed, the valuable qualities of which become recognized and fixed in type, and in sufficient quantities to warrant

them in so doing, it will naturally be advertised in the press, and in some cases on placards at the main entrance to the farms, the cleanness and general appearance of which will serve as a guarantee of the excellence of the particular seed which may there be obtained. Whether disposed of direct to individual farmers or on the co-operative plan now under trial in several localities, or through some of the well-established and reputable seed houses of the country, as the good judgment and experience of those directly concerned may indicate, in any case promptness in the acknowledgment of enquiries and of cash, and in filling orders exactly as per representation made, and in accordance with the provisions of the new Seed Bill, will all facilitate the building up of a permanent and satisfactory business. The seed should, of course, be disposed of at such prices as will yield the grower a fair profit for his intelligent effort and enterprise.

#### "SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION."

Mr. G. H. Clark.—The rapid strides that have been made during the last quarter century in acquiring a knowledge of plant life and how it may be made to better serve the purposes of man, have not been closely followed by the great body of people who make their living primarily from the cultivation of plants in the form of field, garden and orchard crops on over thirty millions of acres in Canada. Our leaders in research work have not been able to bring about a full application of the product of their work in a way to make for the improvement of crops.

In the production of crops, seed and soil are interdependent—"useless each without the other." It does not require close observation to be convinced of the advantages to be derived from the intelligent feeding of live stock, or the feeding of plants. The results are amply evident, and the profusion of illustrations that may be seen everywhere—many of them accidentally provided—are suggestive of the principles taught, and, as illustrations, they have had a wholesale influence in stimulating to a further application of those principles. That greater progress has not been made in the application of these principles on Canadian farms cannot be attributed so much to lack of understanding of the immediate results of such application as to the disinclination on the part of many farmers to do, at all times, that which they know best.

The benefits that are to be derived from the improvement of live stock and crops by breeding and selection are less readily apparent and seldom accidentally illustrated. They arise mainly through the continued intelligent application of far-reaching principles from generation to generation. A full measure of results is not obtained from a single action in any one year, and although the ultimate advantages from breeding and selection when applied to either animals or plants may be equally as great as those obtained from feeding and cultivation, the means for obtaining results are less attractive because they do not furnish quick and full returns from a single operation.

It is important that seed-growers have a general

knowledge of soils and the principles of soil treatment in its relation to the improvement of plants. In the production of high-class seed, it is desirable that the various kinds of crops be provided with the environment and with plant food that will favor their development to the highest degree of perfection, and the dissemination of information relative to the principles of seed-growing would be more complete if combined with instruction regarding the treatment of soils in its relation to the feeding of crops. This is a question which deserves the consideration of those who are concerned in advancing the interests of seed-growers and the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

The problem of formulating practical methods of applying the knowledge acquired from scientific research in the breeding and selection of plants and seeds, and encouraging their adoption on Canadian farms, is one in which the Seed Branch is mainly concerned. In this our work is, and will continue to be, largely educational, and for the benefit of the people as a whole. The work of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, at the organization of which our Department of Agriculture stood sponsor, may be expected to be fruitful of direct benefit first to the members of the association—to the farmers who grow the seeds. Were such the only service that this association might render, it would be well worthy of the support of those who are engaged in the production of high-class seeds as a means to advance their personal interests through organized effort, but the narrower object would scarcely command the co-operation and support of our leaders in agriculture, and of Parliament and other governing bodies. The scope of work for the association, however, offers a much wider field for useful and attractive service. From the point of view of the Department of Agriculture, the organization of this association was made necessary in as much as it is expedient that this branch of educational work may have the full support and be in accord with the common teachings of agricultural educators, and be uniform throughout. By unitedly giving recognition to its objects, our leaders in agriculture, who are expected—in their advisory capacity as honorary members—to mould the workings of the organization, will do much to fix the keystone of the superstructure of future educational work that will make more certain the development, in geometric ratio, of the fruits of concerted action.

In the best interests of all concerned, it would, in my opinion, be well, at least for some few years, for this association to restrict its scope of operations to the general work as outlined in its original constitution, and in those operations to co-operate as best it may with the various other forces that are engaged in kindred work. The breeding of new and improved varieties of crops by cross-fertilization is a work that may for the present safely be left with experiment station experts. It is the privilege and duty of governments to provide liberally for the breeding and introduction of superior types and varieties of crops, and Canadian farmers are likely to continue to look to the departments of agriculture, through their experiment stations, for advancement from such a source. It



Mak Siller 5067.

Imported Clyde-dale stallion. Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon, Man., and Janesville, Wis.

should rather be the purpose of seed-growers to make the best use of the seed provided from experiment stations by increasing its supply in its state of purity and productiveness, and to make further improvement.

The members of the association will expect you to provide the means as soon as you may, whereby they may, more conveniently, have a voice in the management of its affairs. They have a right to expect that, and the constitution makes provision for the formation of branch associations on the authority of the board of directors of this central organization. The constitution also defines in general terms the duties and scope of work for the officers of this association. It is now plainly evident to me that the time is not far distant when the work of the association may become unwieldy and too great for your Secretary-Treasurer to manage effectively in the best interests of the association or of the producers and users of seed. It would be better then for the directors of the association to make a division of the work that may be expected of your Secretary, and look to branch associations to carry out such of your general plans and recommendations as may be more effectively managed at closer range. You may then learn of the desires of members through the media of branch associations.

This association and its branch associations have a right to expect liberal support from the Dominion and Provincial Governments, through their Departments of Agriculture, so long as the operations of the association be effectively directed in a way to attain its objects. It will require substantial grants from year to year, but more especially during the first few years of its work. You may be assured, too, that in considering applications for such grants, responsible Ministers of Agriculture will want some evidence that the funds thus supplied will be well and wisely used, as a means to attain the broader objects for which the association was formed. As administrators they will be free to recognize those objects, but may not at all times be expected to approve of and support all the means used by the association to attain them.

Seed-growers should be expected to contribute, either as membership fees or otherwise, such amounts as may be found necessary and expedient to use in an organized effort to further their personal interests. The use of association funds for such purposes as the issue of an annual catalogue of the seed produced for sale by members would be considered legitimate and in the best interests of seed producers, of the association, and of persons desirous of obtaining high-class seeds; but even for so commendable a purpose it may not be considered good policy to supply money that belongs to the people as a whole.

In the continuance of its educational work, the Seed Branch will look to the Canadian Seed-growers' Association for its co-operation and support. It will expect it to provide competent, trustworthy and energetic men to take an active interest in the direction and management of its affairs. The public will not expect that the educational policy of the Seed Branch will be directed with the one view to further the interests of your association, although it might fully appreciate the fact that the best interests of both are inseparable.

The Department may reasonably be expected to assist in protecting the interests of the public who purchase seeds, by examining from time to time into the operations of seed-growers. That would also safeguard the best interests of the association. The Department in return will expect the members of the association, individually and collectively, but more especially those who are entrusted with its government, to use the means at their disposal for stamping out any attempts at perpetrating fraudulent practices on the part of persons who may be admitted as members.

The records of the association will mark the progress of improvement in the cultivation of crops throughout the agricultural districts in Canada. The objects in view are well worthy of the best efforts of men who are willing to undertake things that are difficult of achievement.

#### FUNGI AND INSECTS AFFECTING FARM CROPS.

Prof. Wm. Lochhead.—The plan or method of insect control on an ordinary farm devoted to cereal crops is quite different from that which is adopted on a fruit farm. The chief injurious insects of the farm, viz., the wheat midge, the Hessian fly, the wireworm, and the clover seed midge, cannot be controlled by application of Paris green, kerosene emulsion, or soap solutions—the plan under present conditions being impracticable. Cultural methods are employed almost entirely, by which we mean "some mode of culture or handling the crop which fatally interferes with the development of a given insect pest. It would simplify matters very much if the farmer could control his insect and fungous pests by spraying, as does the fruit-grower, but, as a matter of fact, he must put forth great exertions; he must be more alert bodily and mentally; he must possess a greater knowledge of the habits and life-histories of the insects he wishes to control, and he must look ahead and consider the effect which any given procedure will have upon the insects."

Let us consider some of the cultural methods which are usually effective, and are adopted by our best farmers.

1. Clean Farming.—This involves the destruction of plant refuse and weeds, which allow the insects to multiply. Many injurious insects pass the winter in dead stubble, under plant refuse, and in weeds and old fence corner sod land, and it is very important that all such plant waste should be destroyed, by fire or other means.

2. High Culture.—"It is a well-known fact that vigorous, healthy-growing plants are far less liable to attack, and are far more likely to recover from injury than those that are in any way weakened in vitality from lack of fertility or neglect. Therefore, if a farmer and gardener gives special attention to the fertility and drainage of his land, procures the best seed, and by proper planting and cultivation secures vigorous plants from the start, and by proper care endeavors to

rotation of crops and the breaking up of the grass land at the end of the second year will control them.

Weevils of stored grain occasionally do considerable damage, especially when grain is held over from one year to another. Treatment is comparatively simple, and consists in the use of carbon bisulphide (1 lb. to every hundred bushels). If the bin can be made tight, the treatment can be carried out in the granary. The liquid carbon bisulphide is poured into a jar or basin placed on top of the grain. Blankets or oilcloths are then thrown over the grain, and the whole left for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The liquid quickly changes into gas, which settles down into the grain and kills the weevils. The same method is used to kill pea weevils.

Hydrocyanic acid gas is sometimes used in mills, and is very effective.

Rust.—We must confess that we have no remedial treatment for rust of cereals. It was thought that the presence of barberry in the immediate presence of grain fields was responsible for this affection, but it now appears that while barberry intensifies the rust and increases the loss, the absence of barberry does not mean the absence of rust. It would seem to be advisable to use as seed grain obtained from fields free of rust, to avoid excessive use of nitrogenous manures, such as barnyard manure or nitrate; to develop rust-resistant varieties of wheat, as has been done with considerable success in Australia; to avoid planting barberries; to drain the land thoroughly; to avoid the use of manure obtained by feeding stock rusty straw, and to burn or plow down the rust stubble before seeding, where such a procedure is practicable, as in the West.

#### THE INTRODUCTION AND BREEDING OF SUPERIOR VARIETIES OF FIELD CROPS AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEED SO OBTAINED.

Dr. Wm. Saunders.—In 1886, when the Act of Parliament was passed under which the Experimental Farms were established, it was provided that they should test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new or untried varieties of field crops, and disseminate among farmers, upon conditions prescribed by the Minister, samples of the surplus of such products deemed especially worthy of introduction. Accordingly, importations of the seed of important farm crops were made from widely varying sources, including Russia (the home of the Ladoga wheat), England, France and Germany. Trees, shrubs and plants were obtained from at home and abroad.

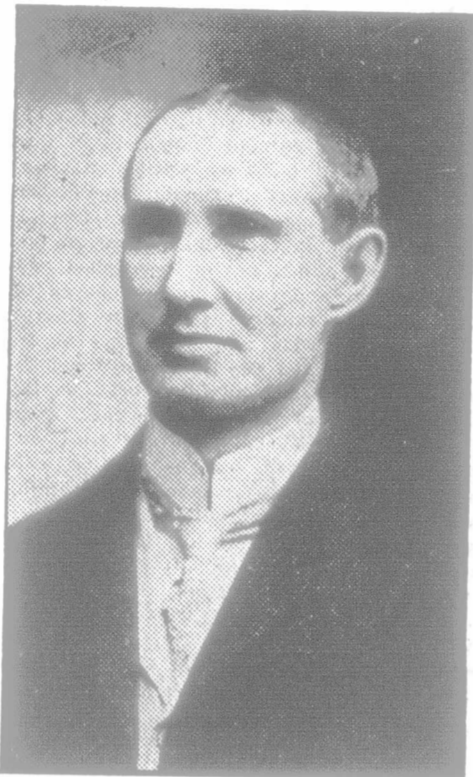
Among the samples of grain secured the first year were several varieties of wheat from India, many of which were early in ripening and of excellent quality, but as after five or six years' trial it was found impossible to make these wheats produce crops equal in volume to those already grown in Canada, the cultivation of most of them was gradually given up, though not before a number of crosses had been made of the earliest Indian wheats with vigorous productive sorts grown in Canada.

The most promising of the various sorts of grain secured by importation, crossing and otherwise, are grown in large fields at the several Experimental Farms, and a large proportion of the produce is sent every year to Ottawa, whence a general distribution in four and five pound samples is made throughout the Dominion, as per the annual spring announcements. It is remarkable how rapidly a supply of grain may be built up from one of these small samples. Take, for instance, oats. The four pounds if well cared for will usually produce three to four bushels. This, sown on two acres of land, will, at a very moderate estimate, give 100 and sometimes upwards of 200 bushels, but, taking the lower figure, the crop at the end of the second year would be sufficient to sow 50 acres, which at the same moderate computation would furnish 2,500 bushels available for seed or sale at the end of the third year.

The critical point is threshing. Farmers are expected to harvest, store and thresh separately the product of their plots, threshing by hand, with flail or otherwise. Cutting the heads by hand and placing them in sacks may be a convenient method in some cases. At the farm we thresh these sacks by beating with a stick. This spring 42,000 samples have been distributed from the Experimental Farms, making a total since the work was started of over 500,000.

While the great bulk of the farming community appreciates the benefits of this distribution, occasional complaints are made that the samples are too small, and that not less than two bushels should be sent to each applicant. But this would limit the distribution to comparatively few individuals, which would be very unfair and impolitic. The farms have also been criticised for not arranging to have seed grain available to farmers by purchase in lots of two bushels and upwards. The fact is this has been the practice at the Western Farms for many years past, and every season after the regular distribution of smaller samples has been provided for, all the surplus stock has been sold in quantities of from two to five bushels each. During the past season more than 200 farmers have been so supplied.

Improvement in the seed grain used in Canada has been brought about by three different methods: (1) The introduction of varieties grown in other countries; (2) the production of new sorts by cross fertilization,



R. J. Burd.

President, Dominion Fair, 1905, New Westminster, B. C.

keep them in this condition until the product is matured, he will have accomplished more in preventing loss from insect depredations than he would accomplish by the best remedies known, applied to half-starved, neglected plants."

3. General Farm Management.—Under this head comes rotation of crops, which is, perhaps, the most important single factor for the control of farm insects. Where short rotations are adopted, unfavorable conditions are furnished the white grub, wireworm, root aphid, wheat-straw worm, and Hessian fly. The general plan is to change the crop so frequently that it becomes impossible for any insect to pass through its life stages without being seriously disturbed, and its food supply destroyed. Under general farm manage-



L. H. Newman, B. S. A.

Secretary-treasurer Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

ment will come also time and method of plowing, time of planting and harvesting, all being important factors at critical times.

Wireworms and white grubs are the larvae of beetles, and require two or more seasons to reach maturity. They do a great amount of injury by feeding on the roots of grasses and cereals. No effective remedy has been found, but fall plowing will do much to reduce their numbers. Where land is not allowed to remain longer than two years in grass or sod, there is little danger that these grubs will multiply. A systematic

where an effort is made to combine the desirable qualities found in one or two different sorts; (3) the improvement of existing varieties by judicious selection. The first of these has been referred to above; we shall next refer to the breeding of new cereals, restricting our consideration to wheat.

The mature wheat kernel is a single seed, enclosed in tightly-fitting walls, which fold inward, forming a fold or groove upon its upper surface. The skin, which consists of three layers, when crushed and ground forms bran and shorts. The interior of the wheat kernel, which is composed of starch, gluten, etc., when ground furnishes flour in proportion of about seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the whole. The germ or embryo of the plant, in which the principle of life lies dormant, is found at the lower end of the kernel, and is surrounded by a supply of food material. When the grain is sown and conditions are favorable, the germ is awakened to life and begins to feed on the store of nutriment surrounding it. Shortly the roots protrude and strike into the soil while the blade shoots upward to the light.

There is a broad and general law underlying reproduction in nature, that "like produces like." The seed contains in embryo the perfect plant; its details and characteristics are all enfolded in its substance, awaiting favorable conditions for germination, which, once started in suitable soil, results in a gradual unfolding of the mature specimen. During the formation of the seed the characteristics of the future plant are laid down.

If we examine the structure of a wheat head we find it is formed of a number of spikelets, supported by a central stalk, bent zigzag, forming a series of nothes and bearing a number of flattened spikelets, one of which grows on each notch. Each spikelet consists of a number of florets, usually five or six, arranged in a fanlike form. The lower flowers mature first, the second pair follow later, and those at the top last. The first two flowers in each spikelet are usually fertilized and matured without mishap. The others sometimes partially or wholly fail through unsuitable weather, and in that case the weight of the crop is light. If the spikelets are well filled the crop is generally a satisfactory one. Wheat is usually self-fertilized, the pistillate and staminate portions of the flower being near together, within the chaffy enclosure.

The pollen consists of a multitude of very minute round bodies, which when dropped on the succulent pistil send out from their substance a tiny thread, which penetrates the pistil and passing downward through its substance reaches the ovary near the base,

penetrates the ovule and fertilizes it. This act of fertilization impresses the seed with its future characteristics, and as the seed grows these are embodied in its substance, and to a considerable extent transmitted to its progeny. When wheat is fertilized by its own pollen the kernels resemble one another very closely, although occasional differences may occur through variation; but where cross-fertilization is effected, the character and structure of the grain is so modified as to partake more or less of the characteristics of both parents. This variation, or sporting, is often continued through several generations, until finally the types become fixed and the varieties reproduce themselves with little or no change.

In artificial fertilizing of wheat, the head should be selected and worked in soon after it has pushed out from the sheath. The floral chambers are covered with two layers of chaff, the outer one of which is torn off, or bent back with a pair of finely-pointed forceps, and the inner one pulled back by seizing it near the tip and bending it downwards, exposing the flower to view. The anthers are then carefully examined, and any spikelets containing anthers mature enough to offer the possibility of any pollen having been shed are torn off and thrown away, and other flowers opened until some are found with the stamens green but almost mature. These are removed with much care, so as to prevent injury to the pistil, and the flower covered by replacing the inner coating of chaff in its natural position. After a sufficient number of flowers have been operated on, the other portions of the head are torn off. From previously collected heads of the variety which is to serve as the male, flowers are sought containing anthers fully matured and covered with pollen. Then the individual flowers prepared for fertilization are reopened in succession, and the soft feathery pistil is gently touched with one or more of the pollen-bearing anthers from the other variety, until a perceptible quantity of the powder has been applied, when the flower case is again closed. After all the flowers in a prepared head have been operated on it is wrapped in thin paper, tied on so as to prevent access of any other pollen. The covered head is then tied to a piece of stick or bamboo cane, and remains untouched until harvest time. Each kernel when sown the following spring will form the starting point of a new variety, or, indeed, of a number of new varieties.

The single plant from any of these kernels grown the first year will produce heads all alike, and these will usually resemble closely the variety on which the kernel has been produced, though occasionally it will take after the plant from which the pollen has been

gathered. If the cross has been successfully made, the grain obtained from the plant of the first year's growth when sown the next season will usually produce several different forms, some resembling one parent and some the other, while other plants will produce heads more or less intermediate in character. After selecting the desirable type or types, all others are discarded, and after several seasons of careful selection the type usually becomes fairly permanent. Variations, which occasionally occur, should be separated.

For the first few years our work in cross-breeding was done chiefly by myself, but during the next ten or twelve years able assistance was rendered in cereals by Mr. W. T. Macoun; also by Dr. A. P. Saunders. More recently the bulk of the cross-breeding has been done by Dr. C. E. Saunders, who has been wonderfully successful, not only in cereals, but in fruits and other lines. Since the appointment of Dr. C. E. Saunders as experimentalist in 1902, a large number of additional crosses have been made, and much attention paid to the work of purifying and selection of seed. Much time has been given to the selection of single kernels quite true to type, which have been picked out in sufficient quantities to sow good-sized plots. Much attention has been paid to earliness in ripening, and the best of the earliest wheats now being propagated will ripen fully two weeks earlier than Red Fife, and are of excellent quality, though, of course, not expected to be so productive. Several selected strains of Red Fife have been found which ripen three or four days earlier than the regular form, and further efforts are being made in this direction.

The foundations for future progress are being thoroughly laid. Ready methods have been worked out by the experimentalist for determining approximately the relative quality of wheats, even where only a few kernels are available, so that inferior milling sorts may be promptly discarded. Researches are also aided by a roller process mill, by means of which the proportion of the different grades of flour in a given sample of wheat can be determined and its milling value ascertained, though no more than a pound or two of the grain is obtainable. A small baking plant completes the testing facilities.

Improvements already in sight as a result of our work are most encouraging. The gain made, with some of the new wheats of high quality, of two weeks over Red Fife in date of ripening will be of immense advantage in the Canadian Northwest, while the improvements made in other sorts of wheat, and in other cereals, lead us to look for great progress, and in future, under the charge of a thoroughly trained worker, advancement will, I believe, be rapid.

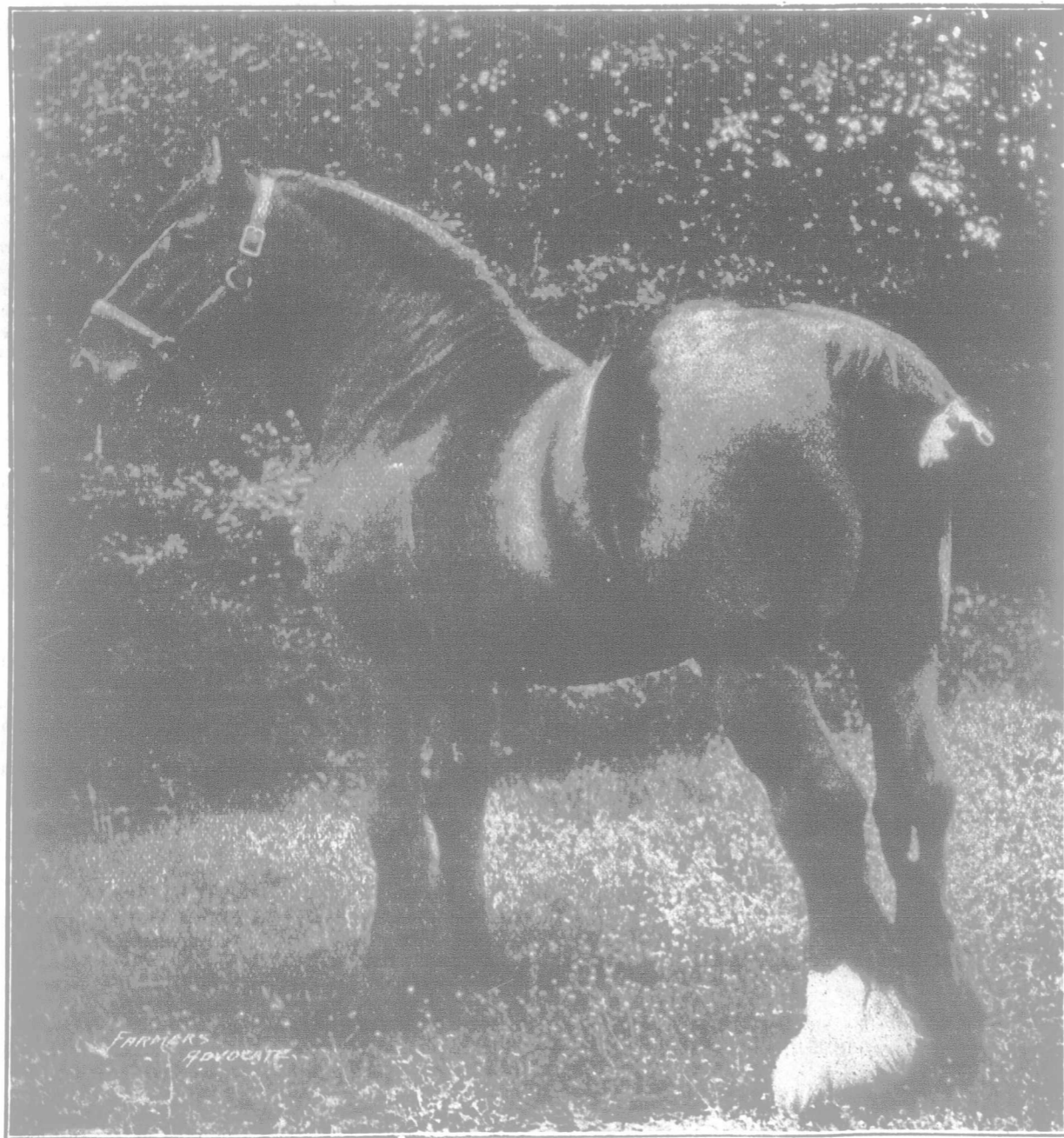
#### EVIDENCE OF IMPROVEMENT IN FARM CROPS BY SELECTION.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz.—In the spring of 1903, 8,939 of the best seeds available of each of seven varieties of barley, oats and spring wheat were planted separately in the experimental grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. Of this number 2,739 were planted in squares one foot apart, and 6,200 were planted in squares one link apart each way. As each seed was planted by itself, and at an equal distance from the surrounding seeds, an excellent opportunity was afforded for studying the characteristics of the various plants of each variety. It is scarcely necessary to say that there was a great variation in the individual plants. For the sake of illustration, reference is here made to the Mandscheuri barley. Of this variety, there was a variation all the way from one head to twenty-eight heads per plant. The average number of heads per plant of this variety was 11.8, where the plants were one foot apart. At harvest time a number of the very best plants were selected, with the object of starting new strains of this important barley. In the spring of 1904 the best seeds were taken from the selected plants and were sown in rows, allowing one foot between the rows and also between the plants in the rows. On a careful examination of the crops composing the different rows grown in 1904, it was found that the average number of heads per plant was 16.6, thus making an increase of 4.8 heads per plant, or of 40.7% in one year. Somewhat similar results were obtained with the other varieties of crops under investigation. In the experimental plots at the College this year may be seen about 150 different strains of leading varieties of farm crops resulting from selected plants of six-rowed barley, two-rowed barley, hullless barley, white oats, black oats, winter wheat, spring wheat, macaroni wheat, emmer, spelt, etc.

Some of the most interesting and valuable object lessons for the farmers who have visited the College this summer, to the number of about thirty thousand, were the crops of oats, barley and spring wheat from selected seed. There are over six acres of grain growing at the present time, as the result of six seeds which were sown just two years ago this spring. One acre of Mandscheuri barley, which is an object of great beauty, owing to its vigor and evenness of crop, is the product from one seed planted in the spring of 1903. The seed here referred to, however, produced one of the largest plants obtained from 2,000 seeds planted at the same time and under similar conditions.

A large amount of experimental work has been conducted at the Agricultural College within the past fifteen years, in the selection of seed of various kinds of farm crops. Some of the most important results obtained are here referred to very briefly.

Much has been said in regard to the proper time of harvesting crops, in order to get seed which will give



Imported Shire Stallion, Newnham Duke 345.

First prize at Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1901. First prize for three-year-old, sweepstakes for stallion any age, and gold medal offered by English Shire Association, Toronto, 1902. Owned by S. R. O'Neal and C. Alhart, Vernon, B.C.

the very best returns. In the average results of fourteen tests conducted within the past seven years, we found that seed taken from winter wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. The results of this experiment seem to show us that with winter wheat, at least, it is wise to select seed which has become thoroughly ripened before it was harvested.

In order to ascertain the comparative values of plump and shrunken seeds, a large number of tests have been made at the College within the past eight years. Fresh seed has been taken each year from the general crop of grain grown in the large fields. It will, therefore, be understood that whatever difference there is from the influence of the selection of seed, that difference is attributed entirely to the careful selection of seed for the separate years in which the tests were made. For the large plump seed, none but well-developed seeds were selected, and for the shrunken seed, none but shrunken grains were used, the last selection being made regardless of the size of the kernels. From the selection of large plump seed exactly one-half pound was taken for each class of grain, and the number of seeds was then carefully counted. Exactly the same number of seeds were then taken from the selection of shrunken grain. At the proper time the two lots of each variety were sown on plots of uniform size. The averages of several years' results show that in weight of grain per measured bushel, and in yield of both straw and grain per acre, the large plump seed surpassed the shrunken seed in every instance, for each of the grains, barley, spring wheat and winter wheat. In averaging all the results, it was found that the plump seed gave a yield of 20.2% more than the shrunken seed.

We have conducted experiments for at least six years in succession, in comparing large plump and small plump, seed, of each of five classes of grain crops. In all the tests, equal numbers of seeds of the two selections were used. The following gives the average yield of grain per acre for the several years during which each experiment was conducted:

Oats—Large seed, 62 bushels; small seed, 46.6 bush.  
Barley—Large plump seed, 53.8 bushels; small plump seed, 50.4 bushels.

Winter Wheat—Large plump seed, 46.9 bushels; small plump seed, 40.4 bushels.

Spring Wheat—Large plump seed, 21.7 bushels; small plump seed, 18 bushels.

Peas—Large seed, 28.1 bushels; small seed, 23 bush.

In averaging all the tests made with the five kinds of grain, it is found that the large plump seed gave a yield of 19.1% more than the small plump seed, as the direct result of the first selection.

For twelve years in succession an experiment has been conducted at the College in breeding oats, by means of the selection of the seed. The variety of oats used was the Joannette Black. In the spring of 1893 several thousand large black oats were selected, and an equal number of oats which were lighter in weight and lighter in color were also selected, and these oats were sown on plots uniform in quality and in size. The selections made in each of the following years have been from the product of the selected seed of the previous year. In 1904, which was the twelfth year of this experiment, the large plump seed gave a yield of 26.1 bushels per acre, and produced grain which weighed 10.5 pounds per measured bushel more than that produced from the light seed. It is also interesting to

note that the crop produced from the large plump seed required only 1,390 grains to weigh one ounce, while the crop produced from the light seed required 2,095 grains to make the same weight.

According to the results of experiments conducted in each of twelve years, it has been ascertained that oats from which the hulls had been removed in the process of threshing, and which are still fresh, will germinate almost perfectly, and will give nearly as good results as seed from which the hulls had not been removed.

Unless care is exercised, a considerable amount of grain is frequently broken in the process of threshing. In order to ascertain the amount of injury done to the germination of the grain, by means of its being broken at the time of threshing, experiments have been conducted for at least six years, by sowing both sound seed and broken seed of barley, winter wheat and peas, and the results carefully recorded. The following gives the average yields of grains per acre of each selection of each class of crop:

	Sound Seed. Bushels.	Broken Seed. Bushels.
Barley .....	53.8	46
Winter Wheat .....	46.9	9.3
Peas .....	29.2	10.2

As the barley nearly always breaks crosswise of the grain, the germ is usually left uninjured. In the case of winter wheat and peas, however, the grain usually breaks along the crease, and in very many cases the germ is either totally or partially destroyed.

As we sometimes have wet weather at the time of harvesting our crops, a considerable amount of the grain becomes more or less sprouted before it can be properly cured. As the winter wheat crop was badly sprouted in 1897, and again in 1902, it gave us an opportunity in each of these years to compare the value of sprouted and unsprouted seed. As the results of tests made in those two years, we found that the wheat which was in the field during the rainy weather, and which showed no signs of being sprouted, gave a germination of 94%, while that which was slightly sprouted gave 76%, that which was considerably sprouted 30%, and that which was very badly sprouted only 18% of germination.

Eight varieties of barley and eight varieties of oats have been grown on the College farm for 15 years without change of seed. Care has been exercised each year to select the best grain for seed purposes. It is interesting to note that in every one of the sixteen varieties grown for fifteen years, the average yield per acre for the last five years has been considerably greater than that for the first five years of this period. The following table presents the average yield of grain per acre for the first five and the last five years of the period here referred to, for each of four varieties of barley and of four varieties of oats:

Varieties.	Average five years.	
	1890-4. Bushels.	1900-4. Bushels.
Barley—		
Mandscheuri .....	65.2	73.5
Mensury .....	52.1	63.1
French Chevalier .....	56.9	64.2
Black Hullless .....	39.8	51.5
Oats—		
Siberian .....	73.3	102.6
Egyptian .....	70.7	86.1
Joannette Black .....	83.2	98.2
Black Tartarian .....	61.9	84.6

These figures here presented show us that it is quite possible to grow the same varieties of grain on the same farm over a considerable number of years without change of seed, providing great care is exercised each year in the selection of the seed and in the handling of the crop.

From the evidences of the improvements in farm crops by selection, as presented in this paper, it seems clear that the work of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association should produce valuable results, providing the work is conducted along the right lines, and with great care throughout. By a farmer first selecting the most suitable classes of farm crops, and the best varieties of each class for his own particular circumstances, and then by making a constant and persistent selection of the best heads and of the best seeds of each variety, a marked improvement, both in the quantity and the quality of the crop produced should result therefrom.

**The Budget Speech.**

The budget speech for 1905 was delivered by Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, on July 6th. Since 1896, he said, the net public debt had been increased by \$278,232. During the present year there will be an increase of probably \$1,250,000. The expenditure was justified on the grounds of the enormous canal and railway building which has been and is still going forward, and the amounts spent in efforts to attract settlers, as a result of which the population has been increased by fully a million people.

The intention of the Government to maintain a system of maximum and minimum duties, and a British preference, was announced, as was also the establishment of a Tariff Commission, whose members are to be appointed from the Cabinet, and whose duties will be to make inquiry into trade conditions throughout the country, and frame a new tariff for presentation to Parliament next year.

The following tariff changes were announced:  
Rolled Oats—Duty imposed of 60 cents per hundred-weight.

Dry White Lead—Duty increased from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent., with British preference.

Cement—To equalize, duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem imposed on bags in which cement is imported from United States.

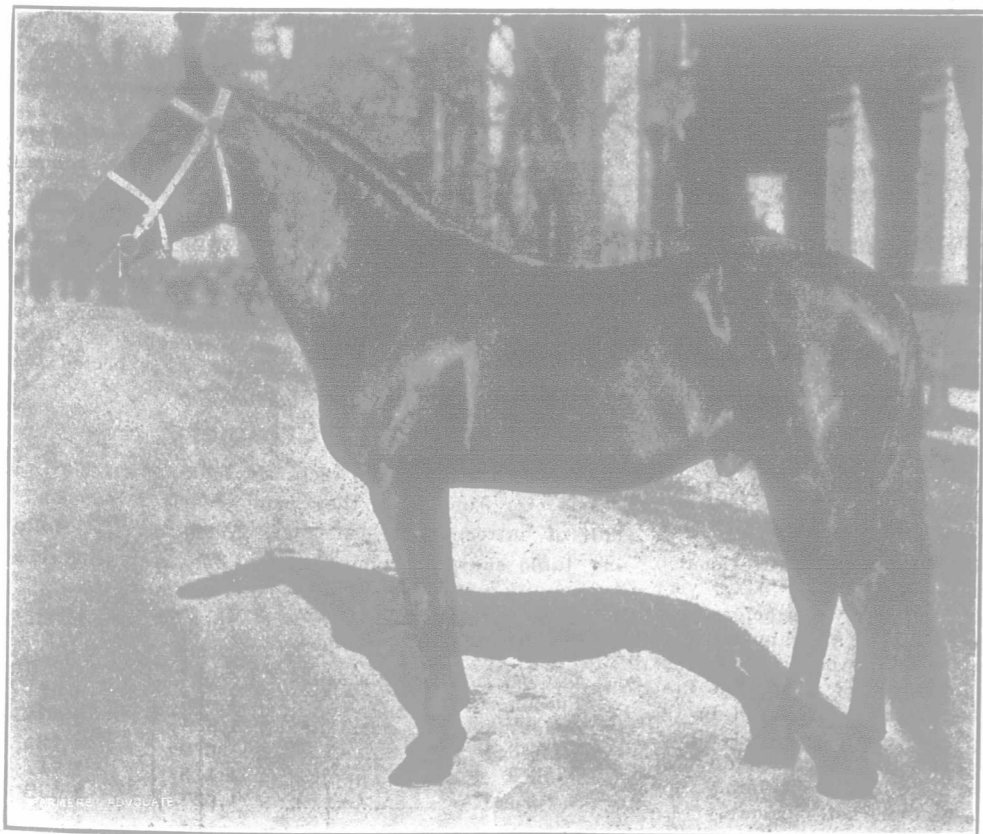
South African Wines—Duty of 25 per cent. to encourage trade.

Settlers' Effects—Clause substituted to prevent the importation of any machinery or plant under the guise of effects.

Machinery—Beet-sugar machinery, and machinery used in alluvial gold mining, continued on free list for another year.

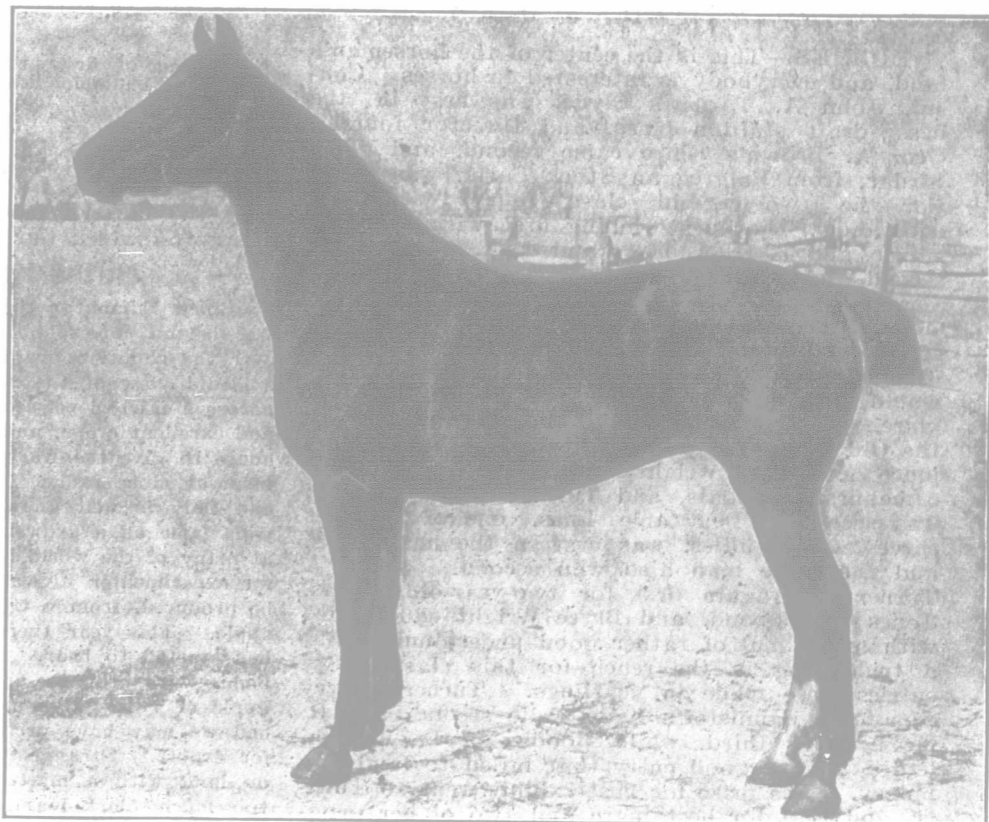
Molasses—To accommodate Newfoundland trade, molasses from British West Indies coming through Newfoundland will be admitted free as though coming direct.

**We Can Sell that Farm for You.**  
A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Oro Wilkes 30347.

Winner of first prize for Standard-bred Stallion, 4 years old and over. Also winner of championship for best Standard-bred Stallion, any age, at Canadian Horse Show, 1905. Owned by the Cruickston Stock Farm, Galt, Ont.



Minona -237-.

Five-year-old Hackney mare. Winner of second prize, International Show, Chicago. Sire Robin Adair 2nd, imp. In the Waverly Stud of Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. Was sold by auction, March 29.

### Calgary Fair.

Calgary Fair—or to be dignified about it, the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition—was opened on July 5th, with fair weather and the best turnout of live stock, especially beef cattle and horses, that has been seen in the city for some time. The grounds of Victoria Park are well suited for an exhibition, and the fact that it is also the seat of the spring show and other notable live-stock events, has enabled the management to provide much better accommodation than is generally found in our Western shows. The Calgary district is certainly a great stock country, and around here are to be found some of the best stockmen of the West.

The ring in Shorthorn aged bulls was exceptionally strong. There were five entries. Scottish Canadian, Little's champion of the showing, was there, and carried off the red. Suitor Bros. had a very good second in Mina's Royal Victor, and Trout Creek Hero, owned by R. K. Bennet, a winner of former years, came third. Instead of the usual arrangement, dividing the bulls into classes of "two years and under three," and "three years and over," the prizelist made only one class, so that all bulls over two years were judged together. This arrangement is scarcely fair either to judges or exhibitors, and will doubtless be altered in future.

Yearling bulls gave the judges some pretty stiff work. There were eight in the class. McGill, from Lacombe, was first with a strong animal, very smoothly turned and even; John A. Turner was second, and O. Brown came third with a good bull, only a trifle out of show shape. For bull under one year, Suitor Bros. had an easy first, C. W. Peterson coming second and third.

In a class of six cows, John Ramsay landed the first prize, J. A. Turner taking second and third. Geo. Little, of Neepawa, won first for two-year-old heifer with a very smooth animal; John Ramsay came second with an animal of good depth and substance, and R. K. Bennet was third. For yearling heifer, McGill's entry was first, the Neepawa man was second, and Ramsay third. Little, Ramsay and Peterson won the money in the order named in the next class, and some very good heifers were turned out. Ramsay's cow won again in the sweepstakes for best cow any age, and Little, Ramsay and Turner were the winners for herd prize.

Specials were offered by the C. P. R. for Territorial-bred animals. For these prizes Ramsay came first and Suitor Bros. second for herd of bull under two years and three females. McGill's entry was again a winner for bull one year old, Turner and Brown coming second, while Turner and McGill reversed the order for heifers, Ramsay coming third. Suitor won first for bull calf, and Ramsay and Peterson divided money on the heifers, Ramsay pulling first and third, and Peterson second. H. F. McGill won the championships in these specials. With only two animals on exhibit, he landed the prizes right along, but they were certainly a good pair, and well deserved the awards.

The competition in the other classes of cattle was light. There was only one exhibitor of Herefords, and only a few Holsteins and one or two Jerseys, the other breeds being unrepresented.

**HORSES.**—This is the center of the horseman's land, and everybody is interested in horses. Consul, John A. Turner's Clyde, was first in the heavy-draft stallion class, and Director fourth; Geo. A. Brown's Shire came second, and Tom Sirdar, from Balgreggan Stock Farm, was third. For the two-year-old class four Clydes were entered, D. Thorburn winning first with Commissioner, and T. H. Andrews and J. A. Turner came second and third. James Jones won first for year-old, with Thorburn and Moodie following close. The call for brood mares brought out some good ones. Turner had a strong winner in Proud Beauty, a splendid mare, and one that would be hard to beat. She is an imported mare, got by Baron's Pride, and was a winner in the Old Country shows. Turner also won second place, and Bryce Wright came third. H. Banister came first for foals, and Turner, of Balgreggan, was second. Delectable Lass, one of Turner's three-year-old fillies, was first in the next class, and the same man also won second. John A. Turner was again first for two-year-olds; Jas. Jones was second, and Bryce Wright came third with an animal of rather good underpinning, but a trifle long in the reach for this class. Six entries were made in yearlings. Turner's entry was first, Bannister's Lady Belle second, and R. McPherson's third, while Moodie, of De Winton, had a mighty good entry that failed to land any money. The prize for best exhibit went to Turner, and that for best mare and two of her progeny fell to Jas. Jones.

**Heavy Draft.**—Thorburn, Hallman and Robinson divided money in the order named for draft teams, and for brood mare Thorburn was first and second, and H. McPherson third. McPherson was again the winner for the best brood

mare and two of her progeny, and Thorburn won first for best exhibit of four females.

In Agricultural horses, Hallman Bros., from Airdrie, won first with a good strong team, well matched and sound; Wm. Moodie came second, and Thorburn was third. The remainder of the money in this class was carried off by McPherson, Hallman Bros. and Thorburn.

A few Hackneys were shown, but the number in each class was not large. Moodie's well-known horse, Agility, was the only entry in aged stallions; the same man had the only one shown in the two-year-old class, and Moodie and Rawlinson Bros. won in the order named for yearling stallion. Moodie had the winning mare, and Rawlinson Bros. the best foal, and the same order was maintained for three-year-old filly, and two-year-old or under.

**SHEEP AND SWINE.**—The entries in sheep were not numerous, and the classifications called not for distinct breeds, but for medium, fine-wooled and long-wooled breeds. J. A. Turner and O. Brown were practically the only exhibitors in medium wools, and J. R. Thompson was the only exhibitor in long-wools. C. W. Peterson had a few Yorkshire swine, and he and J. W. Tregillus were the principal winners in this section.

Taking everything into consideration, the show, especially the live stock, was perhaps the best that has been seen in Calgary, but in spite of this the attendance seemed small. During the races the people more than filled the grandstand, and fairly swarmed over every adjacent fence, but during the judging they were conspicuous by their absence. Calgary ought to wake up. The interest of the people is necessary to maintain a

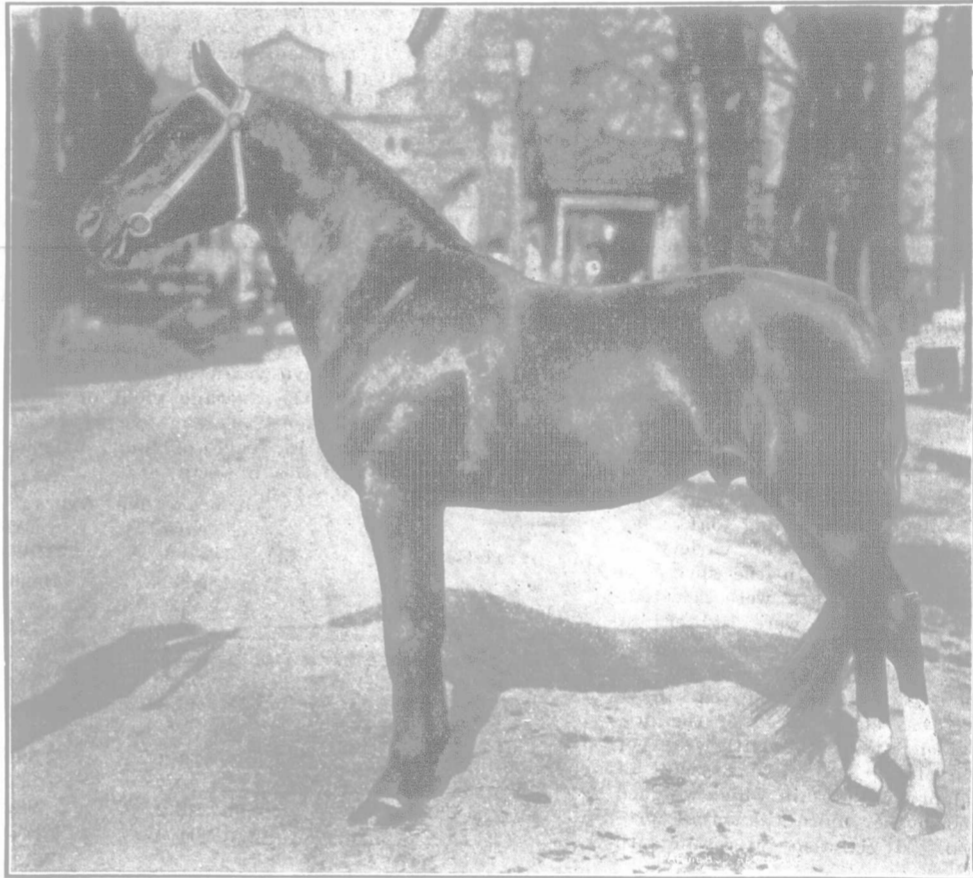
300 miles north of Edmonton, but business takes him 500 miles north of that. A pioneer trader and explorer in the north country, Mr. Bredin possesses an abiding faith in its possibilities. Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat will be grown in the Peace River district this year, but grazing must for some time be the more important industry. With fish by the carload, furs in abundance, coal, gas, oil and salt, there should be no doubt of the commercial and industrial possibilities of this great northern country.

The gambling man is still with us. Fourteen outfits could be counted at one show, and one shark claims to have cleaned up \$1,700. How the people do love a game of chance—chance to lose all their money. The directors always need the money—money to run an educational exhibition, and so they sell these fellows permits—permits to get the money out of the other fellow. Simple, isn't it? Fortunately, the low show—that gutter product of darkness—is absent this year. Possibly it didn't pay. Perhaps there will come a time when the other will cease to pay also, but it will come only when the people demand value for their money, and learn these simple economic principles: that wealth comes from production, from the application of labor and capital to natural products, and, finally, that even for the fakers dollars do not grow on wolf willows, they haven't got them to give away to the general public. How would it be to teach elementary economics in our schools? Would not the lessons learned be beneficial in after life?

### Monster Excursion to Indian Head.

The Department of Agriculture at Regina have arranged to run three excursions to the Experimental

Farm at Indian Head, on the 19th instant, one from Caron in the west, one from Fleming in the east, and one from Prince Albert in the north. The train from Caron will start at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the one from Fleming at 6.20, while the one from Prince Albert will start in the evening of the day previous, i.e., on the 18th instant. All should bring their own lunch baskets. Hot water will be provided on the grounds. In the afternoon short addresses on agricultural topics will be delivered by W. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, and others. Stock-judging schools with horses and cattle will be conducted by Messrs. J. Standish and Geo. Harcourt; buttermaking demonstration by W. A. Wilson, Creamery Superintendent, and demonstrations illustrating the principles underlying the cooking of meats, vegetables and cereals, by Miss Edith G. Charlton, graduate of the Rochester School of Do-



Oro del 36450.

Winner of first prize for Standard-bred Stallion 3 years and under, also reserve champion Standard-bred Stallion any age, at the Canadian Horse Show, 1905. Owned by the Cruickston Stock Farm, Galt, Ont.

first-class live-stock show. The animals were there; what is the matter with the people? Why the lack of interest in this great basic industry on which our future depends?

### Notes by the Wayside.

Up at Edmonton the "Farmer's Advocate" met the Washington correspondents, and went out for a drive over the country; over the hills that command such a splendid view of the mighty Saskatchewan; then out across a fairly level section, dotted with splendid farms and excellent crops, and finally we pulled up at a farmhouse to give the Washingtonians an idea of a Western farm at close range. It was the home of Mr. Daly, and Daly is well known in that vicinity, having won wide fame as a grower of oats that have taken prizes at many of the world's leading exhibitions. He is also an experimenter along horticultural lines. Last year he produced, from a tree planted four years before, one apple. This year there are nineteen, and another tree has started to bear. This isn't a heavy crop, but it is big with promise, and who knows of what that first apple of Tom Daly's may be the beginning, and in the end we may have orchards on every farm, and apples for export. Strange to say, the trees seem to do best on land with a mixture of clay, and containing not too much black loam, the blacker soil probably inducing too rank a growth of wood, with consequent liability to winter-kill.

R. F. Bredin, who makes his headquarters at Lesser Slave Lake, and is at present returning from a trip to the East, was in Calgary during the fair. His post is

domestic Science, and now teacher of Household Economics in Buffalo, N. Y. Very low rates have been quoted by the C. P. R., and this will be a good opportunity to see the farm. Posters have been distributed, giving time the trains leave the various stations, together with the fares.

Last year at the annual excursion there were somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500 people at Indian Head, and quite double this number are expected there this year.

### Innisfail Creamery.

Innisfail creamery is certainly making a record this year. On June 16th they made nearly a ton and a half of butter, or to be exact, 2,993 lbs. The following table shows a comparison of one week this season with the same week last year:

	1904.	1905.
	lbs.	lbs.
Monday .....	622	890
Tuesday .....	1,690	1,974
Wednesday .....	1,888	2,004
Thursday .....	660	1,121
Friday .....	1,115	1,717
Saturday .....	1,659	1,698
Total .....	7,634	9,404

The highest previous record for one week was 9,274 lbs. for the week ending July 22nd, 1904. The management is hopeful of reaching the 10,000 lbs. per week mark before the close of the season.

Handling Overripe and Tainted Milk.

The subject of the following letter is probably the most important that confronts the cheesemaker at this season. With an extended and successful experience as a maker, proprietor of a first-class factory, the product of which ranks at the top of the market, and one of the directors of the Western Dairy-men's Association, Mr. Brodie, the writer, is well qualified to deal with the question.—Editor.

In handling overripe milk at cheese factories, there is no doubt but the best method is to return it to the patron who sent it, as there is positively no excuse whatever for the cheesemaker who accepts it, or the patron who delivers it.

The cheesemaker has in the acidimeter a quick and accurate method of ascertaining the exact per cent. of acidity in milk as it is delivered, and if he rejected all that had over .21 per cent. of acidity he would not have overripe milk to make up, and if he set this standard and impressed on the patrons the absolute necessity of cooling milk to 60 or 65 degrees he would avoid the unpleasant duty of returning it.

This is certainly a case in which the ounce-of-prevention-is-worth-a-pound-of-cure remedy is very applicable, and if patrons only realized the loss they sustain by delivering overripe or tainted milk at factories, I think they would make an effort to deliver it always clean and sweet.

If the cheesemaker accidentally or carelessly accepts overripe milk, then it is not a question of how much cheese he can make from the milk delivered, but to get a passable cheese at all, and he will have to "hustle," raise temperature as quickly as possible to 84 or 86 degrees, use about one ounce more rennet at setting to 1,000 pounds of milk, cut curd earlier or before it has firmed as much as you would a normal-working curd and very much finer, remove part of the whey, raise temperature quickly to 98 degrees; in extreme cases temperature might be raised three or four degrees higher, but I would rather cut curd an extra time than raise the temperature above 98 or 100 degrees. Keep well stirred all the time and whey removed close to curd, dip with a little less acid, or as soon as the curd is fairly firm or cooked, and stir out well in sink; endeavor to get it quite dry before piling up to mat. The object is to get a certain per cent. of moisture removed from the curd, or to have it fairly well cooked before there is sufficient acid development to injure the texture of the cheese. If you have been successful in this you can likely proceed from this stage to the hoops as with a normal-working curd—a little less salt, perhaps, as the average is higher. If you have not been successful in getting the curd fairly well cooked before there is .21 or .22 per cent. acid on the whey at dipping, or .30 or .32 per cent. acid on dippings from sink after curd has been dipped and well stirred out and good and firm, you will not have accomplished the object you have been working for. Nothing you can do afterwards will prevent the product from being short-grained, mealy-textured, acidy cheese, just to the extent that you have been successful or not at this particular point.

In handling tainted milk every preventive precaution should be strictly observed, by making a close examination of every can of milk delivered each and every morning, and reject always any that is tainted, and send instructions to the patron to observe strict cleanliness and cool milk to 60 or 65 degrees. But if taints cannot be discovered in this way, curd tests should be made to discover the guilty party, and the cause removed. In treating milk tainted by the cows

having access to objectionable foods, there is only one satisfactory way—reject it entirely. If the taints are of bacterial origin, causing pin-holes, gassy curds, bad flavor, etc., etc., especially I would emphasize the importance of cooling the milk to 60 or 65 degrees, as temperature is a greater factor in determining the number of bacteria than the extent of the original contamination. If all preventive measures have failed, the use of a pure lactic acid culture, or, as is commonly known among cheesemakers, "a pasteurized starter," introduced previous to adding rennet, will be found not only beneficial, but absolutely necessary, and when used intelligently the results will be found satisfactory. JOHN BRODIE.

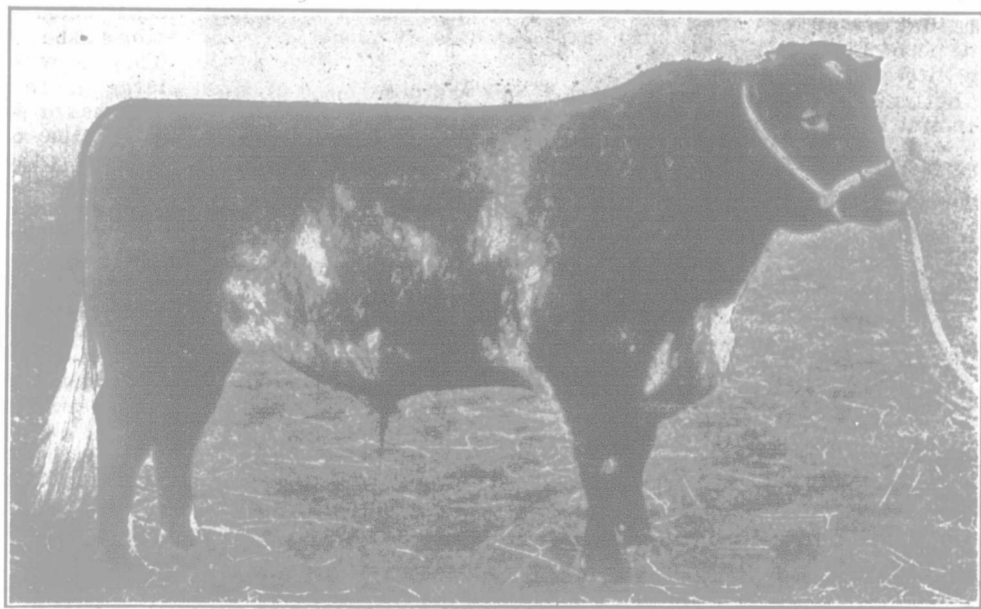


English Leicester Ewes and Early Lambs.

Things to Remember.

TERRITORIAL FAIRS.

Table listing territorial fairs with dates: Yorkton (July 26, 21), Wolseley (August 8 and 4), Carlyle (August 4), Gainsborough (August 8), Moosomin (August 8), Indian Head (August 8 and 9), Carnuff (August 9), Regina (August 9, 10, 11), Wapella (August 10), Alameda (August 10), Grenfell (August 10, 11), Prince Albert (August 14, 15), Fairmeade (August 15), Lethbridge (August 15, 16), Raymond (August 17, 18), Moose Jaw (August 17, 18), Red Deer (August 30, 31).



King Christian of Denmark (86316).

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull; born Jan. 26, 1903. Winner of first prize and champion Bath and West of England Show, 1905. Bred and owned by Mr. Philo L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, Nottingham.

Table listing fairs with dates: Olds (September 19, 20), Strathcona (September 21, 22), Maple Creek (September 26, 27), Medicine Hat (September 28, 29), Saltcoats (September 29), Macleod (October 3, 4), Pincher Creek (October 5).

FAIRS.

Table listing fairs with dates: Winnipeg Industrial (July 20 to 28), W. A. A., Brandon (July 31 to August 5), Killarney (August 8, 9, 10), Manitou Show (August 11 and 12), Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C. (Sept. 27, Oct. 7), Birtle, Man. (September 28).

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Table listing Manitoba fair dates: Carberry (July 19 and 20), Melfort (July 19 and 20), Westbourne (July 21), Deloraine (July 20 and 21), Pilot Mound (July 19 and 20), Morden (July 20 and 21), Shoal Lake (August 8), Vermilion Fair, Vegreville (Sept. 29), Strathclair (August 9), Oak River (August 10), Hamiota (August 11), Portage la Prairie (July 18 and 19), Wawanesa (July 20), Cypress River (July 21), Dauphin (August 8), Swan River (August 10).

FALL FAIRS.

Table listing fall fairs with dates: Woodlands (September 27), Stonewall (September 27 and 28), Gilbert Plains (October 3), St. Jean (October 3), St. Pierre (October 4), Brokenhead (October 4 and 5), Russell (October 5), Macgregor (October 6), Austin (October 6), Headingly (October 11), Meadow Lea (October 12), Grenfell Grain Show (December 7).

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

To Clover Growers.

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

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

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

Early Threshing.

Mr. W. R. Babington, of Medicine Hat, expects to begin threshing about the 25th of this month. This sounds early for the West, and if Mr. Babington succeeds in this purpose he will establish a new record.

ED 1866

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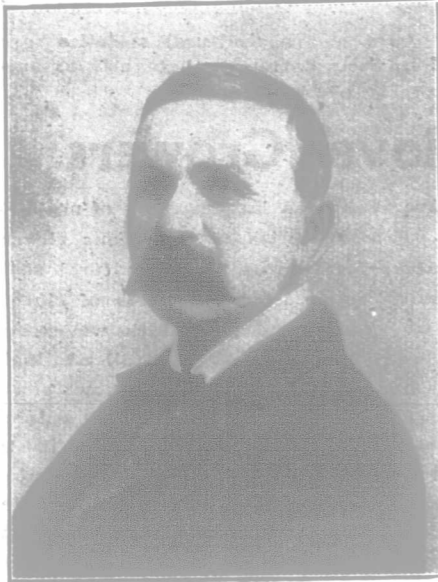
- 1905. lbs. 890 1,974 2,004 1,121 1,717 1,698

9,104 was 9,274 The man- per week



## Life, Literature and Education.

Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D.



Among Canadian poets who have been coming to the fore during the past few years, must be placed Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, known, as well, as the author of several prose works of decided literary value. His first volume of poems, "A Gate of Flowers," attracted considerable attention, and was translated into French. His second, "Songs of the Settlement," appeared in 1893, and became immediately popular, winning the commendation of such competent critics as Chas. G. D. Roberts, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Charles Dudley Warner. It is made up chiefly of short poems and sonnets, bearing, most of all, on the farm, the good old pioneer days, and the old, yet ever new, charm of forest, and river, and twinkling stars, and as one reads them one can scarcely fail to read also between the lines, and see in Dr. O'Hagan one who, in spite—or, perhaps, as a result of—long years spent in the strenuous acquirements of the "higher education," still loves the old farm, and sees in the simple life spent close to nature's heart the nearest approach to earthly happiness. "Go forth," he says, in "Lowly Valley"—

"Go forth, my heart, and seek some lowly valley,  
Beneath a sky of bright and tender hue,  
From which kind stars rain down their mystic splendor  
And wake the earth with tears of heavenly dew;  
Let not the summit peaks of distant glory  
Shut out the peace that reigns within the plain;  
Better the flowers that bloom within the valley  
Than tempting heights lit up with arid gain."

Some of his poems are pathetic, others humorous; yet all are such as

should appeal to the great farming public.

Dr. O'Hagan's prose works already published are, "Canadian Essays," and "Studies in Poetry," besides contributions on historical, literary and philosophical subjects to various Canadian and American magazines, especially Quarterly Review, American Catholic Review, Catholic World, Donahoe's Magazine, Rosary Magazine and Mosher's Magazine. He has also on hand two new prose works which will appear at an early date, "Studies in English Literature," and "Studies in Poetry, Vol. II." As an outcome of his travels, he expects to bring out a book on what he learned of the life and art of Europe, entitled "With Staff and Scrip."

Dr. O'Hagan, as his name implies, is of Irish descent, and was born in Toronto, Ont., in 1855. He was educated at St. Michael's College and the University of Ottawa, from which he graduated in 1882, with honors in English, Latin, French and German. Later he studied at the Universities of Syracuse, Cornell, Chicago and Columbia, and he has recently spent considerable time in Europe in travel and study at continental universities. At present he is devoting his time exclusively to literary work and lecturing, and his further efforts will be awaited with much interest. Dr. O'Hagan is described by those who know him as a man of sterling integrity, an out-and-out Canadian, and a hater of sham and humbug in every form.

The following selection, "The dance at McDougall's," from his poems, is given, not as an example of the highest type of his work—for, from a purely literary standpoint, he has written better—but as a reminder of earlier and less conventional days than now:

In a little log house near the rim of the forest,  
With its windows of sunlight, its threshold of stone,  
Lived Donald McDougall, the quaintest of Scotchmen,  
And Janet, his wife, in their shanty, alone:  
By day the birds sang them a chorus of welcome,  
At night they saw Scotland again in their dreams;  
They toiled full of hope 'mid the sunshine of friendship,  
Their hearts leaping onward like trout-lets in streams,  
In the little log home of McDougall's.

At evening the boys and girls would all gather  
To dance and to court 'neath McDougall's roof-tree;  
They were wild as the tide that rushes up Solway  
When lashed by the tempests that sweep the North Sea.  
There Malcolm and Flora and Angus and Katie  
With laughter-tuned paces came tripping along,  
And Pat, whose gay heart had been nursed in old Erin,  
Would link each Scotch reel with a good Irish song,  
Down at the dance at McDougall's.

For the night was as day at McDougall's log shanty,  
The blaze on the hearth shed its halo around.

While the feet that tripped lightly the reel "Tullagorum,"  
Patter'd each measure with "ooch!" and with bound,  
No "Lancers" nor "Jerseys" were danced at McDougall's,  
Nor the latest waltz-step found a place on the floor,  
But reels and strathspeys and the liveliest of horn-pipes  
Shook the room to its centre from fireplace to door,  
In the little log house at McDougall's.

Gone now is the light in McDougall's log shanty,  
The blaze on the hearth long has sunk into gloom,  
And Donald and Janet who dreamed of "Auld Scotia,"  
Are dreaming of heaven in the dust of the tomb.  
While the boys and the girls—the "balachs" and "calahs"—  
Who toiled during day and danced through the night,  
Live again in bright dreams of Memory's morning  
When their hearts beat to music of life, love and light,  
Down at the dance at McDougall's.

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His lines on the tragic death of Sir John Thompson, at Windor Castle, England, in December, 1894, appropriately entitled "Tears of the Maple," are in his more serious mood, and conclude with the following strong stanzas:

The greater life of him who died  
Is vital in our hearts to-day,  
For deeds have power and soul to plan,  
To shape our lives, to mould our clay.

Whatever things are done for God  
Have root in soil beyond our years,  
And bud and bloom in beauteous form,  
Devoid of earthly hopes and fears.

This life is but the vestibule,  
The altar-stairs that lead to heaven,  
Around whose feet the nations kneel,  
And pray that peace and light be given.

And looking through the mists of years  
I see, as in a dream, a land,  
Fashion'd and form'd in toil and prayer,  
A gift of God divinely planned,

Where 'neath the light of northern Star,  
With truth and honor for a wall,  
A nation dwells secure in peace,  
With God, our Father, guiding all.

### The Gray Squirrel.

This is one of twenty-nine lessons in Nature Study for Primary Grades, in a well-bound volume, by Mrs. Murry, just issued by MacMillan & Co., New York; Morang & Co., Toronto. (Pp. 191; 60c.)

"We had had the mother (a gray squirrel) of these babies for about six weeks, when, on Monday morning, March 15th, our janitor found in the cage five little squirrels. Two died shortly after birth. The little squirrels were perfectly naked—not a hair on the whole body. The bodies of the two largest were two inches long, the tails one and one-fourth inches long, and the legs three-

fourths of an inch long. They were very dark red, with the heads darker than the body. The ears were no larger than flaxseeds. Their eyes were as large as sweet peas, but were tightly closed. Their toe-nails were black with a white tip.

"The mother purred to them. The babies mewled like kittens. We saw two of them getting dinner. Their front feet moved in a happy way while nursing. We made them a nest of cotton in a box when they came. Their mother tore up much paper and added to the nest.

"When they were a week old their bodies had become plumper, and they began to bleach out a little. We took one of them from the cage. It squealed like a little pig. When a week and a half old the little ones began to squeak like mice whenever things did not go to suit them. Their little ears began to stand out. The mother, when she feared someone was going to hurt one of them, planted her front feet firmly upon its body."

The account quoted proceeds to record, at intervals of two or three days, the changes in appearance and behavior of this little family of gray squirrels, born and brought up for three months in a schoolroom—getting their hair, opening their eyes, cutting their teeth, learning to eat, were all closely observed by these city children in the nature study of a gray squirrel.

"When ten and a half weeks old the babies were still washed by their mother, which she always did by lapping them with her tongue. She still suckled them, though a few times she resisted their demands. They now looked to be almost as large as their mother. The smallest one was a downright tease. It made a practice of skipping up behind one of the others and biting it, and stealing the food from the others, and biting them when they wished to eat. We had to take the little hector out of the cage and give him a cage for himself."

The account states that the children watched with the greatest interest, and reported all the changes, and that they loved the little squirrels and the mother, Fanny, very much.

We can easily believe that children in the primary grades were deeply interested in the development of this squirrel family, and that the interest would be carried into the composition and drawing lessons based upon their observations. Apart from the value that training of the perceptive powers has, the related composition, reading and drawing lessons are more educative than would be the ordinary routine ones occupying the same time.

As we read this chapter we could not help thinking what a wealth of unused material the teacher of farmers' children has been neglecting in the past. There has been many a yellow duckling or pet lamb whose story would have been written with zest by a child who dawdled over compositions on iron, winter, and the blessings of contentment.

It need scarcely be remarked that, to the child who reads this story or hears it read, it is not nature study. Personal observation and judging are necessary to that kind of lesson.



**Domestic Economy.**

It is not the work, but the worry,  
That makes the world grow old,  
That numbers the years of its children  
Ere half their story is told;  
That weakens their faith in heaven  
And the wisdom of God's great plan,  
Ah! it's not the work but the worry  
That breaks the heart of man.

**HOW NOT TO BE NERVOUS.**

How shall we manage not to be nervous? By proper living; proper working and playing, eating, drinking and sleeping; above all, proper thinking and feeling. Labor may have been a calamity to Adam and Eve. Nowadays it is no curse, but the bright particular star of happiness. To have a wholesome ambition and to work with enthusiasm for its fulfilment—these form the very essence of a vigorous existence.

Many an invalid would be well today if he had a worthy purpose in life and happily labored for it. Many a hysterical woman would be stable and strong had she consistently striven with singleness of aim for a laudable object.

The greatest efficiency of any living tissue is attained by alternating activity and rest.

All life is attuned to this wonderful rhythm of action and repose.

Besides relaxation we must have diversion. We must play, if our work is to be effective and long sustained, and if we are not to be nervous.

Ambition is a wonderful force, and makes for progress. Emulation is an excellent stimulus, and industry is better than both; but in excess the combination has worked the nervous ruin of many.

To sum it all up, if you wish never to be nervous, live with reason, have a purpose in life and work for it, play joyously, strive not for the unattainable, be not annoyed by trifles, aim to attain neither great knowledge nor great riches, but unlimited common sense, be not self-centered, but love the good and thy neighbor as thyself.—[Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.]

**A FEW SUMMER SUGGESTIONS.**

**For Ice Cream.**—If the coarse salt and crushed ice needed to freeze ice cream are mixed together in a separate vessel, the mixture then packed around the freezer-can, the contents of the latter will freeze much more evenly. The proportions should be one-third salt to two-thirds ice.

**Pineapple Salad.**—The pineapples should be ripe and tender enough to admit of shredding thoroughly. Put the shredded fruit into a deep glass dish, and pour over it a half pint of powdered sugar mixed with two teaspoonfuls of any flavoring extract. This should be done at least three hours before the salad is needed, as the sugar must be quite dissolved.

**Keeping Butter.**—Frequently campers find it hard to keep ice at hand, and the food suffers for the want of it. A common clay flower pot may be made good use of in keeping the butter cool and firm. Place the pot over the plate of butter and around it a cloth wet in cold water, sprinkling water over the outside of the cloth as it becomes dry. Milk will remain cool and sweet if treated in the same manner.

**Sugar Cookies.**—Of the old-fashioned variety that will remain soft after they are baked are favorite cakes for the children's table. An old family recipe calls for three-quarters of a pound of butter and one pound of fine granulated sugar. Cream together and add, alternately, one cupful of cold water and two cupfuls of flour, with which has been mixed a half teaspoonful of salt. Stir in a scant teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water, with flour enough to make a very soft dough. Turn on a well-floured board, roll out, cut in small rounds, and bake in a quick oven. If it is wished to have the cake crisp, add flour enough to make a stiff dough, and roll very thin.

**Traveller (in haste).**—Am I in time for the next train to Mudbank, porter?  
**Porter.**—Plenty of time, sir—seven-fifty to-morrow morning.



**A Tale.**

Out from the city to spend the day,  
All decked up in fine array,  
Went Margaret Ann Almira Kate,  
And Matilda Jane. They were almost late.  
For the train it bellowed and roared away  
As they sped from the city to spend the day.

Margaret Ann Almira Kate  
Was always proper and most sedate,  
Her face was spotless, her dress most neat,  
Her temper always, always sweet,  
Her hair was never out of curl,  
In fact she was quite a model girl.

Now Matilda Jane was far from good,  
Her hair never went the way it should,  
Her dress was black, where it should be white,  
And crumpled and spoiled—'twas a perfect fright!  
And as for her temper, dear, dear me!  
Why, she was as cross as she could be.

They wandered away,—for a walk they say,  
Though where they went no one knows to this day;  
But they stayed and stayed till mother cried,  
And hunted all over the country side,  
And the dark came down before they found  
Matilda Jane on a tiny mound.

She was cuddled up with a wondrous heap  
Of violets beside her, fast asleep;  
But they never found, for the hour was late  
Margaret Ann Almira Kate,  
Though Matilda Jane didn't care at all,  
For she was her very oldest doll!

Then the fair young grandma smiles again  
As she says, "You need not fear,  
It's firm as a rock and will surely last  
For many and many a year."

Cousin DOROTHY.

Emma Ekerton deserves honorable mention for her essay, which arrived too late for the competition. C. D.

**A Bubble-Bundle Party.**

For the entertainment of summer boarders or the amusement of any group who enjoy out-door life and its games in preference to drawing-room pastimes in summer, "Bubbles and Bundles" is just the thing. The requisites for the success of the game are as many clay pipes as there are players, a big bowl of soap suds to which a teaspoonful of glycerine has been added to toughen the bubbles, and a number of tiny bundles tied up in gayly-colored tissue paper with ribbons to match.

Each little bundle contains some trifle that does not make too bulky a package. The bundles are attached to strings and tied from clothes lines, low branches of trees, or any other subject that is not too lofty in height. When they have all been suspended, the guests line up, pipes in hand, and one after another blow bubbles into the air, the aim being for the bubble to touch some bundle, which then becomes the property of the person blowing the bubble. After the bubble has left the pipe, its course can be directed by gently fanning or blowing it.

As soon as a bundle is touched, the bubble-blower retires from the contest to try again after the others have had their turn. Should any member of the company be so unfortunate as to fail to touch a bundle after three trials, he or she is presented with a booby prize. No



Grandpa and Grandma

**Grandpa and Grandma.**

Alfred and Maggie were keeping house,—  
The others had gone to town—  
So Maggie put on dear grandma's  
"specs"  
And grandma's cap and gown.  
The knitting, you see, got sadly mixed,—  
The "specs" didn't suit her eyes,  
But Alfred peeped o'er the top of his  
And tried to look very wise.  
"Won't you drink your tea now, grandpa, dear?"  
Said Maggie, "'twill soon grow cold."  
And Alfred replies, "I really fear  
That I must be growing old:  
The Advocate's not so easy to read  
As it was ten years ago,—  
But no sensible man will try to farm  
Unless he reads it, you know.  
I've studied it nearly forty years,  
And have learned a thing or two  
About feeding stock and planting crops:  
If it failed what should we do?"

one is allowed to open a bundle until the blowing is over. Then all seat themselves in a circle, and the winner of the first bundle opens it. Whatever it contains he must make up a sentence in which its name appears, the sentence not to contain more than ten words or less than five, and to be of a nature that the second blower can take up in narrative form introducing the name of the article contained in his bundle.

As each person opens the respective bundle only as it comes his turn to add to the story, there is no opportunity for preparation, and as only a minute is allowed for thought, it frequently happens that some very ridiculous things are said. Those who did not secure bundles in the blowing contest copy the sentences as they are uttered, the complete story being read aloud at the finish. Thus if number one finds a tiny doll, number two an artificial rose, number three a ribbon,

number four a little cake, and number five a pencil, the sentences could read something like the following, though, of course, the story depends entirely on what the bundles contain; but, for example:

"Once on a time a little girl had a doll. (She put it under a rose bush), (tying it to a branch with a ribbon). (Then she went to get some cake), (but returned with a pencil instead).

The last one to fill out the story must bring it to a full stop somehow, no matter how ridiculous the conclusion. If the trifles in the bundles can be chosen so that it will be difficult to furnish a sensible story introducing their names the fun is all the greater. The pipes, tied with ribbons, can be retained as souvenirs, should the idea of giving such in the bundles be deemed too expensive. In that case the tissue paper bundles could contain merely cards with words written on them, instead of the genuine articles. When this method is employed, the composition can be made very perplexing.

**The Dear Little Wife at Home.**

The dear little wife at home, John,

With ever so much to do,—  
Stitches to set and babies to pet,  
And so many thoughts of you.

The beautiful household fairy,  
Filling your heart with light;  
Whatever you meet to-day, John,  
Go cheerily home to-night.

For though you are worn and weary,  
You needn't be cross or curt;  
There are words like darts to gentle hearts,  
There are looks that wound and hurt.  
With the key in the latch at home, John,  
Drop troubles out of sight;  
To the dear little wife who is waiting  
Go cheerily home to-night.

You know she will come to meet you,  
A smile on her sunny face,  
And your wee little girl, as pure as a pearl,  
Will be there in her childish grace;  
And the boy, his father's pride, John,  
With the eyes so brave and bright,  
From the strife and the din, to the peace, John,  
Go cheerily home to-night.

What though the tempter try you,  
Though the shafts of adverse fate  
May bustle near, and the sky be drear,  
And the laggard fortune wait;  
You are passing rich already,  
Let the haunting fears take flight;  
With the faith that wins success, John,  
Go cheerily home to-night.  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

**Humorous.**

Henderson.—Let's see; they call the man who runs a motor car a chauffeur, don't they?  
Uncle Joseph.—Well, in our village, they call him worse names than that.

"I was bound to marry a nobleman or nothing," remarked an American girl returning with a foreign husband.  
"I guess you got both," said her father, and went on making out a cheque.

Complaint is made of the men because they do not take their wives flowers as they did in their courting days. But every woman knows that if her husband brought home a costly bouquet, she would tell him it would have been more sensible to have brought home a new teapot or a ham.

William.—There's one thing about Miss Charming's house I don't like.  
Arthur.—What's that?  
William.—Her father.

Mistress.—Do you call this sponge-cake? Why it's as hard as it can be!  
New Cook.—Yes, mum; that's the way a sponge is before it's wet. Soak it in your tea, mum.

"Are you Hungary?" "Yes, Siam."  
"Well, come along, I'll fix it."



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Twelve of these will be offered for sale during the month of July, payable in three years, at \$255, regular price \$300. Liberal discount for cash.

Out-of-town customers should write at once for Catalogue M, containing full description and accurate illustration of this style.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.



### Pay Your Debts.

Render therefore to all their due; tribute to whom tribute is due! custom to whom custom! fear to whom fear! honor to whom honor!—Rom. xiii. : 7.

"Who is the honest man? He that doth still and strongly good pursue,— To GOD, his neighbor, and himself most true; Whom neither force nor fawning can Unpin, or wrench from giving to all their Due . . . What Place or Person calls for,—he doth pay."

Debts are of many kinds, but if we would be honest in the sight of God, we must earnestly try to obey the command: "Render therefore to all their due." We are linked together in many different ways, and life would be much easier for everybody if we were always prompt in paying our debts—I don't mean only money debts, although too many people seem to think it is not necessary to be very particular about a little matter of five cents or a quarter, in dealing with a friend. One thing we should always be very particular about, and that is to deal justly and fairly with those who work for us. We have no right to grind them down to the lowest possible level of wages, nor have we any right to grind out of them the utmost possible amount of work in return for their wages. We are, in fact, bound to give them their "due" in the matter of money and recreation. God has said that He Himself will be a swift witness "against those that oppress the hireling in his wages," and He never overlooks such an offence against His poor. "Thou shalt not oppress an hired servant that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy brethren, or of thy strangers that are in thy land within thy gates. At his day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it; for he is poor, and setteth his heart upon it: lest he cry against thee unto the Lord, and it be sin unto thee." Perhaps one reason our young people prefer to work in stores and factories, rather than in private houses, is because they know they are sure to get their hire as soon as it is due—"at his day." It may not seem a matter of much consequence to the master or mistress, but it is of consequence to the person to whom the wages are due, and it is of consequence also in God's eyes.

Then we owe to others a debt of kindness—kindness in word as well as act. Many who are generous and kind to the poor who are not working for them, never seem to dream of treating with equal consideration those who are employed by them. How few ever think of giving five cents extra occasionally to the poor woman who has been washing and cleaning all day; and who has, perhaps, half a dozen small children to feed and clothe! Do you try, if possible, to get the services of one who is willing to work for starvation wages because she has only herself to keep? When people are forced by circumstances to accept less than their work is really worth, are we willing to "steal" their valuable time and strength?—for that is what it amounts to if we don't attempt to render to them their "due." It is not only the laborer in the spiritual field who is "worthy of his hire," and, though a man may seem poor and friendless, he has a powerful Friend to look after his interests, and who will surely punish those who oppress him.

"Give to Caesar what is Caesar's? Yes, but tell me if you can. Is this superscription Caesar's—here upon our brother-man? Is not here some Other's image—dark and sullied though it be, In this fellow-soul that worships, struggles Godward e'en as we?"

One who does not deal justly and kindly with his fellows is refusing to pay his debts to God! When St. Paul, before his conversion, was eagerly persecuting the Christians who seemed so helpless and friendless, he was solemnly warned by a voice from heaven that he was persecuting the Lord Jesus Himself. Have things changed since then? The golden rule of doing to others what we should like them to do to us, is not a sentimental idea which we may safely neglect if we choose. It is a strict command, and always—if we are kind or unkind, just or unjust to one of the least of Christ's brethren—yes, even to a little child—He considers that we are dealing directly with Him. Can we fancy that is a light matter?

Then there is a debt at our very side which is too often left unpaid. How often do we see a loving, unselfish woman, toiling along day after day, year after year, to make things nice and comfortable for husband and children? Has she not justly earned the word of appreciation, of loving gratitude, which would, in her opinion, be ample pay for all her long-suffering self-sacrifice? Does she often get that pay, which would be so easy to give? Do not the rest of the family generally accept all her weary work as a matter of course, and even feel really injured if the long strain has told at last on her strength and nerves, and she fails to keep the house, meals and garden up to its usual standard? Would you be quite so chary with your words of praise, so ready to blame, if you realized that the tired woman, of whose just rights you have been so long neglectful, might "happen to be—GOD?" The young people get the new clothes—"mother" can always get along with old things. They go off on jolly summer outings—she stays at home in the heat and does all the work. Because she never dreams of complaining—perhaps does not know she is being defrauded of her just rights—does that make things any better? Oh, wake up! before it is too late. Wake up! before the habits of selfishness become too strong to be broken; before you get too hardened to care whether you are selfish or not; before the dear wife or mother gets into tread-mill ways, and ceases to care for the pretty new dress or dainty collar; ceases to wish for any change from the ceaseless round of work. I don't ask this for her sake half as much as for yours. It is not the unselfish, weary souls who really are to be pitied, but the careless ones who are heaping up an unpaid debt year after year—a debt which some day they would gladly give all they owned to be able to pay. Debts which we cannot pay will be a sore burden some day.

"The tender word unspoken,

The letters never sent,

The long-forgotten messages,

The wealth of love unspent;

For these some hearts are breaking,

For these some loved ones wait;

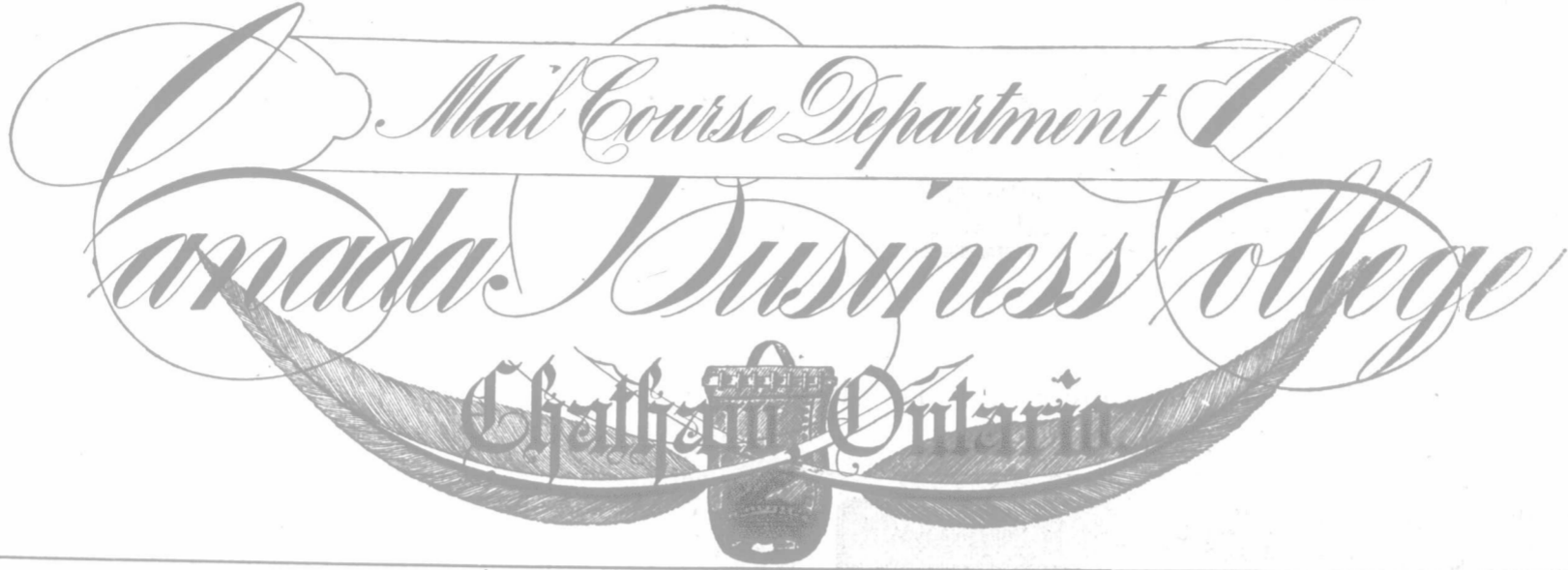
So show them that you care for them  
Before it is TOO LATE."

We have no business to live to ourselves—to mind only our own business. The happiness of other lives is largely dependent on us—on such little things as bright looks, tender words, and the hundred-and-one trivial kindnesses which we "owe" to God through our neighbor. Habit is second nature in the matter of everyday behavior—let us see to it that the habits we are forming are habits of kindly courtesy.

Lastly, in rendering to "all" their due, your own claims must not be forgotten. You have no right to make a victim of yourself unless it be really necessary. If not for your own sake, at least for the sake of your relations and friends, do not use up all your energy and become nervous and irritable—as overworked people are apt to become. Remember that our Lord took His dis-

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Every county in Ontario, every province in the Dominion, nearly every State in the Union, together with Newfoundland, New Mexico, Bermuda, and England, Ireland and Scotland, have sent their representatives to be trained at Chatham or have had them taking our Mail Course work.

**This Year's Attendance**  
shows representatives from nearly 130 cities, towns and villages in Canada and the United States; fully two-thirds of them being from points nearer to other business schools than to Chatham. Write for particulars.

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cles apart that they might "rest awhile." If you would do really good work for Him and the world, keep yourself as healthy and happy as you can. If you live in a constant rush of work and worry, unnecessarily, how can you cultivate the three great Christian graces—"love, joy, peace?" Martha was a very energetic, busy woman, and she complained that her sister was letting her do all the work, but the Master must have seen that some of the work being done might better have been neglected so that the time could be spent in cultivating the spirit. Mary pleased Him best, and we know He would never have encouraged her if she had really been idly leaving her proper share of the work to another. I have talked of this often before, and shall probably talk of it often again, for if there is one place where the women never seem to think it right to enjoy a quiet hour—except occasionally on a Sunday—it is on a farm. In the city the noisy rush

of life destroys all the peace of a quiet hour, and in the country too many people seem to imagine it is wrong to indulge in one. If you will only try to gain a little time every day for the necessary—necessary if the spirit is to grow in strength and beauty—sitting at the Master's feet, you will soon find that it is far from wasted time. Peace and gladness are worth far more than fancy-work, grand clothes or elaborate cooking—worth more to yourself and to the rest of the household—and the Lord holds these in His hand for you, but you must go to Him continually for them. Only the heart that is stayed upon Him knows the continual blessing of perfect peace.

I must thank "Well-wisher" for her sweet words of encouragement. I wish no higher joy in this world than the joy of being allowed to draw weary souls a little nearer to the Prince of Peace.

I also want to thank those who have made such a generous response to the

appeal for the Fresh-air Mission. Today—June 27th—I received a letter from my friend in Toronto, who wrote to me about the work. She says: "We are reaping the fruit plentifully of your kind aid in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' Already about forty children have been asked for, and I could not say how much money."

"The way to receiving is giving,  
However so little it be;  
And love is the keynote of living.  
The love that makes everyone free."  
HOPE.

The secret of a happy life does not lie in the means and opportunities of indulging our weaknesses, but in knowing how to be content with what is reasonable, that time and strength may remain for the cultivation of our nobler nature.

### The Busy Man.

If you want to get a favor done  
By some obliging friend,  
And want a promise, safe and sure,  
On which you may depend,  
Don't go to him who always has  
Much leisure time to plan,  
But if you want your favor done,  
Just ask the busy man.  
The man with leisure never has  
A moment he can spare;  
He's always busy "putting off" until  
His friends are in despair.  
But he whose every waking hour  
Is crowded full of work,  
Forgets the art of wasting time—  
He cannot stop to shirk;  
So when you want a favor done,  
And want it right away,  
Go to the man who constantly  
Works twenty hours a day;  
He'll find a moment, sure, somewhere,  
That has no other use,  
And fix you while the idle man  
Is framing an excuse.

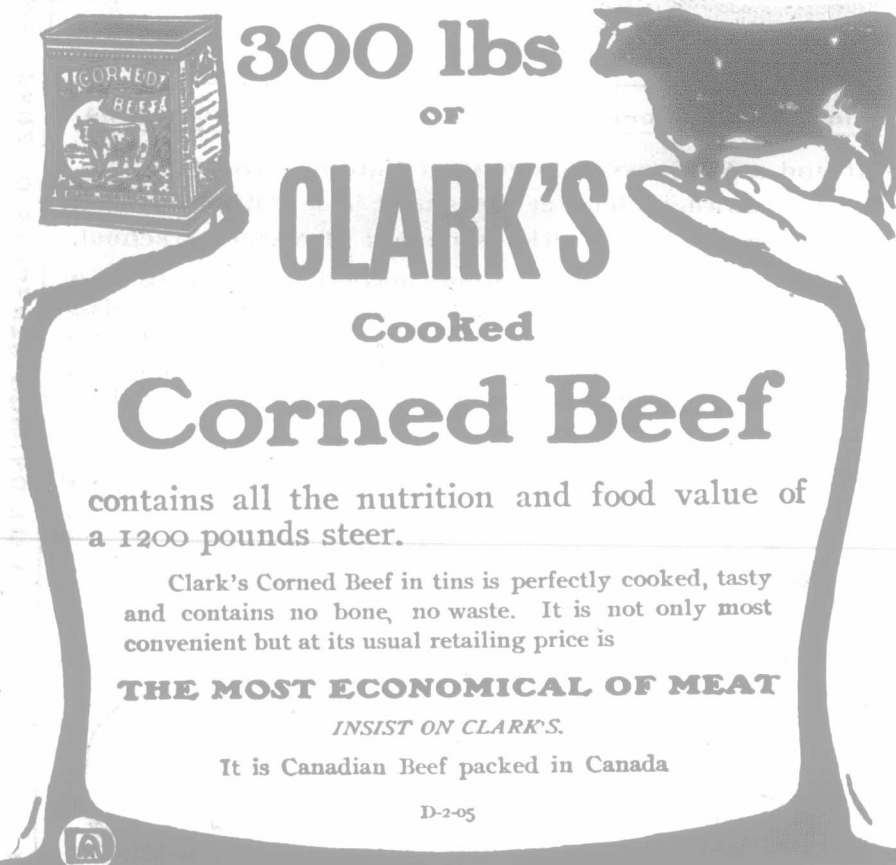
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# Blue Ribbon

TEA give it a distinctiveness of flavor and a rich, full-bodied strength found in perfection in no other tea. Discriminating tea-drinkers are quick to observe the difference. Try the Red Label, 1 lb. or 4-2 lb. lead packets.



**300 lbs**  
or  
**CLARK'S**  
Cooked  
**Corned Beef**

contains all the nutrition and food value of a 1200 pounds steer.

Clark's Corned Beef in tins is perfectly cooked, tasty and contains no bone, no waste. It is not only most convenient but at its usual retailing price is

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL OF MEAT**  
INSIST ON CLARK'S.  
It is Canadian Beef packed in Canada

D-2-05

## Reesor's Jewelry Store

We extend to all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" who visit Western Manitoba's Big Fair, Aug. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, a most cordial invitation to visit our store.

### POINTS ABOUT OUR STORE

Worthy of special mention are these: The quality of our goods must be above question, absolutely dependable; the price must be as low of lower than any other store, and the selection larger and more varied. If any article purchased here is unsatisfactory, we want you to return it.

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Our reputation for selling accurate time-keeping watches is well known. Every watch in our stock has been critically examined; that's why we always guarantee every "Reesor" watch to be as represented, both as to quality and value.

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Official watch inspector. C.P.R. and C.N.R.

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and then come and see what we have to offer you :: :: ::

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### TEN THOUSAND ACRES

of the choicest farming lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the young and growing town of Cayley, in the great winter-wheat belt of Southern Alberta. Hundreds are here and hundreds are on the way. Before you locate, write any of the following:

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REAL-ESTATE DEALERS, CAYLEY HOTEL,

who will be pleased to give you any information required.

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### A Competition.

Before going away for holidays, I have thought it would be "nice" (what an inane little word that is!—but handy on occasion) to have just one short, brisk, rousing competition, something out of the ordinary line of our past ones. This need by no means conflict with our house-furnishing series of letters, which will continue to appear from time to time, as sent in, until further notice. Our subject this time, then, will be, "At What Age Should a Girl Marry?" and prizes will be given for the best letters which conform to the following rules: (1) Letters must not contain more than 250 words. (2) All letters must be received at this office before the 1st of August. . . . In judging, attention will be given to the originality of thought and expression, brightness, neatness, etc., etc.—all the qualities in short, that go to make up the crisp, readable, short essay.

Now, "Chatterers," you all have ideas on this subject. Write them out and send them along, and let us have one of the liveliest competitions we ever had. We may get some fun out of it, at any rate. Kindly address all letters to

DAME DURDEN.

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

### Canning Vegetables.

The majority of people who have tried canning peas or other vegetables have had some trouble in getting them to "keep." Most housewives now know that this tendency to spoil is caused by minute organisms called bacteria, too small for the unaided eye to see, yet readily enough recognized in their work. In peas, corn, etc., which, of course, must be "done up" without sugar, itself a preservative agent when used in sufficient quantities, these bacteria find an element which suits them beautifully; hence is it that, as a rule, vegetables are so much more likely to spoil than fruit.

Now, as will probably be remembered from previous notes given in this column, there are several ways of preserving foods of all kinds: (1) By subjecting to a heat sufficient to kill all germs, and keeping afterwards in air-tight vessels; (2) by keeping foods so cold that the growth of bacteria is discouraged; (3) by drying foods and so providing an unfavorable element; (4) by adding sugar or salt in quantities, spices, vinegar, etc.

Of these methods the first is, of course, the one to be used in canning all vegetables, and in adopting it care must be taken that the heat is great enough and applied long enough to kill every organism, and thoroughly sterilize every vessel in which the vegetables are to be kept. Once more, then, may we give directions for doing this: Put the sealer rims into cold water, set on the stove and let boil. Adjust the rubbers on the jars, and twirl in boiling water. If you dip the jars in sidewise, so that the water will reach both inside and outside at the same time, they will not likely crack. Set the jars in a boiler on a wooden rack, and surround partly with water warm enough to prevent the hot jars from coming to grief; fill up with the vegetables, which should already be cooked and still hot—if salt is added, put it in now—put on the lids loosely; cover the boiler, and bring gradually to a boil. It will be necessary to boil peas three hours, corn four hours, string beans 1½ hours, and beans 1½ hours. When done fasten on the tops firmly, let cool in the water, and remove. Keep in a cool, dark place, with each sealer wrapped in paper.

### Re "Doing Up" Fruit.

"A New Beginner" asks information re managing fruit, jellies and pickles.

Ans.—In canning fruit, which is the

popular way at present, sterilize the "sealers" as given above for vegetables, fill to overflowing with the stewed fruit, while it and the sealers are both very hot (if you set the sealers on a cloth, wet with hot water, they are not likely to crack), screw the covers on tightly, and turn the jars upside down on the table for a while. When cool, give the tops a final twist, and set the jars away in a cool, dark place. When stewing the fruit, always use a granite or enamelled kettle, and put in just enough sugar to flavor nicely. If you choose, instead of stewing the fruit separately, you may fill the jars with it, adding enough sugar to sweeten (half a pound of sugar to the quart is usually enough for currants, raspberries, etc., more for sourer fruits), and boil in the boiler exactly as for vegetables, only not so long. Small fruits, as a rule, need only ten minutes of actual boiling, larger ones fifteen to twenty minutes.

To make jelly, put your fruit in a granite kettle, adding a very little water, if the fruit is a dry kind. Cover closely, and cook till soft, then pulp it with the potato-masher, and strain through cheesecloth. Put the juice on the stove again in the kettle, let boil twenty minutes, then add sugar which has been heated in the oven. The quantity will depend somewhat on the kind of fruit. The old recipes gave "a pound to a pint" as the proper proportions, and when considerable water is added, this may be necessary, but if done as above, currants, grapes, crab apples, blackberries and cranberries will be found to need only half a pound of sugar to each pint. Plum jelly requires one-third more sugar than the measure of juice; apples (boiled skins, cores and all), three-quarters of a pound to the pint. After the hot sugar is added, let all come to a boil and boil a few minutes, then take from the fire and pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses. After filling, cover with pieces of glass and set in the sun for a day or two, then place circles of paper wet with brandy on the jelly, or pour in a little melted paraffine to prevent mould, seal and set away. Some hints regarding pickling will be given as soon as possible.

### From the Far West.

Dear Dame Durden.—I wonder if you can admit one more member to your Ingle Nook? I expect you have nearly if not quite as many members as you care about. However, if you will have me, I will promise not to trouble you very often. I am afraid I have no helpful suggestions to offer as an excuse for my intrusion, but, instead, I come asking for help. So many send most useful hints re washing, cooking, cleaning, and all things interesting to the busy housekeeper, but I notice none give any suggestions with regard to the children, the wee toddlers, I mean,—those who constantly need watching and amusing, and yet have to be frequently neglected where there is just one to look after everything.

Cousin Bee's letter is most encouraging to those who, like myself, craves to this country without any training for the new life ahead of them.

Don't you think it would be a very good idea if say once a week of the "Farmer's Advocate" could be devoted to teaching the rudiments of farming? One buys an agricultural work and then finds it is written for those who know the A B C of farming. I think there will be many who, like ourselves, are just starting to farm, and who are prevented by circumstances from going to work for a few years on a good farm. Trusting I have not written at too great length, and with all good wishes, I am  
AN ENGLISHWOMAN,  
Athabaska Landing.

We have handed your suggestion to the men's editorial department, and have no doubt but that it will be given favorable consideration. Thank you for the idea. We are always glad to receive suggestions from our readers.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

BOOK IV.—THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Mr. Gryce Resumes Control.

A half-hour had passed. The train upon which I had every reason to expect Mr. Gryce, had arrived, and I saw him hobbling very painfully down the street.

It would seem natural, in the conversation which followed his instalment in Mrs. Belden's parlor, I should begin my narration by showing him Hannah's confession; but it was not so. Whether there lingered within me sufficient resentment for the persistent disregard he had always paid to my suspicions of Henry Clavering, to make it a matter of moment to me to spring this knowledge upon him just at the instant his own convictions seemed to have reached the point of absolute certainty, I cannot say. Not till I had given him a full account of every other matter connected with my stay in this house did I allow myself to hand him the letter I had taken from under the dead body of Hannah.

"Good heavens!" cried he, "what's this?"

"A dying confession," replied I, "of the girl Hannah. I found it lying in her bed, when I went up a half hour ago to take a second look at her."

Opening it, he glanced over it with an incredulous air, that speedily, however, turned to one of the utmost astonishment.

"A remarkable piece of evidence," exclaimed I, not without a certain feeling of triumph; "quite changes the aspect of affairs!"

"Think so?" answered he; then he looked up and said: "You tell me you found this in her bed. Whereabouts in her bed?"

"Under the body of the girl herself. I saw one corner of it protruding from beneath her shoulders, and drew it out."

"Was it folded or open, when you first looked at it?"

"Folded; fastened up in this envelope."

He took it, looked at it for a moment, and then went on: "This envelope has a very crumpled appearance, as well as the letter itself. Were they so when you found them?"

"Yes, not only so, but doubled up as you see."

"Doubled up? You are sure of that? Folded, sealed, and then doubled up as if her body had rolled across it while alive?"

"Yes."

"No trickery about it? No look as if the thing had been insinuated there since her death?"

"Not at all. I should rather say that to every appearance she held it in her hand when she lay down, but, turning over, dropped it and had lain upon it."

Laying the letter down, he stood musing, but suddenly lifted it again, scrutinized the edges of the paper on which it was written. Then he flung the letter down on the table with an air of the greatest excitement, and cried:

"It is the rummest case on record! Mr Raymond, prepare yourself for a disappointment. This pretended confession of Hannah's is a friend! The girl never wrote it."

"Look at it," said he; "examine it closely. Now tell me what is the first thing you notice in regard to it."

"Why, the first thing that strikes me is that the words are printed, instead of written, something which might be expected from this girl, according to all accounts."

"Well?"

"That they are printed on the inside of a sheet of ordinary paper—"

"That is, a sheet of commercial note of ordinary quality?"

"Of course."

"Look at the lines."

"What of them? Oh, I see, they run up close to the top of the page; evidently the scissors have been used here."

"In short, it is a large sheet, trimmed down to the size of commercial note?"

"Yes."

"Don't you perceive what has been done by means of this trimming down?"

"No, unless you mean the manufacturer's stamp in the corner. But I don't see why the loss of that should be deemed of any importance."

(To be continued.)



BY ROYAL WARRANT MILLERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Royal Household Flour Yields Most Nutriment.

Only when flour is absolutely pure do you get highest nutriment and least waste.

Purity in flour is secured only by the highest development of the science of milling, and the makers of Royal Household Flour have developed milling to the highest point of perfection in this country.

The Royal Household Electrical Purifying and Sterilizing Process is the most thorough in the world—it is controlled exclusively in Canada by the Royal Household Mills—and that is why Royal Household quality cannot be duplicated in Canada.

That's why Royal Household Flour is the richest in nutriment, greatest in purity—That's why it is the flour every family should use—the kind that gives the sweetest, best flavored bread and most toothsome pastry.

If you want that kind of flour see that you get Royal Household, then send for the recipes so that you may use it in the Royal Household way.

Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour.



The Bravest or the Tenderest.

Great men have always been noted for their interest in birds and beasts. The following story is told of Abraham Lincoln by one who knew him:

"We passed through a thicket of wild plum and crab apple trees, and stopped to water our horses. One of the party came up alone, and we enquired 'Where is Lincoln?' 'Oh, he replied, 'when I saw him last he had caught two young birds which the wind had blown out of their nest, and he was hunting for the nest that he might put them back in it.'"

General David S. Stanley, of the

United States Army, was leading a force across the plains. He was laying out a route for a great railway, and 2,000 men, 2,500 horses and mules, with a train of 250 heavily-laden wagons, composed his outfit. One day when the general was riding at the head of the broad column, his voice suddenly rang out, "Halt!"

A bird's nest lay on the ground directly in front of him. In another moment the horses would have tramped on the nestlings. The mother bird was chirping and flying around in the greatest anxiety.

The general halted for a minute, looked at the tiny nest below, and then gave the order, "Left oblique!" Men, horses, mules and wagons turned aside and spared the home of the helpless birds. Months, and

even years after, those who crossed the plains saw a bend in the march. It was the bend made to avoid crushing the bird's nest.

"Truly great hearts are tender hearts, and 'the loving are the daring.'"—[Holiday Magazine.

An Englishman was accosted thus: "What will you take to stand all night in the dome of St. Paul's?"

"A beefsteak and a pint of beer," was the frank reply.

The next one accosted was a Scotchman:

Says Sandle: "What will ye gie?" Lastly came along Patrick, and when he was asked what he would take to stand all night in the dome of St. Paul's, he willingly answered:

"Shure, an' I'll be apt to take a bad cowlid."

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# Exhibition Visitors

It has always been our earnest desire that visitors at the Exhibition should also visit our stores and workshops, as our exhibit at the Fair is only a sample of our store stock. There are many advantages, namely:

The prices we offer on Watches.  
Of repairing jewelry satisfactorily.

The opportunity of getting watch repairs done.  
Of getting the eyes examined for glasses.

And seeing the largest jewelry stock in the West.

## D. R. DINGWALL, LIMITED

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



EE EE

### Steedman's

SOOTHING

## Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

### TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,  
SURREY,  
ENGLAND.

EE EE

A Gift from England—Lace Cover Free with Illustrated Price List. Import direct from the Looms.

### PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtains, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Linens, Boots and Shoes, Carpets.

POPULAR PARCEL \$6.30 CARRIAGE FREE.

Contains 5 pairs of Curtains, made specially for this parcel:

2 pairs alike Dining-room Curtains, choice design from Real Lace, 3½ yds. long, 60 ins. wide;

1 pair superb Drawing-room Curtains, design from old Rose Point Lace, 4 yds long 2 yds. wide;

2 pairs alike Pretty Bedroom Curtains, 3 yds. long.

Ecru if desired. Customers throughout Empire testify to value and reliability. Send Post Office Order for \$6.30. The Parcel well packed in Oilcloth will be sent, by post, direct to your address, by next Mail.

COLONIALS, save 50 per cent. and import your own goods, British made and reliable. Lace Curtains, Laces, Blouses, Linens, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Furniture, Suites, Bedsteads, Carpets, etc. Prize Medals: Toronto 1892, Chicago 1893. Apply at once for Price Lists at the office of this paper. If you wish the Gift included, send direct to S. PEACH & SONS, Manufacturers, Box 665, NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

See us at Brandon Exhibition.

## WARNER'S

Limited,

Brandon, Manitoba.

School Furnishers  
and Stationers

Mail orders a specialty. Catalogues on request.

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

### The Little Things in Sewing.

Two women of equal skill and taste in sowing, show all the difference imaginable in the results of their work. And this, merely because one goes at her work slapdash, while the other is slower and pays attention to all the little details that go to make a garment attractive and durable.

And this is what Mrs. Careful always does: First, she bastes all her work carefully before she stitches it upon the machine. The dress which she is fitting is trimmed while on the wearer, and on one side only until she can lay it together, and so be sure that both sides are cut out alike. When she sews in a sleeve, a strip of the goods is stitched in with it, and a double row of stitching is made. Hence her sleeves never rip out, or pull out of shape and tear down.

When she gathers a piece of goods to sew to a straight one, she does not guess at the fullness being even, but measures her work off into sections, pinning the gathered piece at each section before beginning to baste it in place. So her ruffles are never skimpy in one place, and too full in another, as I have seen so many that were.

She whips, or overcasts, all seams not tailor-stitched or bound. And if the goods is of loose weave, even the tailored seams are whipped before being stitched down. She stays all bias seams with a strip of the goods torn or cut the "long way."

When making buttonholes, she first makes a stitch the entire length of the slit and along both sides; then she whips the edges in close stitches, taking care not to draw the goods. And when the buttonholing is done, she does not have very much trouble with the children's tearing out their buttonholes.

In sewing on buttons, she slips a knitting-needle, or small nail, between her work and the button, and sews the thread-around this until the button will hold no more thread. Then she pulls out the nail, and winds the thread firmly several times around the loose thread between the button and the cloth. This forms a sort of stem, and if care is taken in the laundry not to break the buttons, very little sewing on of buttons will ever have to be done on old garments.

The last thing, but not the least one, is to carefully tie and clip all machine ends of thread, whether at seams or hems.

And the result is that, even if her garments are plainer in make, and with fewer "flummaddies" to them, they look better and outlast the ordinary work, whether of dress-maker or house-mother. —[May Myrtle Cook.

Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer. — Sir Walter Scott.

### A Spring Chorus.

Oh, such a commotion under the ground  
When March called, "Ho, there! ho!"  
Such spreading of rootlets far and wide,  
Such whispering to and fro!  
And, "Are you ready?" the Snow-drop  
asked;

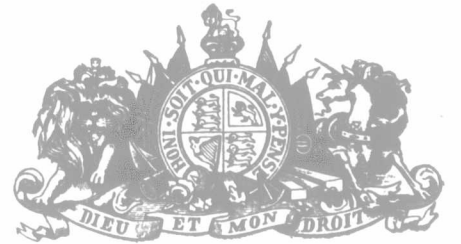
" 'Tis time to start, you know."  
"Almost, my dear," the Willow replied,  
"I'll follow as soon as you go."  
Then, "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came  
Of laughter soft and low,  
From the millions of flowers under the  
ground—  
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.

"I'll promise my blossoms," the Crocus  
said,  
"When I hear the bluebirds sing."  
"And straight thereafter," Narcissus  
cried,  
"My silver and gold I'll bring."  
"And ere they are dulled," another  
spoke,  
"My Hyacinth bells shall ring."  
And the Violet only murmured "I'm  
here,"  
And sweet grew the air of spring.  
Then, "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came,  
Of laughter soft and low,  
From the millions of flowers under the  
ground—  
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.

Oh, the pretty, brave things! through  
the coldest days,  
Imprisoned in walls of brown,  
They never lost heart, though the blast  
shrieked loud,  
And the sleet and the hail came down;  
But patiently each wrought her beautiful  
dress  
Or fashioned her beautiful crown,  
And now they are coming to brighten  
the world,  
Still shadowed by winter's frown;  
And well may they cheerily laugh, "Ha!  
ha!"  
In a chorus soft and low,  
The millions of flowers hid under the  
ground,  
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.  
—Harper's Young People.

### Possibilities for Beauty.

A plain country farmhouse will soon be transformed into a beautiful home by simply keeping the lawn carefully mown and by the clever arrangement of flowers, vines and shrubbery. There are numerous little things that farmers can do in the way of landscape gardening when they utilize all opportunities. Save all of the hollow blocks, when getting wood ready to burn. Leave the bark on, fill them with rich soil and then fill them with plants. They form very artistic flower plots. Again, large blocks, with the bark adhering, make very quaint stands for holding tubs filled with plants. When there are dead trees trim them up a little and plant vines to grow over them. A clematis or wistaria growing over a dead tree is beautiful. The Virginia creeper is also very beautiful for this purpose, and, as it grows so rapidly, a tree will be nearly covered in two seasons if strong, healthy vines are planted at the base. —[Farmers' Magazine.



APPOINTED FURRIERS

To H. M.

H. R. H.

Queen Alexandra

Prince of Wales

We are the largest manufacturers of fine furs in Canada. Every garment we make carries our label—a guarantee that the article is exactly as represented. And the furs we sell are sold on the distinct understanding that if you are not satisfied with your purchase we will refund your money.

Styles for the coming winter are shown in our Catalogue E. Write for a copy.

### HOLT, RENFREW & CO.

5 King St., East, Toronto,  
and at Quebec.

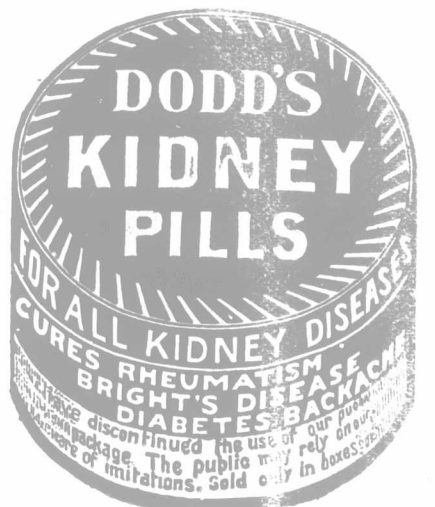
### EDMONTON

The finest farming district in the West, the most congenial climate in Canada, situated as it is in the very heart of sunny Alberta. Improved and unimproved lands from \$5 an acre up. Our lists contain the choicest. The city and suburbs also afford gilt-edge investments. For particulars write  
P. O. Box 385.

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

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

He who can do that which he wants to do, is happy; he who wants only to do what he can do, is wise.—Seneca.



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OF THE

FOREST CITY BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COLLEGE  
LONDON, ONT.,

Is equipped with Loose Leaf Ledgers, Roller Copier, Filing Cabinets, etc., without which we could not guarantee a thorough and practical drilling. Every farmer's boy, and daughter too, should have a knowledge of business methods such as we impart.

COLLEGE REOPENS SEPT. 5th.

Booklet free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Special Exhibition Notice

We want every one to see our exhibit of WIRE FENCING.

Because it is better than you have yet seen.

Also do not fail to see our show of Lawn Springs, Safety Lifts, Spring Beds and Mattresses.

We have the largest factory in Winnipeg in its line,—a branch of our Eastern Works, so long and favorably known for production of first-class goods.

Munro Wire Works, Limited

Phone 1322.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ARE YOU COMING OUT WEST

to make a new home? If so, remember that the Fraser Valley is the best section of British Columbia, and that we have the most complete list of improved and unimproved lands for sale.

If you are a visitor at the Dominion Fair, call on us while in New Westminster.

Inquiries answered and information given. Correspondence solicited.

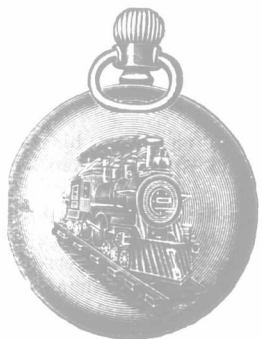
A. W. McLeod & Co., Real Estate & Insurance,

Burr Block. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. Columbia Street.

Phone 62 & 170.

P. O. BOX 394.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



FREE TRIP TO BRANDON EXHIBITION

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, the Leading Jeweller of Brandon, offers this wonderful inducement to all within a radius of 50 miles of Brandon. Anyone purchasing goods to the extent of \$50 while in to the Big Fair we will pay their railroad fare both ways. We also guarantee to sell you good goods at a little better price than you can buy them anywhere else. Solid gold rings from 75c. upward; 17-jewelled nickel, Waltham movements in screw-case at \$10. We are headquarters for watch repairing. All work guaranteed. Drop us a card for a mailing-box to send your watch in.

PRIZE CUPS AND MEDALS A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING OF ALL KINDS DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,

WATCHMAKER ENGRAVER JEWELLER EYE SPECIALIST ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSE

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

A Happy Home.

O! for a home on a windy height,  
Close by the sounding sea!  
A castle, rising clear and white,  
Above a spreading lea!  
Where the far sea-view, from the rough  
rock walls,  
The sweep of the low, wide land,  
Will give to the soul in the stately halls  
An uplift pure and grand.

O! for a home in a humble town,  
A garden of bloom and green,  
With little of wealth and less renown—  
As the twilight hour serene!  
Where the voices of friends are mingled  
oft—  
In song, in sorrow, in mirth,  
And a sweet content pervades it, soft  
As the summer time to earth.

O! for a home by the shadowed wood,  
Away from the million schemes!  
A home where the whispering leaves are  
good  
To the man who works and dreams!  
Who digs in the soil for his daily bread,  
Strong and patient and free;  
Who dreams while a wild bird overhead  
Sings of eternity!

But whether on seagirt, windy height,  
Or hard by the forest wild,  
Or round the cottage candle-light  
In converse glad and mild—  
O! for a home in the heart of love!  
The sea and the wood may fade;  
Ever the good God reigns above—  
And the soul? it is undismayed!

Something to Live For.

By Richard Realf.

There is something to live for and something to love  
Wherever we linger, wherever we rove;  
There are thousands of sad ones to cheer  
and sustain  
Till hopes that were hidden beam o'er  
them again.

There is something to live for and something to love,  
For the spirit of man is like garden  
or grove,  
It will yield a sweet fragrance, but still  
you must toil,  
And cherish the blossoms, and culture  
the soil.

There is something to live for and something to love,  
'Tis a truth which the misanthrope  
ne'er can disprove,  
For tho' thorns and thistles may choke  
up the flower,  
Some beauty will grace the most  
desolate bower.

Then think on it, brother, wherever thou  
art,  
Let the life be for men and love for the  
heart,  
For know that the pathway which leads  
us above  
Is something to live for, and something  
to love.

A Recipe for a Day.

Take a quick dash of water cold,  
And then a leaven of prayer,  
And a little bit of morning gold,  
Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment,  
And a thought for kith and kin;  
And then, as a prime ingredient,  
Plenty of work throw in.

Spice it all with the essence of love,  
And a little whiff of play;  
Let the wisest Book, and a glance above,  
Complete the well-made day.  
—Amos R. Wells.

The Grumbler.

Don't press your little troubles on the  
friend you chance to meet;  
Don't complain about the weather, of the  
cold or of the heat.  
You are better off, most likely, than the  
man you're talking to;  
Then bottle up your woes, my friend,  
whatever else you do.  
He, too, has many sorrows, so don't  
bother him with yours;  
The man who grumbles all the time's  
the very worst of bores.

I have known devout "believers" who  
would set out in the spring,  
And tell the Lord the weather wasn't  
just the proper thing;  
That the crop would fail most certain  
lest He made it thus and so.  
And still the wheat and rye came on and  
corn grew in the row.

The Lord paid no attention, but just  
ordered His way,  
And then the last of August they were  
harvesting their hay.  
So let this be a lesson, when your  
troubles multiply;  
They are ripening a harvest and you'll  
reap it by-and-by,  
Your woes are necessary as the storms  
in summer-time.

And to grumble, grumble, grumble is but  
little less than crime.  
Ev'rything is wisely ordered by the One  
who knows the best,  
Then do all you can in reason and the  
Lord will do the rest.  
—Isabel Richey.

Just for To-day.

"With every rising of the sun  
Think of your life as just begun;  
The past has shrived and buried deep  
All yesterdays. There let them sleep,  
Nor seek to summon back one ghost  
Of that innumerable host.

"Concern yourself with but TO-DAY;  
Woo it and teach it to obey  
Your will and wish. Since time began  
To-day has been the friend of man.  
But in his darkness and his sorrow,  
He looks to yesterday and to-morrow.

"You and TO-DAY, a soul sublime,  
And the great pregnant hour of time,  
With God Himself to bind the twain,  
Go forth, I say; Attain, ATTAIN!"

Don't You Think So?

Thousands of people who are deterred  
from marrying by seeing what fools some  
of their friends make of themselves are in  
their turn just as foolish in allowing  
such examples to keep them from round-  
ing out their own lives.

Not much use taxing bachelors to get  
them to mend their ways. Those who  
needed such a mean spur wouldn't make  
a very good quality of husband.

The girls who never learn how to do  
much except dress prettily and show off  
are to blame for lots of old bachelors.

Starting where Dad left off often means  
leaving off where Dad started.

Do not be too hard to please. One  
misses too much fun by not being able  
to enjoy the little things along the way.  
—L. S. W.

Dr. Wines was formerly the principal  
of a boys' school. One day he had oc-  
casion to "trounce" a boy, and it is to  
be supposed did the work thoroughly.  
The lad took his revenge in a way that  
the doctor himself could not help laugh-  
ing at.

Doctor Wines' front door bore a plate  
on which was the one word "Wines."  
The boy wrote an addition in big letters,  
so that the inscription ran: "Wines  
and Other Lickers."





# Somerville Steam Marble & Granite Works

BRANDON, MANITOBA.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The above is a cut of our premises made in 1903. We are still doing business on the same premises. You cannot do better than call on us, or if you are unable to do so, drop us a post card, and we shall be pleased to send you price of **Monuments, Headstones or Fences.** For **quality** and a **good square deal,** place your order with **SOMERVILLE,** and remember **BRANDON.**

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

# Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

**CARRUTHERS & POOLEY,** REAL ESTATE AGENTS, KELOWNA, B. C.

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

### Some Ways of Using Apples.

The necessity of fruit all the year round, as part of the daily diet, is generally acknowledged. Among fruits the apple is given the first place. Eaten raw, there is no better stimulant for a sluggish liver, and the liver is as important in the scheme of living as the ten commandments. Be bilious and be a villain—one is the natural sequence of the other. Eat apples, and you will be both happy and good—you can't possibly help it. Think of Eve as the exception that proved the rule. A lover of the delicious spheres, biting into the juicy heart of a fine one, sees a very brilliant silver lining to the cloud his snake-ship cast over Paradise, at all events.

Without apples—one shudders to think of the howling waste! With apples—one can answer satisfactorily at any season, the vexing old conundrum—"What shall we have to eat?"

Apples fried in butter or pork fat are nice for breakfast, or with a roast of pork for dinner.

Red ones of a size, scooped out neatly, make pretty cups for a salad. These apple-cups may be filled with a mixture of cold, chopped meat and bread crumbs, seasoned to taste, softened with melted butter and baked.

Tart apples, combined with celery and walnuts, make a salad fit for the gods, and beside which their ambrosia would be insipid.

The very nicest way to bake them is to select the sweet ones, core them and fill with a mixture of sugar, butter and chopped nuts, flavored with cinnamon. Pour a little water around and bake carefully. To make "porcupine apples," just stick them full of shredded and blanched almonds.

The "apel kuchen" of our German sisters—well, you never tasted anything better. Try this recipe: Mix a good tablespoonful of butter into two cups of flour, in which you have sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat well one egg, and fill up the cup with milk. Grease a large, shallow pan, and spread the dough about half an inch thick; have pared, cored and quartered apples ready, and press them into the dough in close, even rows. Sprinkle well with sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. This is excellent for the little folks, and good, hot or cold.

If you are looking for an Indian apple pudding, let your quest end right here. Take one-half of a cup of molasses, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, three scant cups of pared and sliced apples, to which you will add a quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon.

When the milk boils in the double boiler, pour it slowly on the meal. Cook half an hour in the boiler, stirring often. Now add the other ingredients; pour into a deep, well-greased pudding-dish, and bake slowly. Eat with cream or maple syrup.

Apples are delicious stewed in a rich syrup, and when cold covered with a meringue, sprinkled with nutmegs and slightly browned. Gelatine, previously dissolved, may be added to the syrup while still warm. Turn into a ring mould. At serving time fill the center with sweetened whipped cream, with or without walnuts. These jellied apples should be served ice cold. Evaporated apples stewed are improved by adding raisins, in the proportion of half a cup of raisins to a half pound of apples. Flavor with lemon.

A Delicious Pie.—Line the pie-plate with the best crust you can make, and fill with pared apples, cut in eighths. Sweeten well and dredge with cinnamon and flour. Pour over all one-half cup of rich cream, or the same amount of made custard. Bake with a top crust, or heap with meringue or whipped cream, as you prefer.—[What to Eat,

### Unconscious Success-training.

A modest, unassuming young business man, to his great surprise, was recently promoted to a position very much in advance of the one he then occupied. He did not understand when, or where, or how he had prepared himself for such unexpected promotion. His friends, however, and those who have been watching his career, know that, unconsciously, he has been preparing for his promotion ever since he got a job as an errand boy in an office. Indeed, if he had had the position to which

clean and tidy. These are a few of the steps which led to his rapid promotion, although, when he was taking them, he was not conscious that he was laying the foundation of his career broad and deep.—[Success.

### Work for Work's Sake.

Everyone remembers the admirable picture which George Eliot has drawn for us of Adam Bede in his workshop; how he is so interested in his work that he goes on with



Out in Spring—Northern Ontario Indians.

he had been advanced in mind from the outset, and if every step he took have been directed toward it, he could not have adopted a more effective means for the attainment of his end.

As a boy, this young man did not wait to be told things, or to do this or that when it was obvious that it should be done. He found out all he could for himself by observation, by keeping his eyes and ears open, and by being constantly on the alert to increase his knowledge; and he always did whatever he saw needed to be done, without waiting for instructions. He did everything that was given him to do as well as he possibly could do

it after the proper hour of work has ceased, and how he expresses his contempt for the man who drops his tools the moment the clock strikes. "Look here, now," says Adam, "I can't abide to see men throw away their tools in that way the minute the clock begins to strike, as if they took no pleasure in their work, and were afraid of doing a stroke too much." Whereupon Mum Taft pleads that he is six-and-forty, and observes that when Adam arrives at that mature age he will not be so "flush of working for nought." Adam replies wrathfully, "I hate to see a man's arms drop down as if he were shot, before the clock fairly struck, just



Great Luck, Had Ten and Only Dropped Seven.

He did not wait for big opportunities, but found his chance in every little thing that came his way. In every errand he did he found a chance to be prompt, businesslike and polite. In every letter he wrote, he found an opportunity for self-culture, for learning how to be concise, and how to express himself in the clearest and purest English. He found an opportunity for neatness and order in filing away papers, and in keeping the office

as if he'd never a bit of pride and delight in his work. The very grindstone'll go on turning a bit after you lose it."

George Eliot gives the keynote to Adam's character in this opening scene: She makes us feel at once that he is a man full of masculine vigor, energy, and honesty. Such men are bound to make their mark in the world. But the youth who takes no pride or delight in his work foredooms himself to a life of

failure and humiliation. Dislike of work is the first stage in the easy way.—[Forward.

### Her Secret.

We occasionally meet a woman whose old age is as beautiful as the bloom of youth. We wonder how it has come about—what her secret is. Here are a few of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.—[The Gentlewoman.

### Wait.

Keep still. When trouble is brewing, keep still. When slander is getting on his legs, keep still. When your feelings are hurt, keep still, till you recover from your excitement, at any rate. Things look differently through an unagitated eye. In a commotion, once, I wrote a letter and sent it, and wished I had not. In my later years I had another commotion, and wrote a long letter; but life rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept the letter in my pocket against the day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Less and less it seemed necessary to send it. I was not sure it would do any harm, but in my doubtfulness, I leaned to reticence, and eventually it was destroyed. Time works wonders. Wait till you speak calmly, and then you will not need to speak, maybe. Silence is the most massive thing conceivable, sometimes. It is strength in very grandeur.—[Dr. Fulton.

### The Joys of the Country.

The amount of joy to be got out of a few acres, run in the name of mutual aid and good-will, is amazing. Birds sing in concert, and the cows have ways of expressing joyous good-will. Bossy rubs her head against your arm, and asks you to scratch her neck. The fowls jump on your shoulders and eat from your hand. Fear is banished. The struggle for existence passes largely into a generous co-operation for the common good. Chirping birds hop about your door, and catbirds perch near your balcony to talk noble things in bird language. Guns are banished. The spirit of killing becomes abhorrent. Life grows sacred.—[Powell's, The Country Home.

### In the Looking-glass.

This world is like a looking-glass,  
And if you want to see  
People frown at you as you pass,  
And use you slightly;  
If you want quarrels, snubs, and foes,  
Put on a fretful face—  
Stoel at the world—you'll find it shows  
The very same grimace.

The world is like a looking-glass,  
And if you wish to be  
On pleasant terms with all who pass  
Smile on them pleasantly;  
Be helpful, generous, and true,  
And very soon you'll find  
Each face reflected back to you  
An image bright and kind.  
—Priscilla Leonard, in The Churchman.

**How to Attain Success.**

Young man, if you contemplate starting out for yourself in life, and have some money saved, the best thing you can do is to buy a farm. If you haven't enough money, hustle up, and economize. Industry, determination and perseverance will work wonders. Don't make the mistake of buying anything on the instalment plan. Debt has caused the ruin of thousands, so keep out of it; avoid it as you would a pestilence. Don't wait for fortune to come to you, but start out immediately in search of her. Never neglect an opportunity or be afraid of failure.

Believe you can have what you want, and never say "I can't."

Now, we shall take it for granted that you are a sober, industrious young man, and that you have a good farm, with stock and comfortable buildings, farming implements, etc., all your own; or, in other words, all paid for. You are fond of farming, and feel proud of your possessions. You enjoy excellent health, and have a good share of ambition or grit. Yet, you are not satisfied.

The poet sings, "Man wants but little here below"; but it appears to me that man wants a great deal. No sooner is one want supplied than another demands attention. Your house is nicely furnished, and you appear to be started on the road to prosperity. Why do you look so lonely? What do you want now? Ah, you want a wife!

**CHOOSE WISELY, YOUNG MAN!**

As your future happiness and prosperity depends largely on the character, disposition and habits of the woman you marry, it is therefore of the utmost importance that you exercise careful discrimination and choose wisely. Marriage is a serious business. A good wife is a treasure, and should be fully appreciated.

When you are courting a girl, she puts on a pretty dress, does her hair up nicely, and wears a smiling face when she expects you to visit her. She looks very beautiful; but that is only a secondary consideration. You want a helper, not a mere ornament. Keep your eyes and ears open, and look well before you leap into matrimony. There are several questions which should be answered satisfactorily before you can make your choice:

Is she industrious and economical?

Does she understand the laws of hygiene?

Is she healthful?

Is she a good cook and house-keeper?

Has she ambition, and good common sense?

Does she understand nursing?

Has she a good education?

Does she love animals and country life?

Is she good-tempered and unselfish?

If the foregoing questions can all be answered truthfully in the affirmative, then go ahead, and pop the other question.

But don't marry for money; marry for love.

Here is a quotation which every single or married man should read carefully, for it is as true as gospel:

"It is often the case when you see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, that there is a little tug—his wife, whom you cannot see, but who is directing his movements and supplying the motive power."—Curran.

A little tug.—Just what you need: so start immediately in search of her before some other young man gets ahead of you and secures the prize.

When the knot is tied, see that you appreciate your brave little tug. Don't be afraid to praise her. Let her know that you are proud of her. Many a good wife sighs for sympathy and encouragement, which the young, thoughtless husband never dreams of giving.

With a brave little tug by your side you need not fear the storms of life. Though the waves may roll

and threaten to overwhelm you, this true-hearted, courageous partner, with firm trust in God, will encourage, help and guide you all along the journey. A. R.

**REMOVING STAINS.**

If there are any stains on the white clothes these are removed when the wash is sorted; soap always "fixes" a stain; boiling water will remove many stains, but a bottle of weak javelle water and one of oxalic acid, also weak, are kept in the laundry, and such stains as will not yield to hot water are dipped into one of these; peach stains are hardest to remove of any, and yet, if nothing is done, the first time clothes are hung out after the first frost has come, the peach stains will disappear, and the frost will remove many others as well; ink yields to the weak solution of oxalic acid, and many other stains should be treated aside from the washing.

**The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Limited.**

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES:  
TORONTO, ONT.

MANITOBA BRANCH:  
356 MAIN STREET.  
BOX 479

M. J. LINDSAY,  
MANAGER.

Winnipeg, July 11, 1905.

The William Weld Co., Ltd.,

Publishers

'Farmer's Advocate,'

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

We desire to notify the readers of your paper, through you, that during the Exhibition at Winnipeg and Brandon, we will quote special prices on Mason & Risch Pianos. These prices will be on a cash basis, but we will be able to arrange very liberal terms for those who desire us to do so. In other words, we will sell Mason & Risch Pianos during the above period on installment plan at lowest cash prices. We will also dispose of a large number of used instruments, taken in exchange on new Mason & Risch Pianos, at bargain figures. We have upright pianos from \$100 up; square pianos from \$40 up; and organs from \$25. We will be pleased to send list and photographs to any who apply.

Yours very truly,

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.

Per *A. J. Lindsay*, Manager.

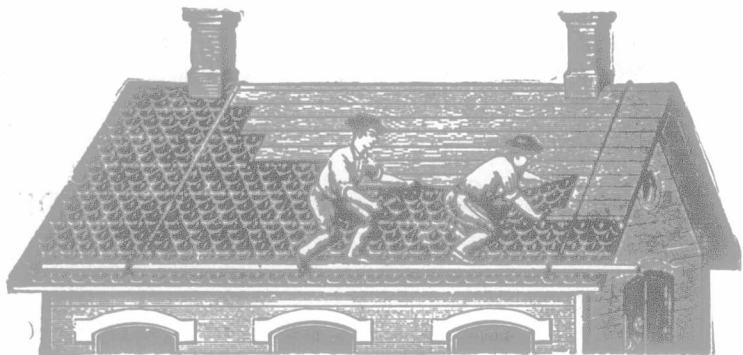
**The Genius of Persistence.**

A wide outlook upon life tells us that the prizes of life are less to the swift than to the patient plodders. Looking back upon his long career with his students, Mark Hopkins once said that if the brilliant boys carried off the recitations, the plodders carried off life's prizes. Every college-bred man can recall illustrations of this shrewd observation. The student who was universally admired was the one who lingered on the campus with the field sports until the last moment, then rushed to his room, flung down his cap, snatched up his book, glanced at the lesson, thought like lightning, drew on his reserves in answering questions and drawing out the professor, who did the real reciting, and so gleefully making a "brilliant recitation." Just beside him was another student, who had toiled half the night over the same lesson, mastered every jot and tittle,

but who blundered in telling what he knew, and was marked a grade lower than his superficial fellow. Then, when twenty years have passed, the plodder is the employer, trusted, honored and successful. The first youth did not gain the heights by his sudden, brilliant flight. The second reached the height, climbing in the night while the other slept. For the history of men of achievement is the history of persistent plodding. Gibbon wrote his memoirs nine times. Newton re-writes his chronology sixteen times. Addison collects three volumes of reflections before he writes his first paper for the Spectator. Turner made thirty thousand drawings and ended with his "Slave Ship" and immortality. The great words are Purpose and Perseverance. Good is the youth who can say, "This one thing I do," and who understands the other injunction to hold fast the chosen purpose.—[Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.]

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

**Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles**  
At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet



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

**FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.**

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

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

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.**

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

**DISPERSION SALE**

Having sold my farm, I will sell all of my

**Prize Stock**

Consisting of Clydesdales, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Wyandottes, by AUCTION, on

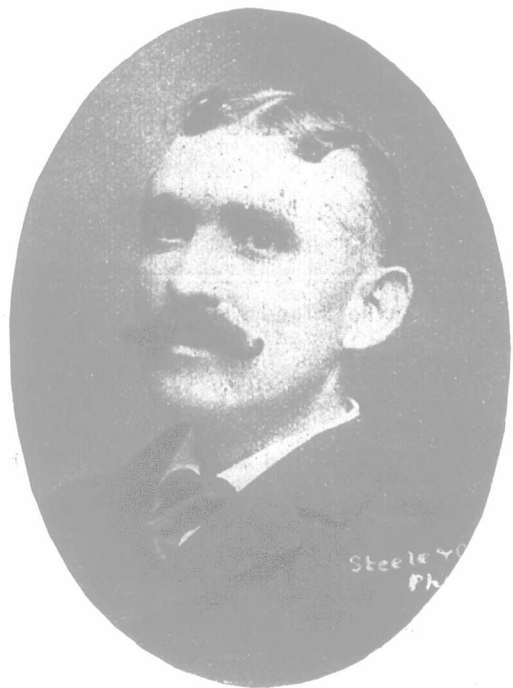
**FRIDAY, JULY 28TH, 1905**

The Last Day of the Winnipeg Fair.

For particulars and catalogues address:

**J. A. MITCHELL,**

Patly Stock Farm. KILDONAN, MANITCBA.



The first Commission House established in the West for the handling of Live Stock.

**H. A. Mullins & Company**

Live-Stock Salesmen and Forwarding Agents.

**Winnipeg, Manitoba**

The encouragement and liberal support received by us from the Stock producer of the West has induced us to complete still more extensive arrangements for the continuation of this line of business during the coming season.

Nearly all the cattle in the United States are marketed along these lines, to which fact is largely due the stock raisers' success.

We ask for your co-operation, and your interests will be strictly guarded by us.

Consign your cattle to us at Winnipeg. We will do the rest.

Write or wire for information as to markets and shipping.

**If You Have a Farm for Sale**

Or Want a Situation, put an Advertisement in our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN. Our Want Ads. Always Bring the Best Results.

The William Weld Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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

**Books as Friends.**

"He that loveth a book," says Isaac Barrow, "will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may innocently divert and pleasantly entertain himself, as in all weathers, so in all fortunes."

"Books," says Jeremy Collier, "are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burthen to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things; compose our cares and our passions; and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living, we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride, or design in their conversation."

"History," says Fuller, "maketh a young man to be old without either wrinkles or gray hair, privileging him with the experiences of age without either the infirmities or inconveniences thereof."

Books are now so cheap as to be within the reach of almost everyone. This was not always so. It is quite a recent blessing. Mr. Ireland, to whose charming little "Book Lovers' Enchiridion," in common with every lover of reading, I am greatly indebted, tells us that when a boy he was so delighted with White's "Natural History of Selborne," that in order to possess a copy of his own he actually copied out the whole work.

Mary Lamb gives a pathetic description of a studious boy lingering at a bookstall:

"I saw a boy with eager eye  
Open a book upon a stall,  
And read as he'd devour it all;  
Which when the stall-man did espy,  
Soon to the boy I heard him call.  
'You, sir, you never buy a book,  
Therefore in one you shall not look.'  
The boy passed slowly on, and with a sigh,  
He wished he never had been taught to read,  
Then of the old churl's books he should have had no need."

**Opinions of Great Men with Regard to Women.**

Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius.  
All that I am my mother made me.—John Quincy Adams.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.—Voltaire.

Shakespeare has no heroes, he has only heroines.—Ruskin.

Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.—Gladstone.

If woman lost Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—Whittier.

A handsome woman is a jewel, a good woman is a treasure.—Sanidi.

Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.—E. S. Barrett.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—Lamartine.

The sweetest thing on earth is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—N. P. Willis.

Women are a new race—re-created since the world received Christianity.—Becher.

Heaven has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—Luther.

For where is any author in the world who teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes?—Shakespeare.

Woman is born for love and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.—Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

**Two Days.**

Two sweet blue eyes, a yellow head,  
Two little feet, so white and bare,  
Pause on their tardy way to bed,

While baby-lips breathe baby pray'r;  
Two eyes like bits of Heaven shine,  
Two hands in mine, all tired of play

Ah! envy me! All this was mine  
Just yesterday.

Two sweet blue eyes, a yellow head,  
Two little feet, so white and still;  
Two lily lips, once ruby red,

Two baby hands, all cold and chill,  
A life all dark, no sun to shine,  
A stricken heart, too crushed to pray,

Ah! pity me! All this is mine  
To-day.

K. H.

**The Home Beautiful.**

"Yes, Mary's parlor is pretty bad," said her cousin, feelingly. "What with the cheap oil-paintings, and the 'throws' over the chair-backs, and the statuette, and the onyx table, and all. But then, don't you remember Aunt Jane's parlor? Aunt Jane thought it wicked to spend money on anything but the necessities of life. She had chairs and tables, and a dark carpet 'that wouldn't show dirt,' and not a picture nor an ornament. I never saw a flower in Aunt Jane's house—except at her funeral. Mary grew up in that grim, bare place, and her own house is the reaction. She was starved of the beauties of home in her youth, and she craves pretty things, and has never learned how to choose them."

Good taste is usually formed in children early, or not at all; and it is a most precious possession. A photograph of a fine picture, hung in a public-school room, is good for every child there. But it would be better yet to have such a photograph in every home. Flowers on dining-table are not useless luxury; they are a refining factor in a child's life. As to cost, indeed, it is the fussy things that are expensive, not the beautiful ones.

A home in which beauty is sought for is every child's right; and as the true, the good, and the beautiful belong together, the home beautiful helps toward the true home and the good one.

**A Girl's Garden—Her Character.**

Will you cultivate your garden or neglect it? There is no spot of ground however bare, that cannot be tamed into a state of beauty. It cannot be done easily, but many things worth doing are not done easily. We must be willing to take trouble, to be industrious, vigilant in our gardens, and to dig, plant and weed intelligently. In our garden there must be plants worth growing, the hardy plants—courage, fortitude, diligence, cheerfulness, willingness; and the good, old-fashioned plants—simplicity, patience, courtesy, modesty, sympathy. I call these the dear old-fashioned virtues, worth cultivating, because in these modern days there is danger that opposite characteristics are being planted in our lives.

Enemies find their way into our gardens. Weeds must be pulled out without delay. They are troublesome faults in character, thrusting themselves where they have no business to be. Weeds are idleness, vanity, envy, carelessness, and many other traits which destroy beauty. Indolence is a great defect in character. Its real name is sloth, and it has its root in self-indulgence, lack of thoroughness, putting ease before effort, and pleasure before duty. I think our gardens should not be shut in, narrow, enclosed places, but from them we should have a broad view, where we can look out and beyond, and learn largeness of heart, generosity, and that there are many other gardens in the world besides our own.—Priscilla Wakefield, in The Delineator for April.

**Butter as Medicine.**

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful values lie at their hand in the parts of yellow cream fat. This, according to Science Staffs, is as valuable as the dearer cod-liver oil for weakly, thin people, and doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thickly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the body tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get. In all our consumptive sanatoria patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume half a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, but a mixture of no less than seven different acids, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.

# An Invitation TO DAIRYMEN



**W**E will have a full exhibit of the new UNEEDA Cream Separators at the Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, and will have a representative there who will be pleased to show you the many good points of our Separator. Come to our

tent and make it your headquarters. Leave your coats and parcels with us, and make yourselves at home with us. We want you to know all about the UNEEDA—the most up-to-date Cream Separator on the market to-day. . . . The UNEEDA is made in Canada, by Canadians, and for Canadians; made by skilled workmen, and every detail is looked after by skilled overseers. The UNEEDA is fully protected by patents granted by the Dominion Government Patent Office. The UNEEDA is a guaranteed Cream Separator—a ten-year guarantee goes with each machine. The low-down supply can of the UNEEDA is a desirable feature. The few pieces to wash makes less work in cleaning. There is only one bearing—therefore it must run easy. The small diameter of the bowl is a guarantee of easy turning. The UNEEDA makes dairying a pleasure instead of a drudgery.

*The UNEEDA, therefore, is the machine for the farmers of Canada to buy.*

## The National Manufacturing Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory: PEMBROKE, ONT.  
Western Branch: 29 Sylvester Block, Winnipeg, Man.  
C. C. Macdonald, Manager.

### Judgment in a Horse Deal.

A judgment of more than average interest to farmers was recently given by Chief Justice Dubuc at Winnipeg. The plaintiffs were the First National Bank of Minneapolis, and the defendants a company of farmers about Dauphin, Man. The case arose over the sale of a stallion by H. G. Hitchcock, agent for McLaughlin Brothers, of Minneapolis, who went to Dauphin in November, 1902, and induced a certain number of farmers of that locality to form a syndicate for the purchase of a stallion, valued at \$3,500. An agreement, dated 12th November, 1902, was prepared and signed by McLaughlin Brothers and by fourteen of the farmers. The amount was to be paid in four equal yearly instalments of \$875 each.

On November 25th a meeting called by Hitchcock was held, at which all the signers of the agreement were present, except M. C. Lee. Hitchcock wanted them to execute a syndicate agreement on a printed form furnished by himself and to sign the four promissory notes to be given for the price of the horse. The defendants refused at first to sign, unless Lee would join with them. Hitchcock went to Lee's place to get his signature, but found that he was absent. He stated that Lee's wife had said that her husband would sign, and Hitchcock added that he would see that the notes would be signed by Lee, and that if he refused he would sue him to get his signature. On those representations the defendants signed the syndicate agreement and the four notes. Lee was afterwards seen by Hitchcock and refused to sign the documents. The defendants took charge of the stallion and had the use of it for one season and a half, after which the horse died. Hitchcock left a few days after and never returned.

The action was brought on the first maturing note, which was payable on 1st March, 1904. The plaintiffs claimed it was endorsed by them and discounted at their bank on 21st January, 1904, and that they became the lawful holders thereof in due course without notice. Defendants contended that the note was not complete when it was handed to Hitchcock; that it was delivered to him conditionally on the terms that it was to be signed by M. C. Lee as joint maker with them; and the plaintiffs had notice of such circumstances.

### THE JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment his lordship observed that there was no doubt that the defendants were induced to sign the note by the representation of Hitchcock that Lee was to sign it and be a joint maker with them. The note had, therefore, an element of fraud and deception in its inception, and in the circumstances under which it was obtained. That would seem to constitute a sufficient defence under an old English case, but the present case had some peculiar features which seemed to place it in a different light. It was not the case of a lost or stolen note, or of a note delivered with some blanks to be filled in, or of an accommodation note, or of an accommodation endorsement.

In the first place the note was on its face a regular and complete note without anything to suggest to an indorsee that there was any condition attached to its delivery, and there was also the fact that the defendants received at the time mentioned full consideration for the note. The horse, for the price of which it was given, was accepted, taken charge of and used by the defendants for one season and half of another season. The horse died afterwards, but that was only an accident, for which neither the vendors nor the plaintiffs could be held responsible. In the second place, the defendants signed the note while knowing that Lee was not then signing it, and there was nothing in the evidence to show that, after ascertaining that Lee was not to be a joint maker with them, they repudiated the contract, or that they notified McLaughlin Bros. that they would have to take back the horse, and that they wanted their notes returned to them. By keeping the horse and using him, they adopted the contract. The fact that Lee did not sign the notes made the defendants as a whole responsible for only one fourteenth more of the whole price than they were liable for without his signature; and each of them individually for one-thirteenth part of the said fourteenth. If Lee had signed and would not pay, they would be held liable to the

holders of the note for the full amount of it as they are now, with the only difference that they would be entitled to contribution and to bring an action against him for the amount of his share; but their individual and aggregate proportion of the use of the horse divided among thirteen of them became greater than if he had been owned and used by fourteen, so they had full consideration for the note, and their defence was more legal and technical than really meritorious.

Hitchcock was held by the trust reposed in him, but that was not sufficient to prevent defendants from being liable to a lawful holder for value without notice. Plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and judgment should be entered for the amount of the note, with interest and costs.

Some educator wants the children taught in school more of the three R's and less of the Get-Wise-Quick stuff, as he calls it. As between the people who would have children learn nothing but bookish rules concerning reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, and those who would have them abolish books and learn entirely from facts and actual experience and observation, there is no doubt a happy medium. Let us keep cool and keep in the middle of the road on these matters.

Sheep shearing is at an end in all the early districts in England, and has been preceded by less sheep washing than ever before, says the London Meat Trades' Journal. At present prices of wool farmers prefer to shear in the grease, and unless the times alter, sheep washing is likely before many years have passed to become obsolete as a farm practice. Sheep dipping, however, as a check to parasitic attacks beneath the fleece is bound to continue, and is at present—owing to the action of the Board of Agriculture—seriously engaging attention.

Patagonia, that country of far-famed giants in South America, it is reported, is about to enter the world markets for a share of the business in frozen meat. Sheep averaging fifty pounds each have been shipped to England recently, to the extent of several thousands, and many thousands of lambs have also been exported by the Punta Arenas Freezing Works. All of this is reported to be but a starter in the Patagonian invasion of Europe, but if the stature of the famed giants of that country may be accepted as an indication of what may be expected of this new venture the rest of the nations may well form a protective alliance among themselves.

The late John W. Mackay was attending to business at the great Comstock mine one day when a party of tourists approached, and asked if he knew of a guide who would take them around. Evidently none of them knew him. Mackay offered to escort them, and did so, explaining the whole mystery of gold and silver quartz mining. When they emerged the visitors clubbed together and made up a small sum for the guide. Among them was Andrew D. White, recently ambassador to Germany, and at that time president of Cornell University. "Here, my man, take this," he said. "Your explanation of the working of the mine has been singularly clear and informing." "Well, it ought to be," replied the guide, as he slipped the half dollar in his overalls pocket. "I dug 'em, and I own 'em."

### WORTH REMEMBERING.

- That the tongue is not steel, yet it cuts.
- That cheerfulness is the weather of the heart.
- That sleep is the best stimulant, a nerve safe for all to take.
- That it is better to be able to say "no" than to be able to read Latin.
- That cold air is not necessarily pure, nor warm air necessarily impure.
- That a cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.
- That there are men whose friends are more to be pitied than their enemies.
- That advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give but hard enough to take.

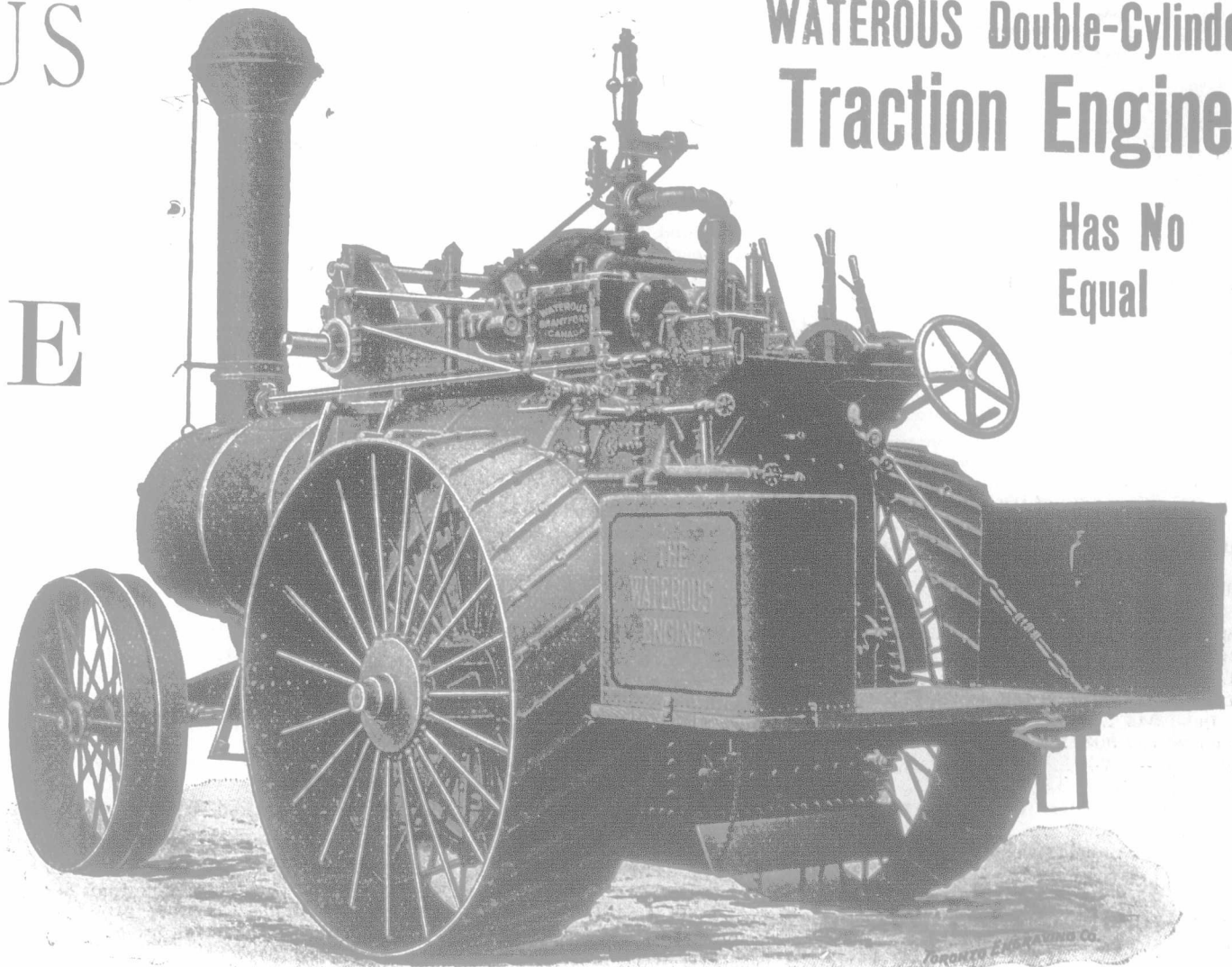
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# WATEROUS Double-Cylinder Traction Threshing ENGINE

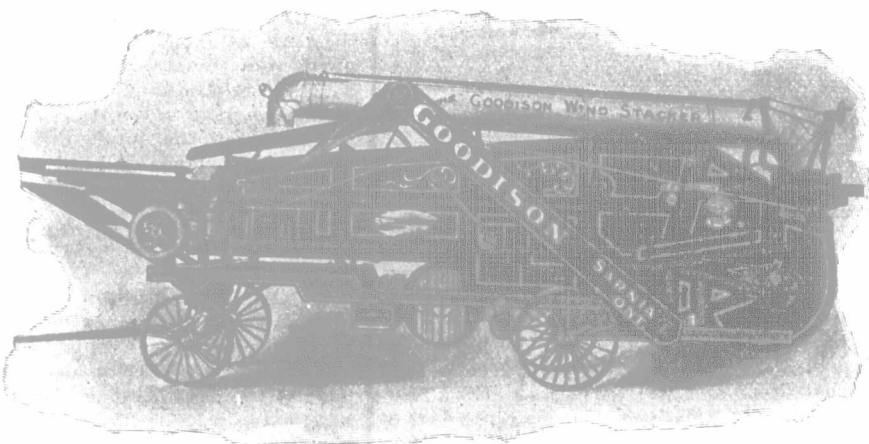
## WATEROUS Double-Cylinder Traction Engine

Has No  
Equal



BUILT IN  
THREE SIZES:

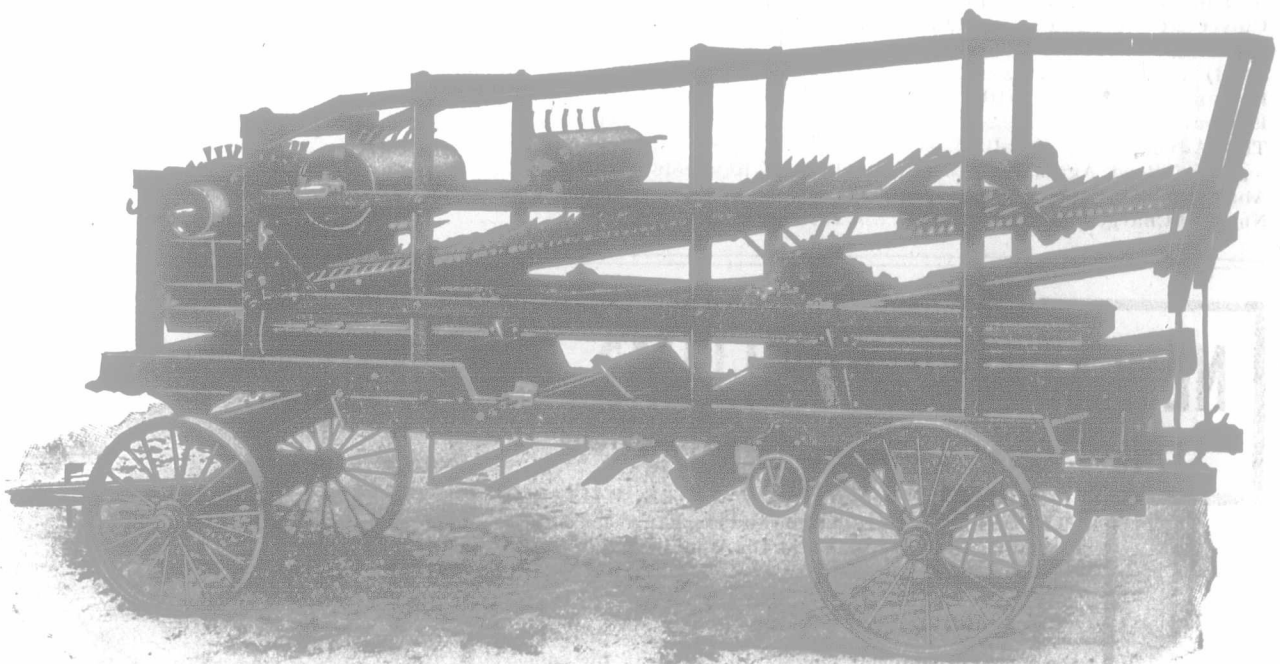
- 18 Horse-power
- 22 Horse-power
- 26 Horse-power



## GOODISON'S "McCloskey" Manitoba Thresher

FOUR SIZES:

- 28 inch cylinder, 42 inch rear
- 32 inch cylinder, 50 inch rear
- 36 inch cylinder, 60 inch rear
- 40 inch cylinder, 60 inch rear



Rich Self-Feeder and Band Cutter.  
Hart Perfection Weigher and Loader.

# Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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TRADE NOTES.

LAND IN SUNNY ALBERTA is being so rapidly settled that soon all the available locations on the present lines of railway will have been taken up. There are still, however, large areas that might be homesteaded and adjoining lands easy purchasable. Alberta is one of the most ideal districts in which one could locate to engage in different lines of farming, and the prospective settler would do well to consult the offer of Bick & Downey in order to facilitate his securing a desirable site.

A CREAM SEPARATOR.—One of the surest indications of the efficiency of a cream separator is in the extended reception the public give it. Taking the growth in the trade of the De Laval as an indication of its serviceability, we have the best possible assurance that it meets with the demands of the user. There are now over 600,000 of these machines in use on two continents. It can be had in seven different styles, and it has always come in for the highest awards at the large dairy machine tests. If there is anything the visitors to Winnipeg Exhibition wish to learn or see about the De Laval, they are cordially requested to make it known to those in charge of the exhibit.

DAINTY CURTAINS.—When a woman ceases to take a pride in her windows, it is a sure indication that her interest in the home generally is on the wane. The curtains in a room give a finishing touch; just as a frame to a picture, so are the curtains to a room.

We have before us the 26th annual catalogue of Messrs. S. Peach & Sons, of Nottingham, England, fresh from the press, and the most complete and comprehensive issued. It grows not only in size, but in the artistic character of get-up and illustrations. It is to-day receiving more favorable comments than all others combined, and is the recognized Buyers' Guide of Nottingham's best goods at lowest prices.

The Peach curtains are certainly not to be surpassed in artistic merit, wear and durability, and as regards price, it is sufficient to say that better value cannot be obtained.

All classes of laces, fancy table centers, sideboard covers, Madras muslins also are shown, samples of which are sent post free, and are surprising in value.

We note this year a large number of new styles in fancy blouses. Nottingham is becoming the manufacturing center, and employs thousands of girls in this industry. The list also contains hosiery and underwear for ladies, gents and children at direct loom prices. The linen department at the end of catalogue is full of choice new goods. New designs of Damask by the yard, table cloths and embroidered tea cloths, sideboard covers, bed spreads, and all classes household linen, white sateen quilts, blankets, eider downs, etc., etc.

Our readers will be well advised to send to Messrs. Peach & Sons. For the past twenty-six years they have been supplying the public in all parts of the empire direct from the looms, and they have now created such a demand for their goods that they are able to produce very large quantities each year, and are thus in a position to offer them at such low prices. The goods are reliable in every way, and any lady may order through the post feeling confident that her instructions will have every attention, and that she will obtain as good value as possible for the amount she may expend.

We also notice the 1905 popular parcel. For over twenty-five years this particular line has been sent out. The curtains for 1905 are new and elaborate designs, and the value is marvellous. For price of this parcel, which is sent carriage paid, see our advertisement columns in curtains. Five pairs of good quality curtains as follows: Two pairs alike dining-room curtains, choice, new designs from real lace, 3 1/2 yards long, 60 inches wide; 1 pair superb drawing-room curtains, design from old rose point lace, 4 yards long, 2 yards wide; 2 pairs alike breakfast or bedroom curtains, 3 yards long, design from the new style of modern art. Fern is sent if desired. And as they state, the yearly increased sales show its great popularity; the foundation of its success being reliability.

A NEW SEPARATOR that is now making claims for public patronage is the Uneeda. It will be seen on exhibition at Winnipeg and Brandon, and parties contemplating buying such a machine will do well to look into the merits of the offer of the National Manufacturing Company.

VISITORS TO BRANDON FAIR and others anxious to obtain good value in jewellery will consult their own interests by considering the offer of E. A. Reesor, jeweller, Brandon. The full line of stock to be found in one of the most modern stores is constantly kept on hand.

WARNER'S BOOK STORE has long maintained an enviable position in the trade, not only in Brandon, but all over the Northwest. Best quality and latest novelties are constantly on hand, and every effort is made to give customers entire satisfaction with regard to prices and quality.

GRAIN STORAGE will soon be the leading question of almost every farmer, and the provident man will be he who makes preparations to store his grain before threshing time. In this connection the offer of the Harmer Manufacturing Company in this issue of portable grain elevators is deserving of careful study.

THE POPULARITY of the J. I. Case threshing machines is in evidence on every hand. No improvement or any invention that would make threshing more expeditious has never been neglected by this company. Their machines are constantly being introduced into new territories, and wherever they go they make constant friends.

A JEWELLERY STORE is a constant spectacle of interest to everyone, and the novel and chaste designs displayed by J. F. Higginbotham, Brandon, is of more than average interest. Watches and rings and all the staple lines of jewellery are kept in large stock, and the latest novelties can always be obtained at this modern emporium.

LATEST DESIGN IN MONUMENTS may always be seen in stock at Somerville & Co., Brandon. On account of the large trade done in this line of goods, the Somerville Company can always supply the very best stone at the most reasonable price. They take pleasure in showing their goods to visitors, and invite inspection of their stock during the time of the Brandon Fair.

THRESHERS AND ENGINES embodying all that is most durable and serviceable in Canadian implement manufacturing will be discovered in the lines sold by the Waterloo Manufacturing Company. Their machines have attained an enviable reputation wherever used, and the constantly increasing demand for them is the highest testimonial that any implement could desire.

PRODUCERS OF CATTLE are well aware of the service that can be rendered by a live, enterprising commission house to look after their interests on the larger markets. It is with this object in view that H. A. Mullins & Co. are now making their appeal to the trade. They make a constant study of market conditions, and extend these to the people, and their facilities for handling large consignments of cattle are in every way up-to-date.

CONCRETE for building is constantly increasing in popularity, especially in the prairie country. The inventor and the architect have both combined to give to this material a pleasing appearance as well as greatest durability. With the invention of the concrete block machine, many of the earlier objections in regard to the use of cement in house building have been overcome. By the use of these machines dryness of the walls is positively assured. Those not familiar with the general manufacture of cement blocks cannot do better than to see the advertisement of the Brandon Developing, Manufacturing and Supply Co., or look over their machines while attending the Brandon Exhibition.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS

AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

A fine assortment of NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS in choice art designs and regular styles may be seen at the special exhibit at the Winnipeg Exhibition.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

The individual qualities that makes this instrument the choice of eminent singers and pianists for concert work and for use in private life have won for it a distinguished place in the homes of means and taste.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS superiority is particularly evidenced in the rich, sweet, lasting tone qualities of these instruments. The evenness of action, the durable construction, the beautiful finish and the artistic design, represent the excellence of the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO.

We sell on terms to suit, and take old pianos and organs in exchange, at liberal valuation, as a partial payment. Catalogue and full information on request.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD.

MR. E. C. SCYTHES, Western Manager, in charge.

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



*"The Paper that Leads the Way."*

## Questions of the Hour

### With Answers Worth Heeding

"Which is the oldest paper in Western Canada?"

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Winnipeg, Man."

"Is it the largest?"

"Yes. Being the only Weekly, it publishes four more issues a year than its three competitors combined, and carries the greatest amount of reading and advertising matter on record."

"What is its field?"

"Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast." It is the only Journal that has a general circulation all the way from Port Arthur to Victoria."

"Is it progressive?"

"It was the first to inaugurate Live-stock Judging Institutes, first to advocate an Experimental Farm for Alberta, first to loan editors as Stock Judges at the big shows, first to offer Medals in Live-stock Judging Competitions for farmers' sons, first to call for an Agricultural College for the West, first to oppose immoral side-shows at the Fairs, first to establish a Home Department in a Farm Journal; and now, first to encourage the growing of Clover.

"Is it strong in every department?"

"The Editors are trained men of practical experience: A. G. Hopkins, D.V.M., B. Agr.; F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., and R. J. Deachman, B.S.A. They are assisted by specialists in the conduct of such comprehensive departments as:

Horse, Stock, Farm, Dairying, Poultry, Horticulture and Forestry, Events of the World, Field Notes, Legal, Veterinary, Markets; Home Department—Health in the Home, The Quiet Hour, The Children's Corner, With the Flowers, Teacher and Pupil, Domestic Science."

"What is its price?"

"\$1.50 a year for 52 numbers. If you take the other three Farm papers they will cost you \$2.00 and you will get only 48 numbers."

"Does it offer any inducement to new subscribers?"

"It will accept 50 cents in payment for the balance of the year, including the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg Exhibition and Christmas special numbers, each one of which is well worth half a dollar: 34 numbers, including three big special issues, for 50 cents." Send in your name at once.

THE WM. WELD CO., Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

## GOSSIP.

## SALE DATE CHANGED.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., writes that the date of the auction sale of the 50 imported Clydesdale fillies which Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery are selecting for him, has been changed to August 23rd, as he has received a cable message from Messrs. Montgomery that they find it utterly impossible to fill the bill satisfactorily and ship in time to hold the sale on Aug. 9th, as formerly announced. The advertisement and fuller particulars will appear in later issues.

"What in Canada most impresses the Englishman or Scotchman is the diffused well-being of the mass of the people," says the Leeds Mercury. "He sees squalor nowhere, never meets tramps or beggars, everywhere he meets politeness, but nowhere cringing servility." A considerable part of this "diffused well-being" is due to our freedom from the burden of militarism. In England each worker must, on the average, spend two weeks each year in earning the money necessary to pay his share of the war tax.

Dr. Smead, writing in the New York Tribune Farmer, says that while in Cleveland he was asked to advise as to the most humane way to destroy the sight of a horse, so the eyes would not look bad, yet the horse would be entirely blind. "I consider myself of a make-up that is hard to knock out in the first round," said Dr. Smead, "but this question came pretty near it. My study of the horse has been largely devoted to saving his sight, and not destroying it. But I managed to gasp and ask: 'What in the name of sense do you want a horse's eyes put out for?' The propounder of the question, by the way, was a dealer in horses. His answer was: 'Some of the automobiles, built as they are, after a pattern similar to what the heathen Chinese formerly used to scare away devils with and intimidate their opponents in battle, are so scaring to horses that blind horses are in great demand. People are afraid to drive a horse on the country roads or ride behind one, and are asking for blind horses, that can't see the hideous things.'"

The testimonial banquet and presentation to Mr. John Thornton, of London, England, by the British breeders of Shorthorn cattle during the week of the Royal Show, as reported in our Scottish letter in this issue, was a well-deserved tribute to the many fine qualities of character of the greatest of English live-stock auctioneers. Kindly, considerate of the sensibilities of others, a gentleman of truest type, Mr. Thornton has a host of warm friends in more than two continents, who are glad to learn that a token of appreciation has been tendered him while he is here to acknowledge it, and that the flowers have not been withheld until too late for him to realize what they stand for in the minds and hearts of his friends. Mr. Thornton has, in times without number, been helpful to Canadian stockmen in the purchase and shipment of pure-bred stock, and some of the older Shorthorn breeders of this country have pleasant recollections of his visit to Canada in the seventies, when at a sale of Shorthorns on the old Toronto Exhibition grounds he gave an example of the English method of selling by the sand glass, the last bid in before the upper chamber of the glass empties itself into the bottom securing the animal. He was a comparatively young and exceptionally handsome man at that date. The engraving from a photograph of the portrait in oil presented to him at the banquet, appearing in a late issue of the Live-stock Journal, shows that as with most men of his generation time has been playing tricks with his once curly locks, and that he is blossoming for the harvest home.

## GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

Imported  
Clydesdale Fillies

at Hamilton, Ont., on

Wednesday, Aug. 23rd, 1905

Specially selected from leading Scottish Studs for breeding, size and quality.

## 50 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

From one to three years old. A number of them bred to first-class Stallions in Scotland. For catalogue and particulars address

W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

**McClary's**  
**Sunshine**  
**Furnace**



Grinds the Clinkers  
Retains all Coal

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

Cover your barns with  
Corrugated IronIT IS CHEAPER THAN WOOD, AND IS LIGHTNING  
AND FIRE PROOF.

MADE BY

Winnipeg Ceiling &amp; Roofing Co.

Makers of SHEET METAL GOODS

FORT ROUCE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S  
ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Even if you have been a chump and know it, you do not care to be told so by very many people.

The blunt, brutal criticism that would drive away business would cut just as deeply the dear ones who cannot as readily get away from you.

In business one who is not a failure is compelled to use tact and thoughtfulness. If the same tact and thoughtful consideration of home folks and intimate friends and associates could be practiced one would have a great deal more power in business.—[Live-stock World.

"The automobile seems to be taking your place entirely," remarked the ox. "They haven't any use for you now." "Oh, yes," replied the horse bitterly. "I believe they are considerate enough to use our hides for the leather finishings."

At the Holstein breeders' joint sale at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 8 and 9, the four-year-old cow, Pontiac Netherland De Kol, contributed by Stevens Bros., Hastings Co., sold for \$1,000, and the 69 head contributed for them, averaged \$209 each; twenty-five of the females averaging \$300 per head.

Bear in mind that the world is demanding better stuff than it did in former years, and to meet that demand better stuff must be made. The straw-stack calf no longer goes. It has been turned off with the hazel hog, the smart-weed steer and the blue-mud cow. "Old things have passed away." Let them go.—[Up-to-date Farming.

## THE BUSY HEN.

Make the henhouse as cool as possible these hot nights.

If the hens are confined they should be provided with shade.

Fresh water at least twice a day in hot weather.

Look out for lice. Hot weather is their harvest time.

Cleanliness is the first law in the henhouse.

A teacher in a western public school was giving her class the first lesson in subtraction. "Now in order to subtract," she explained, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room.

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"

## HAD HIS BANK WITH HIM.

Gen. Samuel Veazie, of Bangor, built the first railroad in Maine, and also founded the Veazie National Bank, which is doing business to-day in the City of Bangor. He had occasion to visit Boston once, and made the trip by the circuitous means of transportation used in those early days, by stage, railroad and steamboat. He arrived in Boston in the evening, and went to the Tremont House for the night. All he had with him was an old carpet bag, and, as he was unknown to the clerk, he was informed that, having no baggage, he would be expected to pay in advance.

"All right," said he, reaching into his inside pocket. He drew out a pocket-book and took therefrom a thousand-dollar bill of his bank. The clerk took it, got out his bank detector, and looked up the standing of the Bangor institution. In a moment he came back and said:

"That bank has issued but three bills of that denomination."

"Yes," said the general, "and if that one is not enough for you here's the other two," and he laid the bills before the eyes of the astonished clerk.

TRY **Carnefac Stock Food** FOR THAT THIN HORSE

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

# British Columbia

## The Farmer's Paradise

Farms for sale in all parts of the Province, chiefly in the Valley of the Fraser. Full information gladly furnished upon application. Homeseekers should not fail to communicate with the undersigned and secure our Farm Catalogue.

**Thos. R. Pearson,** New Westminster  
British Columbia

## See Us at the Winnipeg Exhibition

OR AT

### Our Offices and Warehouses

NEXT TO THE GROUNDS

WE'D LIKE TO TALK  
IT OVER.

Sole Agents  
for  
**Advance  
Thresher  
Co.,**  
Battie Creek,  
Mich.  
**Minneapolis  
Threshing  
Machine  
Co.,**  
West  
Minneapolis,  
Minn.



Engines  
Separators  
Weighers  
Feeders  
Water  
Tanks  
Wind  
Stackers  
All Kinds  
of  
Supplies  
for  
Thresher-  
men.

**AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., Limited**  
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. REGINA, N.-W.T.

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

## GOSSIP.

Very wide singling of mangels, though productive of large individual plants, and often of great weight of crop per acre, is not an unmixed advantage, for the feeding value of small roots is usually higher than that of very large ones.—Muir.

A rare opportunity is to be offered the ranchers by the sale at Moose Jaw on August 16th by Messrs. Paul & McFarlane, of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Mr. McFarlane has been for many years building up his stock at Moose Jaw, and animals of very superior quality are included in his offering.

One of the great troubles has been that many a man, in his haste to achieve success as a bull-breeder, has neglected the milking functions in his cows. Such neglect means ultimately the ruin of a breed. Inferior milking qualities has some of the following sequences: Loss of fecundity and tendency to obesity to account for, and no stockman can afford to overlook the atrophy of the maternal function of his cows.—Advocate.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the great auction sale of 50 imported registered Clydesdale fillies, announced by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, to be held in that city on August 23rd. These fillies, ranging in age from one to three years, have been selected by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery from leading Scottish studs, and a number of them have been stunted to some of the best stallions in Scotland. Note the date, and send for the catalogue.

During the first milking period feed the heifer well. Remember she is not through growing yet, and part of her food must go to building up her frame. The heifer may not give a paying quantity of milk the first year, but this should not deter us from milking her for a long time. We must remember that we are establishing character in the heifer, and whatever we teach her to do during the first year of her milking life she will be likely to do the remainder of her life. Long milking is a habit.—Wagg.

When in the future the history of the Clydesdale horse in the West is written, the place that horses imported by J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon, will take will assuredly be at the top, just as it is today. How much good will result from the introduction of such horses as Pleasant Prince, Cairnhill, King's Crest, St. Christopher, Pilgrim, Burnbrae, etc., can only be conjectured, but if it should not result in the production of a most superior class of draft horses, no blame can attach to the quality of the stallions brought in. Canada generally gets the best horses that the Scotch breeders will part with, and out of these Mr. Macmillan has been fortunate in getting the top-notchers for Western breeders.

In forming a rotation of crops, three things should be had in view, namely, to keep land busy in producing useful crops, to maintain or increase fertility, and to check the growth of weeds. That these three things can be accomplished at the same time has been proved over and over by experience. We may keep our land busy every year in the production of useful crops, we may increase fertility by growing a proper proportion of those crops that feed from the air, and at the same time we may do much to check the growth of weeds, by a constant and systematic change of crop. The best results in this direction cannot be accomplished without adopting some definite system of cropping, after careful consideration of the needs of our land and the kind of produce we wish to turn out, and keeping in view the object of a rotation.—Drury.

**AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.**  
August 23rd.—Fifty imported Clydesdale fillies, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.  
October.—Shorthorns, E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.  
Nov. 1st.—Shorthorns, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.  
January 10th, 1906.—Shorthorns (annual sale), W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

## The Spramotor

Protects Your Potatoes as well as Your Barn.

A barn 40 x 60 x 18 feet, with two gables—4,320 square ft. of surface to cover with paint. This can be covered with 200 lbs. of fireproof paint for \$18, and can be done in half a day by two men. It's as easy to spray your barn as your fruit trees, and about as quick. After you get the paint mixed you can paint your barn in an hour's time.



You Might as Well Turn Your Labor into Money as Lose it.

Do you know that three barrels of Bordeaux mixture, costing 26c., and 8c. worth of Paris Green, at a total cost of 34 cents each barrel, through a SPRAMOTOR, will prevent both the blight and bugs, and change your yield from practically nothing in a bad year to 400 bushels per acre? Full particulars free.

It will also kill wild mustard in the growing grain without injury to the grain.

## Spramotor Co.

68-70 King Street,  
London, Ont.

107-109 Erie Street,  
Buffalo, N.Y.

See our exhibit at Winnipeg Exhibition.

## The Riesberry Pump Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Grade Wood and Iron Pumps, Clothes Reels, etc.



Our Pumps are noted for their speed and ease and are suitable for any depth of well from 10 to 100 feet. Every pump is guaranteed to do what we claim for it. Ask the dealer for a RIESBERRY PUMP; you will know it by the superior finish, and you will be pleased with it when you get it.

We have many reliable agents, but want more in unrepresented districts. Catalogue and price list on application.

Box 544,

Brandon, Manitoba.

Bound hand and foot, and gagged, the maiden was put into the gunnysack, and, unable to move or scream, felt herself being carried down a flight of stairs, put into a buggy and then driven down the street. Ineffectually she tried to release herself from the gag. Alas! she was bound too securely. Finally the conveyance stopped. She was again carried into a building, fainting and gasping for breath; the sack was taken from her head. The villain, still masked, took the gag from her mouth, his eyes gleaming like coals of fire through his black mask, released her and hissed through his tightly-clenched teeth.

"There, my pretty bird, scream and yell as loud as you like, no human ear will ever reach you. You are in my

power. Do you hear? Totally within my power!"

"Where am I?" she gasped.

"In a store that never advertises," was the cruel response.

"Alas! Alas!" she moaned. "No power on earth can save me; no one will look for me here," and the poor girl ained.

If you let anything worry you, after a while everything will cause disturbance.

If you can control the desire to get even with some one who has done you a wrong, you may rest assured that punishment will be more apt to be meted out in proper form than if you take the matter in your own hands.

"Hello," said the man who is long on bulls and short on cash, "how do you find business?"

"By advertising," replied the up-to-date stockman.

A woman who had been selling fish entered a London omnibus with the empty basket on her arm still giving forth an unmistakable odor of the finny folk it had carried. She took a vacant seat next a young "gentleman," who drew his coat-tails away and plainly showed his disgust. "I s'pose," remarked the woman presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sitting beside you?"

"Yes, I would," was the prompt reply.

There was a moment's pause, and then came: "So would I."

**FUR STYLES FOR 1905-6.**—The attention of our readers is directed to the new advertisement in this issue "about furs" of the Holt Renfrew Co., 5 King St., East, Toronto, and Quebec. This firm has an excellent reputation for enterprise and fair dealing, and claim to be the largest retail furriers in Canada, buying their own skins and making them up in their own factory, and they guarantee all their goods as represented. Send for their new catalogue, showing the styles for 1905-6.

The pulse rate of the horse is taken at the lower jaw with the first two fingers of the hand gently pressing the artery against the bone; the person taking the pulse usually stands on the near side, and takes it with the right hand. It may also be taken just below the eye, on the inside of the fore leg, under the tail, and on the outside of a hind fetlock. In cattle it is taken at the side of the jaw opposite to the attendant, or just above the fore fetlocks; in sheep on the inside of the thigh—in this animal it is rarely of much value. The pulse-beats will be found to number from 36 to 40 per minute in the horse, 45 to 60 in the cow.—Hopkins.

The one great means by which the milk producer is able to minimize bacterial contamination is cleanliness. Just as a weed is defined as being a plant out of place, so may the weed of the dairy—dirt—be defined as being matter out of place. The injury caused by this dirt lies not so much in its direct action on the milk as in the fact that, almost without exception, it serves as a food on which bacteria can thrive and multiply, thereby greatly increasing the bacterial contamination of the milk. To put the matter in another light, "dead dirt" aids in producing "live dirt," which in turn acts upon the milk.—Blackshaw.

In Sweden the post offices not only distribute newspapers, but also collect the money for them; in advance, of course. A printed list of all the papers is found at every post office. If anyone wishes to subscribe for a certain paper, he fills a blank and pays the price stated in the list. The postmaster reports to the post office in the place where the paper is published, and orders the needed number of copies. These are sent to his office in bulk, the names and addresses of the subscribers are scribbled on the top margin of the papers, and the postman delivers them to the subscribers' homes.

**SPRAMOTOR CO.**—Don't fail to examine the exhibit of the Spramotor Co., London, Ont., while at the Winnipeg Fair.

### Brandon's Ambition.

The management of Brandon Fair are making a special appeal this year to enlarge the exhibits of stock and horses. It is their object to make this fair a marketing place for all classes of pure-bred stock. A show of horses is predicted larger and better than any before, as keen competition is expected for the special prize for the best Clydesdale stallion. The directors promise that the horse display alone will be a show within a show, and judging by their previous exhibitions, there is every reason to anticipate the fulfilment of this promise.

### SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type, A prize-ring record made by the  
**GEORGE LITTLE**, Nepean, Ont.  
Five miles from London.

# "Just a Little Better than the Best"

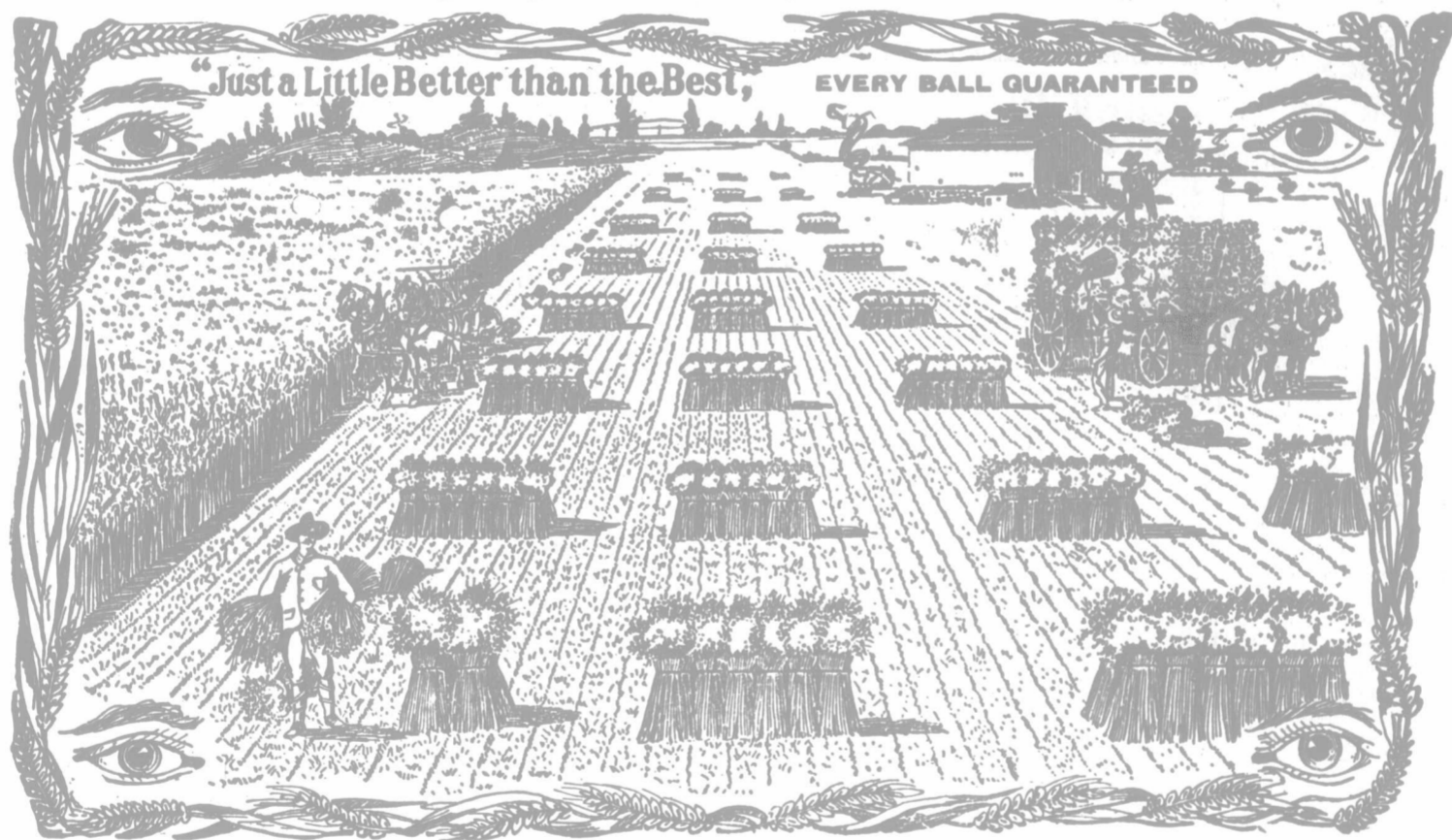
DESCRIBES FULLY

## BINDER TWINE

MADE BY

### Canadian Cordage & Mfg. Co.,

LIMITED



The  
 Longest  
  
 The  
 Strongest

The  
 Best Made  
  
 The  
 Best Balled

CONSEQUENTLY THE CHEAPEST

### EVERY BALL GUARANTEED TO THE FARMER

If your dealer does not carry our twine in stock, send your order direct to the works  
We make a special rope for hay-fork purposes. Ask your dealer for it.

## Canadian Cordage & Mfg. Co., Limited

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

#### Miscellaneous.

##### BUILDING LINE FENCE.

Can I compel my neighbor to put up his share of the line fence between us?

Alta. A. G. A.

Ans.—Yes.

##### SELLING THRESHER.

If a man holds a share in a threshing machine can he sell his share at auction sale, according to law?

Assa. A. J.

Ans.—Yes.

##### WEEDS ON RAILWAY.

Who is it necessary to notify to have Canadian thistles and other noxious weeds destroyed on the railway?

Man. J. W. D.

Ans.—The section boss on the section on which the weeds are growing. Should he not respond, write the General Superintendent, Winnipeg.

##### BLUE GRASS.

Just at one spot, a large quantity of grass, as enclosed, is growing. Could you kindly tell me its name?

R. J. M. Grenfell, Assa.

Ans.—This is a species of Blue grass, one of the most valuable of our pasture grasses. Kentucky Blue grass is famous all over the world, and this is an acclimatized relative of the Kentucky variety.

##### SCHOOL DISTRICT—CENTER OF SECTION.

1. I wish to get several things from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head for planting next spring; how should I order them?

2. A school district was formed here a few days ago, taking in the north half of one row of sections and the south half of another. I have a quarter in the north of sixteen and live with my parents in the south half. If a school district were formed on the north of this one, would I have a vote in it? I would not be residing in it, of course, but would have my quarter in it.

3. If two parties cannot agree as to which is the center of a section, what had better be done. How can the center be found?

Ans.—1. Write to the farm, asking if they have what you require and how much you are entitled to.

2. Yes.

3. Get a third party to decide. Set stakes on each corner, then let two men sight from different corners and a third man set a stake in line for both; that is, the point where the lines of sight, looking diagonally across the section, cut each other will be the center.

##### REGISTERING BULL

A bought a bull from B at public auction. B promised at time of sale to furnish certificate of registration to purchaser. B called for note when due, brought no certificate; refused to pay for registration. A refused settlement till certificate was furnished; so B said he would fill in form, then A could get it, as B was moving to Alberta. A sent form to registry office, and form was returned with letter stating "only partly filled in" and what was needed and acknowledgment of money. A sent form and letter to B; stamped envelope for return. B sent form back, unfilled, without a word.

1. Can A demand the proper certificate and letter giving details?

2. Does furnishing certificate include paying for it?

S. B.

Ans.—Since B refuses or neglects to provide the necessary information for registration, A is entitled to a rebate on the purchasing price of the bull, the amount of the rebate depending upon the value of the bull and the inconvenience caused to A. The amount might be fixed by arbitrators. A can demand the proper registration certificate, and B should produce it, but probably there has been some irregularity in the animal's breeding, and B does not want to make it known. Or it may be necessary to record several ancestors, the cost of which B does not care to incur, under which conditions A would be entitled to a rebate covering the cost of registration.

2. Yes.

### SUPERIOR DRILLS and HARROWS

## EVERY Farmer

In Canada will be welcome—thrice welcome—at our offices, 283 James Street, Winnipeg, at any time, especially during the Fair. We want you to make our place of business your headquarters. Have your mail addressed to you in our care. Arrange with your friends to meet you there. In short, use our offices as freely as though they belonged to you.

We have arranged to show you our complete line of Famous Grain Drills—SUPERIOR, HOOSIER and KENTUCKY; also Superior and Evans Disc Harrows. These machines have made a wonderful record this year. You will enjoy looking them over.

#### AMERICAN SEEDING - MACHINE CO.

283 James Street,  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

HOOSIER DRILLS

KENTUCKY DRILLS

### EVANS DISC HARROWS

## McKillop Veterinary College, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Chartered 1892.)

### LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD.

Affording unlimited clinical advantages.

The College building has been recently enlarged and modernized by the addition of new laboratories, dissecting room, amphitheatre, contagious ward, hospital ward and a canine hospital. All the furnishings are of the latest improvement.

There has been added to the curriculum two important courses, Hygiene & Breeding and Veterinary Jurisprudence, making the curriculum most complete.

The College is to-day the most complete and best-equipped institution of its kind in this country, and offers to the student a scientific and practical course which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Regular Graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Post-graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Meat Inspection Course, preparatory to the Civil Service Examination for Government inspectors. Special attention is given this course, in order to prepare the student for the Civil Service Examination.

Practitioners' Course—Five weeks' advanced work in Medicine, Surgery and Lameness.

SESSION BEGINS OCT. 3rd, 1905.

Write for catalogue and other information.

G. A. SCOTT, V. S., Secretary,  
1639 Wabash Avenue. CHICAGO, ILL.



## Mayer's Medicine

Cures all Diseases of

### Horses and Cattle

Try our CONDITION POWDERS; put up in 25-pound pails. Sold in all towns.

DOMINION SUPPLY CO.

Winnipeg Agents.

### REGISTERING HEREFORDS.

I have a sheep that seems to have National Record of Canadian recorded Herefords and also of American recorded Herefords? Do all A. H. R. ancestors have to be put in, and at what fee?

2. What grain ration would you advise to feed to a draft stallion, one year old, to forward best development; mention quantities of each kind of feed, and whether rolled or whole oats is preferred? Would the colt take enough exercise in a yard, say 80 feet square?

A. T.

Ans.—1. The registration fees in the National Record for Canadian recorded Herefords are: Members, 75c. each; non-members, \$1.25; membership fee, \$2 per annum. Fees for American recorded Herefords have been as follows: 75c. to record American pedigree in our book, and 25c. for each ancestor not already on record in the Canadian Herdbook. It is expected that in the course of a few weeks all ancestors will be recorded free of charge, and in that case, the fees for recording American recorded pedigrees will be the same as Canadian.

2. We do not know of anything more suitable and safe than whole oats and bran. Two quarts, three times daily, of oats and the same amount of bran, or a little more, together with clean, sweet, well-cured hay (clover preferred, if it is free from dust and mustiness), should bring the colt on satisfactorily. We do not think there would be any special advantage in feeding rolled oats. The yard described should afford a fair amount of exercise, but if it is convenient to give him a run in pasture at nights, it would be all the better for development of muscle and feet and cleanness of Hmbs.

### ROYAL SHOW CHAMPIONS.

As we go to press the report of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, held at Park Royal, London, England, June 27th-30th, is received. We can only give in this issue the champion winners in a few prominent classes, and will publish a fuller report next week. Horses and cattle were strong, Shires leading in the former and Shorthorns in the latter. Following are champions: Shire stallion, Lord Rothschild's Delamere Chorister; Shire mare, Sir A. P. Muntz's Dunsmore Fuchsia; Clyde stallion, A. & W. Montgomery's Baron's Fyvie, a two-year-old son of Baron's Pride; Clyde mare, J. E. Kerr's Lady's Garnet; Hackey stallion, R. P. Evans' Evantheus, three years old, Hackney mare, W. B. Tubbs' Rosadora. Shorthorn bull, R. Taylor's roan, four-year-old, Royal Emblem, bred by Jas. Durno, Jackston; reserve, A. J. Marshall's Roan Conqueror. First prize two-year-old, Dean Willis' Daynton Brave Archer; first-prize yearling, Lord Polworth's British Renown. Champion female Shorthorn, F. Miller's two-year-old Lady Amy 7th; reserve, the King's yearling Reception. First-prize cow, J. D. Willis' White Heather. Champion Hereford bull, the King's Fire King; champion female, Sir C. H. Boughton's Lady Betty. Aberdeen-Angus bull, R. W. Hudson's Danesfield Jester; female, C. E. Hunter's Ruritania. Southdown ram, the King (shearling); pen of ewes, the King (shearlings); Lincoln ram, T. Caswell (2-year-old); reserve, R. & W. Wright (shearling). Shropshires—2-shear ram, R. P. Cooper; shearling, M. Williams; 5-shearling rams, Cooper; 3 ram lambs, E. Nock; 3-shearling ewes, 1 and 2 Cooper; ewe lambs, Minton, Harding. Berkshire champion, J. Jefferson's Peel Champion (boar); reserve, Duchess of Devonshire's Polegate Dahlia (sow). Yorkshire champion, Earl of Ellesmere's Worstley Sunbeam.

Somewhere in England there is said to be a pretty little country hotel known as the Rose Tavern. Close at hand in the hotel grounds is a quaint, old ivy-mantled chapel. If the hotel becomes overcrowded, as it does now and then, they put away the guests in the chapel. A travelling man occupied it one night. At 6 o'clock the next morning the loud pealing of the chapel bell roused the night clerk, who rushed over in great alarm, and encountered the travelling man. "Are you the night clerk?" asked the travelling man. "I am," said the night clerk; "what's the jolly row?" "Well, for pity's sake," said the travelling man, "rush me over a cocktail to pew 13."

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JULY 19, 1905



# Perhaps You Don't Believe

that our Men's Wigs and Toupees are invisible, and you put off covering your baldness for fear of detection.

If you will just drop in when in town and talk with one of our experts, he will ease your mind on this point, or write for our booklet on the subject, "Talks with Bald Men." We send it in a plain envelope. If address is forwarded we will notify you when our traveling representative is in your locality.

**Manitoba Hair Goods Co.**  
Dept. A,  
301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.



Write us for prices and terms on

**EMPIRE  
EASY-RUNNING  
CREAM  
SEPARATORS.**

**Smyth, Hardy & Co.**  
Cor. 7th Ave. and 1st  
St., East.  
P.O. Box 3, - Calgary.

Doctor J. Everist Cathell, a clergyman of Des Moines, Iowa, was spending a few days in Montreal while out on a holiday. He visited the different churches, and in one of them noticed an odd arrangement of the prayer-desks. Wishing to understand the reason, he looked around for the sexton. No one was about except a workman in the rear of the church. Approaching him, Dr. Cathell said:

"My man, I am an American clergyman and have found much of interest in these Canadian churches. But there is something here that I do not understand. Can you tell me if this is 'High Church' or not?"

The workman considered the question seriously for a moment, and then replied:

"I never heard that question asked before, sir, but I believe it is thirty-five feet to the ridge-pole."

## HIS GRAVEL WAS SURELY CURED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Removed the Stones.

And Now Reuben Draper is Well and Strong After His Long Suffering.

BRISTOL, Que., July 19.—(Special).—Reuben Draper, a well-known resident here, keeps the proof right with him that Dodd's Kidney Pills will surely cure the much-dreaded Gravel. The proof consists of two stones, one the size of a small bean and the other as big as a grain of barley. He passed these stones and was relieved of all the terrible pains they caused after using Dodd's Kidney Pills for a short time.

Mr. Draper is confident that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else caused his cure, as he tried two doctors without getting help, and was fast getting weak and despondent when he stopped all other treatment and started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. In a week he passed the large stone and four days later the smaller one.

This cure causes a feeling of relief over people in these parts, as it shows those terrible operations, long thought to be unavoidable in case of Gravel, are no longer necessary.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

Before marriage a man is generally greeted by his sweetheart with, "My darling, is it you?" But after marriage she generally rushes to the door and shouts, "John Henry, wipe your boots!"

Desirable horses are in better demand than for a number of years, and prices are ruling higher. Once more the prophets of evil, who declared that the bicycle and auto would drive the horse out of business, have proven false. So long as the money circulation remains high, the demand for horses will be good.

The following letter was received from his sister by a New Yorker, who was away from home on a visit:

"I am sending by mail a parcel containing the golf coat you wanted. As the brass buttons are heavy I have cut them off to save postage. Your loving sister, J."

"P.S.—You will find the buttons in the right-hand pocket of the coat."

Penn was once advising a man to leave off his habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. "Can you tell me how to do it?" said the slave of the appetite. "Yes," answered Penn; "it is just as easy as to open thy hand, friend." "Convince me of that, and I will promise, upon my honor, to do as you tell me." "Why, my friend," said the great Quaker, "when thou findest any vessel of intoxicating liquor in thy hand, open the hand that grasps it before it reaches thy mouth, and thou wilt never be drunk again." The toper was so pleased with the plain advice that he followed it.

Just before Lou Dillon, 1.58½, was shipped East from California, Mr. Rudolph Jordan, Jr., a wealthy gentleman who has long been more than casually interested in trotting-horse affairs, went to the San Jose track and took some exceedingly interesting measurements of the champion trotter's gait. A hundred yards of the track was smoothed off on the back stretch, over which Mr. Doble moved Lou Dillon at a 2.10 gait, after which Mr. Jordan went to work with a steel tape-measure, making accurate measurements of her strides, and the peculiarities of her gait. Of these he made a chart. Mr. Jordan found by his measurements of 25 strides made by the mare, that the average was 19.26 feet, or about 19 feet three inches to each stride for every leg.—[Horse World.]

#### A PREPONDERANCE OF MALES.

Dairymen who have been unlucky in having too many bulls among their calves may be thankful that the unequal division of the sexes in their herds is not so marked as has recently been the case in the menagerie at Central Park in New York, which is said to have become almost an "Eveless Eden," so seldom is a female born in the cages. The director of the menagerie attributes this condition to the feeding of "hydrocarbons" to the animals by visitors.

But there is a New York business man who thinks that for the production of males his farm has Central Park "beaten by a city block." He has one hundred cows, and 85 per cent. of their calves were bulls. Thirty breeding ewes produced 26 male lambs. The hens' eggs almost invariably produce roosters, and the young turkeys come all toms. A flight of carrier pigeons bred the same way, and the males left home to find mates, with the result that his lofts were soon deserted. Six out of seven kittens born on the place grew into tom cats. His hired man became the father of five boys within seven years, then left the farm, and the first child born after his departure was a girl. The hoodoo cast its spell over another household on his farm, where three boys were born, but no girls. The climax to the "hard-luck story" is reached where he says:

"Excessive masculinity extends even to the vegetables on my farm. The corn came up only in stubs, and a learned professor, whom I consulted, told me that it was male corn."

Evidently this would be a great place to try out some of the "breeding for sex" theories.

*Time, O my friend, is money!*  
DULWER-LYTTON

**ELGIN TIME**  
*is used by those whose minutes are most valuable*

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

Elgin National Watch Co. Elgin, Ill.

**WATCHES**

Our Prices the Lowest.

Nickel case, stem-wind watch.....	\$ 1.50
Heavy gun-metal case, good movement.....	3.00
Heavy nickel case, with Waltham or Elgin movement.....	5.00
20-year case, with Waltham or Elgin movement.....	9.00
Ladies' 25-year cases, with Waltham movements.....	12.00

ALL WATCHES FULLY GUARANTEED.

**THE WESTERN SUPPLY CO.**  
Wholesale and Retail.  
490 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses not counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisements inserted for less than 25 cents.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pitcher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C.P.P. Apply E. Blaqnier, box 683, Brandon, Man.

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

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale** in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. O. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in

**OWNER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for sale** in carload lots. For particulars, write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

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

**WANTED**—Parties having farms, wild lands, timber limit, village property or business propositions for sale to write us. Also those wishing to buy to send for our list. We make a specialty of selling and buying for clients. Address: Western Business Agency, 565 Main St., Winnipeg.

**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

"Yes," said the old man to his young visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and would like to see them comfortably married; and, as I have made a little money, they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, twenty-five years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her \$1,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again, and I shall give her \$3,000. And the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have \$5,000 with her."

The young man reflected a moment and then inquired:

"You haven't one about fifty, have you?"

"A negro just naturally loves a water-melon," said Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, while speaking of the melon and peach crop. "Strange, too, that when a policeman sees a negro with a melon at an unseasonable hour he has it right down that that gentleman stole the melon. I heard a story about a policeman who met a negro in the early morning hours, and he had a big melon on his shoulder. The officer eyed the man of color and the melon, and said:

"I see you have a melon there."

"Yes, sah," answered the negro. "I've got er melon, but I've fixed for you, sah," and pulling out a paper he handed it to the officer, who read:

"The bearer of this is O. K. He paid me ten cents for the melon, and he is a pillar in the church. James Elder."

"You are fixed," commented the policeman.

"Dat's what I 'lowed," answered the negro, and he moved on.

**THRASHING OUTFITS FOR SALE**

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

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

**The King Edward Collie Kennels**

7 Concord Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

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

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. THE PATRIOT SILVERWIDE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

**SLIPPERY SOWENS.**

Sir Archibald Geikie, in his recent book of reminiscences, tells the following story of a minister in Ayrshire who was disturbed in his study by loud sounds as if quarrelling in the kitchen; then a shout of, "Na, noo ye limmer, tho' I chase ye to Jericho, I'll catch ye." When he rushed into the kitchen he found his man sitting alone at supper. "John, what's a' this? What were you swearing at? Who were you fechtin' wi'?" "Me, minister," said the astonished John. "I'm no fechtin', I'm only suppin' that could sowens out of a pewter plate wi' this thick horn spoon, an' they're geys an' fickle to catch."

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DRAINAGE.

1. Can my neighbor drain his surface water over my farm, mine being lower than his, and a natural dip being across my land?

2. Please give particulars about right of drainage. H. H. Man.

Ans.—No, your neighbor has no right to drain his hand on yours, unless there is a recognized natural water-course in that direction.

WIRE WOUND.

Colt cut his hip in wire fence. The wound is about four inches long. I applied bluestone. What should I use to prevent a scar? S. A.

Ans.—Bluestone is caustic, and should not be used for fresh wounds. It is not probable you will be able to get union without a scar. Keep clean and dress three or four times daily with the following lotion: One ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, one ounce of carbolic acid, and one quart water. V.

MISUNDERSTANDING.

A hired man, after serving four months on a farm, wished to leave, and gave notice to the farmer, as he was under the impression that he was engaged by the month; but, now the farmer tells him that he was engaged for the year. The hired man said the engagement was \$5 a month. The farmer says it was \$5 a month per year. Can the hired man claim his money? He left after a week's notice. The farmer had told the hired man after the first month that he had a bill to meet at a certain time and so he was not surprised when he did not have his money at the end of the month.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—If you were hired by the year, then you have broken your contract and cannot recover unless you could show that your leaving was occasioned by the farmer.

RACE-TRACK.

What are the dimensions of a circular racecourse, one-half of a mile in circumference? What are the dimensions of an oval-shaped race-course, half mile in circumference; and what are the dimensions of a kite-shaped race-course, half mile in circumference? Which style of track is the best suited for speeding horses? B. C. C.

Ans.—The oval or elliptical track is about the only kind that is being built now; kite-shaped are not suitable, on account of the sharp turn, and the circular does not provide a stretch. Lay out the track with 220 yards for back and home stretch, having the stretches 138 yards 11 inches apart. Draw lines joining the ends of the stretches, then with the centers of these lines as the centers of circles and the ends of the stretches as radii, describe semicircles which would be the inside of the track at the ends.

Veterinary.

STERILE HEIFER.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer has been bred several times to my own bull, and once to a small bull that has proved himself very sure; each time she bled a few drops after service, and is not yet in calf. J. H.

Ans.—The bleeding mentioned is not serious. It is probable the opening through the neck of the womb is occluded, and she cannot conceive. During the next period of oestrus, oil your hand and arm, insert the hand through the vulva and pass it forward through the vagina until the fingers touch the neck of the womb (this is called the os), in the center of which is a canal leading to the womb. One or two fingers should pass readily into this canal. You will probably find the canal occluded and will have to force the fingers into it by a rotary motion and using considerable pressure. In some cases the use of a blunt pointed instrument, such as the finger, is necessary to get the fingers into the canal. It is important to operate as soon as possible after the first oestrus, as the longer it is delayed the more difficult it is to get the fingers into the canal. Breed her to a good bull, or a small one.

NOW IN WINNIPEG

OUR immense new store in Winnipeg is now in full operation, and we expect during the Fair to meet many of our friends from all parts of the West. To this end we invite all to make use of the conveniences we have provided for this purpose. We want all to make our store their meeting place, the place where they can spend a quiet, restful hour.

In coming West we expect great things, and great things we have prepared. We have heavily stocked every department with wide ranges of the most fashionable goods on the market.

No matter where you live, you have the benefit of our assortment of goods, our low prices and our splendid service. Our Mail-Order Department is maintained for this purpose, to look after the interests of our absent customers, and for their convenience a catalogue is specially prepared. It contains descriptions, and in many cases illustrations, of the goods we sell, together with the prices. It is a valuable summary of fashions and a standard of good values.

It is sent free for the asking. Write for it to-day.

Watch the Winnipeg papers for our daily store news. It will pay you.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG. CANADA

Advertisement for Waterloo Mfg. Co. Ltd. featuring various agricultural machinery including engines, threshers, and separators. Includes a central logo with a bear and text: 'We invite all interested in threshing machinery to call and inspect our goods while at the Fair. Buy Waterloo Threshers and Engines and get the best. Engines in sizes 16 to 25 h.-p. Separators, 33-42 to 40-62. Wind Stackers, Feeders, Buggers, and a full line of Threshers' Supplies. Write for catalogue.' Also lists 'HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY WATERLOO, ONT.' and 'WEST. OFFICE & WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG, MAN.' with decorative borders.

GOSSIP.

He—I think every woman is entitled to be considered man's equal.

She—Well, if she is willing to bring herself down to his level, I don't see why she shouldn't be allowed to pose as his equal.

"You cannot keep me down," shouted the great orator at a public meeting; "though I may be pressed below the waves I rise again; you will find that I come to the surface, gentlemen."

"Yes," said an old whaler in the audience, "you come to the surface to blow."

A quack doctor, whose treatment had evidently led to the death of his patient, was examined sternly by the Coroner.

"What did you give the poor fellow?" asked the Coroner.

"Ipecacuanha, sir."

"You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the Coroner.

"Well, sir, that's just what I was going to give him when he died."

An Aberdeen gentleman, who sojourned at a summer resort in the Highlands for the benefit of his health, called on the doctor for consultation, and in course of a day or two called again to settle his fee. When the doctor inquired regarding the progress of his health, the Aberdonian asked how much was to pay. "Your first consultation," replied the doctor, "is 5s., and to-day's 2s. 6d." "Do you think," replied the Aberdonian, sharply, "I'm going to pay you half a crown for coming in to pay you 5s?"

THEY WHO STEAL.—The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. desire to warn all people against a spurious imitation of their famous "White Liniment." The imitation is gotten up by a fictitious American firm, who have imitated the bottle, paper, style of package, and have copied (or rather stolen) word for word our label; the only thing different is the liniment itself, which is worthless. Insist on having the first and only original "Dr. Clark's White Liniment." Be sure that it is "Dr. Clark's," with the red strip label over the top. The M., B. & W. Co. are getting after the "stealers." "Dr. Clark's White Liniment" is patented and copyrighted at Ottawa, and all imitations are illegal.

H. E. Buermeyer, the President of the National Amateur Skating Association, was describing a banquet that he had once attended in New York.

I found this banquet interesting, he said, and I was one of the last to leave. In the cloakroom, as I was putting on my hat and coat, I couldn't help noticing the woe-begone look on the attendant's face. The poor fellow appeared worried and sad, and every little while he sighed and muttered to himself.

"You seem disconsolate, friend," I said.

"I am disconsolate, sir," said the attendant.

"What is the trouble?" said I. "Haven't the guests tipped you well to-night?"

The attendant answered in an excited voice:

"It's not only, sir, that they haven't tipped me, but they've taken the quarter that I put in the tray for a decoy."

Speaking of the tribulations of the cross-examiner, Henry Wollman cites this experience:

In the progress of a murder trial near Kansas City, he wished to learn from a witness just where the bullet struck the victim.

"Where was this man shot?" was asked.

"Right here in this town," replied the witness.

"Yes, I know, but where did the bullet hit him?"

"Near Sixth and Wyoming streets."

"You don't understand me. Where did the bullet enter?"

"It came in the window."

"But in what part of the body did it lodge?"

"It never hit his body."

"Well, it certainly hit him somewhere—he is dead."

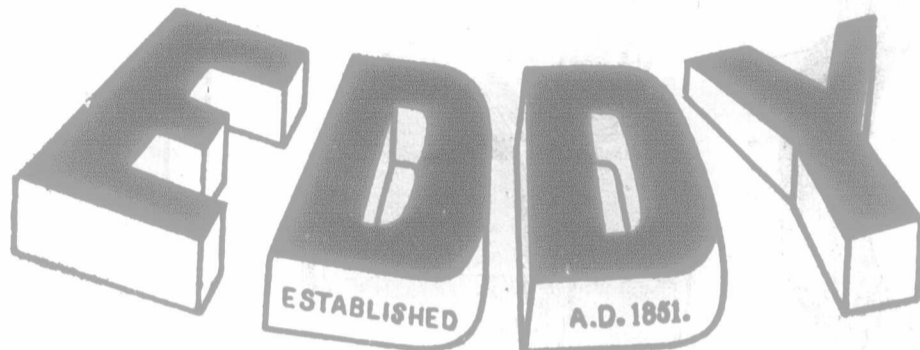
"Hit him in the head," said the witness.

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



# Are You Building ?

Remember that **WARMTH** should be the first consideration in this country.



IMPERVIOUS

## Sheathing Paper

ENSURES THIS.

TEES & PERSSE, Limited - Agents - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**Gossip.**

A Chicago man, while in New York, was requested by a long-distance telephone operator to deposit 25 cents for telephoning to a certain place. He objected.

"Why, in Chicago," he said, "we can telephone to h— for a quarter."

"Yes, but that's in your city limits," was the girl's answer.

A schoolmaster had just finished a lesson on "Food," when a little boy put up his hand; on being asked what he wanted, he replied: "Please, sir, Jones said he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained ten pounds in weight every day."

"Jones ought not to tell you such rubbish," said the master. Then, addressing Jones, he said: "Tell me whose baby was brought up on elephant's milk."

To which Jones hesitatingly replied: "Please, sir, it was the elephant's baby."

"A minister often has a hard time convincing a young man whom he has just married that there is no regular price for the ceremony, and yet leaving such an impression that he will be sure to get a liberal donation," said the Rev. C. P. Smith, pastor of the North Side Christian church, in Kansas City, "and we often have some amusing experiences in connection with the matter."

"I remember one instance about ten years ago, when I was preaching at Walla Walla, Wash. There was no negro preacher in town, and I was often called upon to perform a ceremony between negroes. One afternoon, after I had married a young negro couple, the groom asked me what was the price for the service."

"Oh, well," said I, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you."

"The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot, then slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes to me, said:

"Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for the."

### The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

DEALERS IN LIMITED.

## Hides, Wool, Pelts

Raw Furs,  
Tallow,  
Etc.



Largest Exporters **Senega Root** in Canada.

Highest prices paid, and prompt returns. It will pay you to write or wire us for quotations, when you have anything in our line to offer.

Circulars and information given freely for the asking. Drop us a card at once.

P. O. Box 484.

172 to 174 King St., - - WINNIPEG.

DURABILITY in building and attractiveness in appearance are both secured by using plenty of paint. The famous Stephens' paints are too well known to need any particular mention at this time, but our readers should see to it that their buildings are plentifully supplied with this excellent wood preservative.

A wholesome dissatisfaction with present attainments is always and at all times a condition precedent to advancement and improvement. The man who thinks he is doing about as well as the average of his neighbors and is therewith content, is not the stuff that progressive dairymen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, or other successful men are made of.

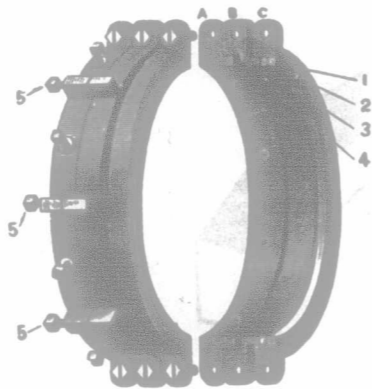
Improvement of cattle has been made by improved care and improved feeding in connection with careful selection and breeding. Take away the improvement in care and feeding, and selection and breeding will avail very little. The whole object of improvement is not to develop a class of cattle that will withstand rough treatment and scanty fare, but to develop animals that will make the greatest possible profit when given the very best treatment and fed in the most skillful and liberal manner, and it is little use for anyone to begin to improve his cattle unless he first realizes thoroughly that he must improve the conditions under which they are kept.

Several years ago, Dr. E. P. Henson delivered a lecture on the subject of "Fools" at the Lakeview Assembly grounds, South Framingham. Bishop Vincent, who was presiding, introduced the speaker, saying: "We are about to listen to a lecture on fools by one of the greatest—(here the Bishop paused, while the audience broke into an uproar of laughter, and then continued)—the greatest lecturers of modern times."

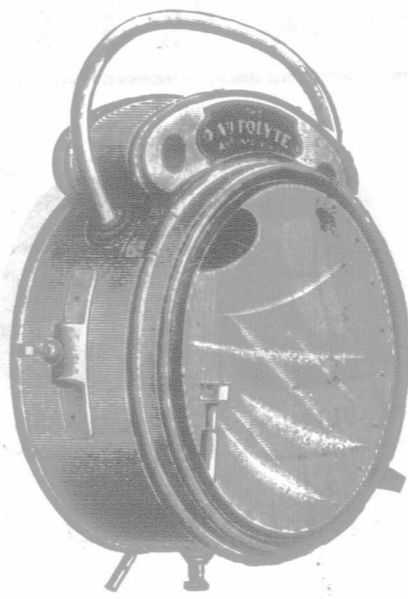
Dr. Henson, nowise nonplussed, rose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not as great a fool as our Bishop Vincent—(here a pause and more laughter from the audience, and then the doctor continued)—would have you believe."

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

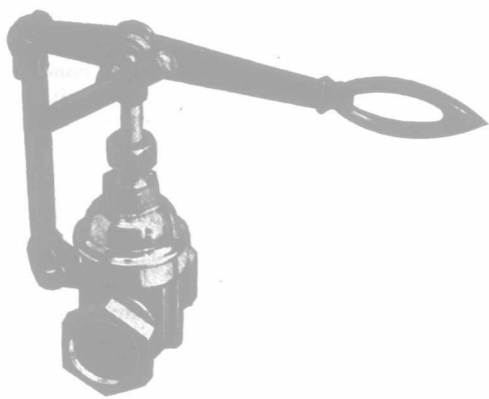
# Threshers' Supply Co.



Steam Joint Clamp.



Acetylene Headlight.



Injector Throttle Valve.



Barrett Lifting Jack.

Our travelers have seen you and where and how you live.

We want you to see us and our stock.

Call and get acquainted. People who know say we have the most complete stock in our line in Canada.

We want you to be among those who know—seeing is believing.



120 LOMBARD STREET,  
**WINNIPEG**

The center man of the whole population of the United States is Henry Marr, a farmer who lives near Columbus, Bartholomew County, Ind. The census bureau has found that the exact center of population at the census of 1900 was on his farm, in latitude 39 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds north, and longitude 85 degrees 48 minutes 54 seconds west. The spot has been marked by a monument.

It is very important to teach the young calf to eat at as early an age as possible, for the calf which eats well suffers much less at weaning time than one which is not accustomed to depend upon itself to any extent. Oats, either whole or ground, or a mixture of oats and oil cake, make an excellent food for the young calf at this time. It should also be encouraged to eat some clover hay and a few roots.

Mr. Thomas Butler, of Jacksonport, Door County, Wis., is the inventor of a new sugar-beet blocker, which, it is claimed, will block and clear out two rows of beets at once without injury to the plants, at the same time cutting out the weeds and "mulching" the ground, leaving it clear. The machine has an underground cut, regulated to operate at the desired depth, and does the work so as to separate the beets to a distance of about nine inches apart. The machine is made to be operated by hand or horse-power.

The most extravagant "economy" for a breeder is to use a poor sire. The adage, "The bull is half the herd," is everlastingly true, and to reduce the standard of the bull is to reduce the value of the herd by the same percentage. Hence, to reduce the investment in a bull twenty-five per cent. might save say \$50 on the bull, but twenty-five per cent. resulting reduction in the value of the herd would mean a reduction or loss amounting probably to hundreds of dollars. Too many breeders are so short-sighted that they can only see the \$50 saved on the purchase of the bull, but cannot see in the succeeding seasons why output fails in value by \$500 or \$1,000 under what it would have been with a first-class, full-blooded sire.—[Holstein Register.

If you have a young cow that gives promise of becoming a large milk producer, milk her at seven o'clock five mornings of the week and at nine on the other two. If you do, you will very shortly make a cow boarder out of a milk producer. In the large dairy it is, of course, more important to milk on time, and where there is a lot of one thing to be done, it is generally easier to adopt a regular system of doing it. It is, nevertheless, attention to the little things that counts in every department of business, and on the average farm where only a few cows are kept they ought to be milked as nearly as possible on time, if they are going to pay a profit at the end of the year.

#### JUDGES AND TIME OF JUDGING AT WINNIPEG.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges at the Winnipeg Industrial: Heavy horses—Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont. Light horses—Mr. Thos. Ferris, Windsor, Ont. Short-horns—Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways—Mr. Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Dairy breeds—Dr. Tolme, Victoria, B. C. Grade cattle—Mr. Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man. Sheep—Mr. John McQueen, Carievale. Swine—Mr. Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont. Stock-judging competition—Mr. W. J. Black, Principal Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Poultry—Mr. S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. Dairy Products—Prof. W. J. Carson, Madison, Wis. Grain—Mr. David Horn, Grain Inspector, and Mr. Samuel Spink, Winnipeg. Grasses and field seeds—Mr. Jas. Murray, Western Superintendent, Canadian Seed-Growers' Association.

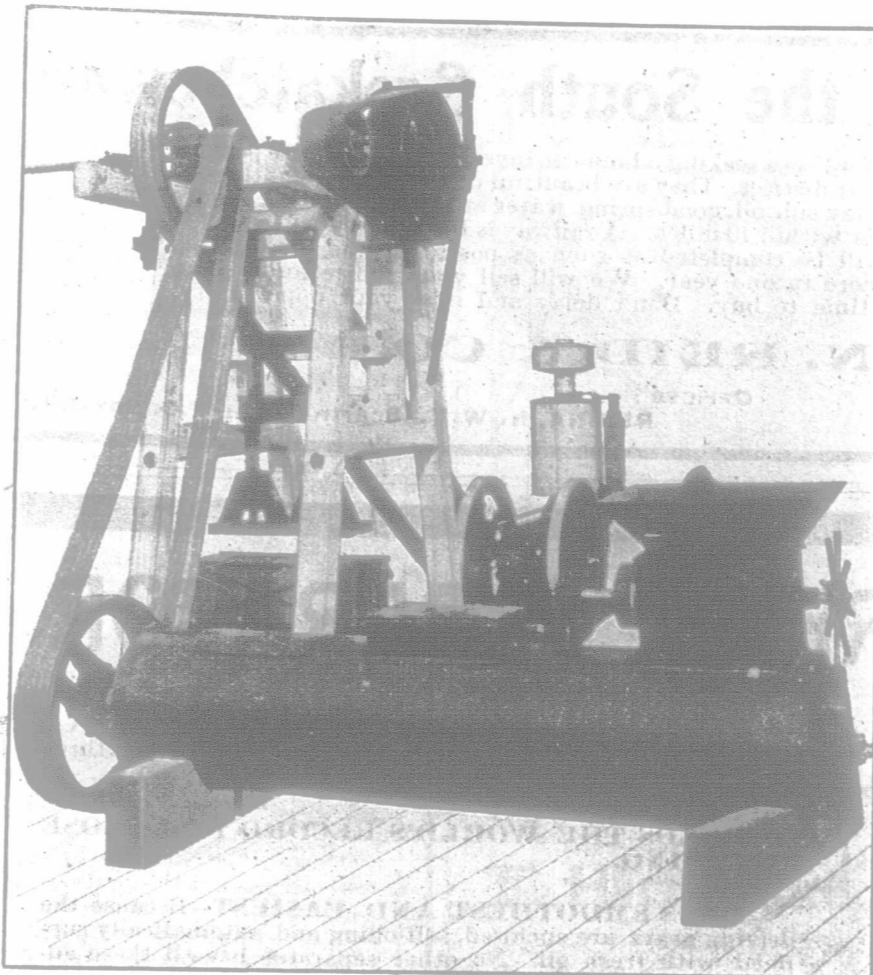
The judging will begin shortly after nine o'clock on Tuesday, July 25th, and continue until all the awards have been made. The stock are required to be all in their stalls on Monday morning, July 24th.

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

# BUY THE BEST

The only  
**Power Block Machine**  
and  
**Automatic Concrete Mixer**  
in existence.

It has proved by actual test that the power tamped block is unquestionably superior to the block made on the small hand machine.



## A Complete Machine For Labor - Saving and Money-Making

Write us for catalogues, and any information will be cheerfully given.

### The Brandon Developing, Manufacturing and Supply Agency, Limited.

Head Office, - Brandon, Man.

#### GOSSIP.

A writer in the Jersey Bulletin gives figures to show that 111 head of Jerseys, the get of Imp. Flying Fox, sold at T. S. Cooper's sales in 1902-3-4-5 at an average of \$402 each, or a total of \$44,325. Flying Fox himself sold at the Cooper sale in 1902 for \$7,500 to Mr. Thos. Lawson, and heads his noted Dreamwold herd at Scituate, Mass.

#### J. A. MITCHELL'S SHORTHORNS.

Last week we drew attention to the horses listed in the catalogue of J. A. Mitchell's Clydesdale, Thoroughbred, Hackney and Shorthorn sale on July 28th, at his farm just north of the city of Winnipeg. This week we give a short review of the Shorthorns. There are fourteen of them offered for sale, headed by the red bull August Archer 169162-44816-. This bull will be five years old next November, and was bred by Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. His sire was Best of Archers, and dam, Imp. Mina Augusta 5th. Best of Archers had a most illustrious career in the showing, while Ceremonious Archer, own brother to August Archer, was champion at the International last fall, and sold for \$5,000. August Archer has never been fitted for show, but carries a good supply of natural flesh when on ordinary feed, and keeps it on when grazing in the field. Kamsack is a yearling bull, by August Archer, and out of Mary Hamilton, a Young Mary cow, by Young Hamilton. The breeding cows in the herd are: Viola 4th of Meadow View, five years old, in calf to August Archer; Dora Deane, four years old, by Young Hamilton; Mary Hamilton, five years old, been served by August Archer; Ethelyn of Anoka, four years old in September, a Young Mary cow, has had two heifer calves, and is sired by Golden Earl. Of the remainder of the herd, four are two-year-old heifers, bred by Mr. Mitchell, and sired by August Archer; two are yearlings by the same bull, and two are this year's calves. The sale will commence at one o'clock, and will be conducted by Major Harris, Winnipeg. The farm is easily reached by taking the Broadway car to the north end of the city, which brings one within five hundred yards of the beautiful farm buildings.

## COME WEST

Take your ticket direct to

### VICTORIA

The City of

### GARDENS

Do not be side-tracked, but keep on until you arrive at **PERFECTION**, and that is the southern portion of

### VANCOUVER ISLAND

There are no floods, and irrigation is unnecessary. All British Columbia is not like Vancouver Island, where the C. P. R. has just acquired over a million acres of land, and is spending one million dollars on a hotel in Victoria.

### BEAUMONT BOGGS

Broker,  
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ESTABLISHED  
1890.

Cut off this coupon and mail it to me if you think of coming to B. C.  
Name.....  
Post Office.....  
Please send me your "Home List" and any other descriptive literature of British Columbia free of all charge.

### Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

#### BRITISH IMPORTS.

British imports from Canada for the month ending June 30th were: Cattle, 15,886, value £27,875; sheep and lambs, 1,880, value £2,088; wheat, 709,400 cwt., value £266,299; wheat, meal and flour, 105,800 cwt., value £50,617; peas, 6,620 cwt., value £2,278; bacon, 154,006 cwt., value £347,912; hams, 36,454 cwt., value £86,372; butter, 18,847 cwt., value £65,540; cheese, 146,820 cwt., value £357,767; horses, 52, value £1,840.

On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the South, a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt, the negro toll-man shut his gate, and brought them to a stand. With indignation, the half-dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to ride free.

"Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, 2 cents; every additional beast, 2 cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all."

"No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the darky, pointing to another clause, as follows: "'Every half-dozen hogs, 4 cents.' An' three times four is twelve," he added. The twelve cents was paid.

One of the strangest farms in the country, if not in the whole world, is situated in Southern California, 205 feet below the level of the sea. The place is known as Salton. It is a salt farm of about 1,000 acres. Here the salt lies, as deposited by nature, from six inches to 16 inches deep. The salt farmers are busy harvesting this crop the year round, and though the harvest has continued for 20 years, during which time more than 40,000 tons of salt have been harvested, only ten of the 1,000 acres have been touched. The salt is first plowed up into furrows; it is then thrown into conical piles by men with harrows, after which it is taken to the reduction works near by and put into marketable condition. The work is done by Mexicans and Chinamen, the intense heat being more than the white man can endure.

## OATS are in GOOD DEMAND

Write for prices and shipping directions.

### THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, GRAIN COMMISSION, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

## The Elbow of the South Saskatchewan

Offers the best inducements for those seeking a home or investment. We have personally inspected our lands in that district. They are beautiful open prairie, slightly rolling, sand-clay loam soil and clay subsoil, good spring water at 20 feet, plentiful supply of ash and other good woods within 10 miles. A railway is being surveyed into this district from Moose Jaw, will be completed as soon as possible. We predict this land will be worth \$15 per acre in one year. We will sell your choice for a short time at \$7.50. Now is the time to buy. Don't delay and miss your opportunity.

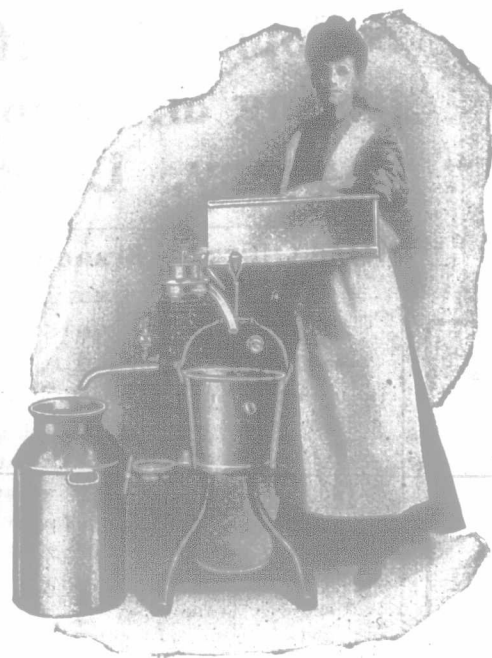
**W. N. REID & CO.**

OFFICES:

BRANDON, MAN, P.O. Box 38.

REGINA, N.-W. T., Scarth Street, P.O. Box 371.

## The U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR



**SKIMS THE MOST CREAM FROM THE MILK**—Because its bowl (where the skimming is done) is really three bowls in one. A feature found in no other separator.

**HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR CLOSE SKIMMING.**

**RUNS SMOOTHEST AND EASIEST**—Because the driving gears are enclosed, self-oiling and automatically supplied with fresh oil. No other separator has all these advantages.

**IS EASIEST AND QUICKEST WASHED**—Because there are only two simple parts inside the bowl, and because the bowl is wide enough to be easily cleaned. Other separators have from 5 to 45 inside parts, or are long and narrow like a gun barrel.

**IS MOST CONVENIENT**—Because the top of the milk supply-tank is about as high as the operator's waist, making it easy to fill. This means labor saved.

**LASTS LONGEST**—Because there are ball bearings at all high speed points. Because it is built only of carefully-selected, high-grade materials. Because the parts are few, simple and easy to get at.

Okotoks, Alta., Can., June 1, 1905.  
I bought one of your No. 7 U. S. Cream Separators last year. After a year's use of it I can safely recommend it to any one buying a separator. I bought it believing it to be the best on the market, and have had no reason to change my mind since. It skims clean, and is easy to turn. I believe it does not pay to make butter without.  
JOHN F. DUNFIELD.

Don't be influenced by general claims. Facts are what you want. We have mentioned a few. Let us send you a free catalogue, which tells them all. It will surely interest you. Better write for it now you think of it. Address:

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**

Be sure to see the 1905 Model U. S. Cream Separators with latest improvements at the Winnipeg Fair, July 20th to 28th.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE

"THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to any other of its kind. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Mcagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

### POULTRY AND 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.

**FOR SALE** One breeding pair of Golden Wyandottes, one pair of Indian Game, one pair of Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above for balance of a year, \$1. S. Ling 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

**THE TINLING POULTRY CO.**  
To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially:

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

### ALBERTA LAND CO.

HEAD OFFICE  
818 CENTRE ST.  
CALGARY, ALTA

OUR LANDS ARE IN THE  
WINTER WHEAT BELT  
OF ALBERTA—WHERE GOOD  
HOMESTEADS ARE STILL AVAILABLE  
PRICES \$5 TO \$12 PER ACRE  
WRITE US  
FOR SAMPLES OF GRAINS  
AND INFORMATION PROMPT REPLY



### \$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO.,  
Box 345. 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

### ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.

Will you please give the address of the Secretary of the American Shorthorn-breeders' Association in next issue of your paper? E. D.

Ans.—John W. Groves, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

#### RAPID CURDLING MILK.

I have a cow I bought some five weeks ago, and I cannot understand how it is that I cannot boil her milk, as it goes to a curd. I bought her for an incalf cow, and I do not think she is, and I should be very much obliged if you could tell me the reason. W. E. T.

Ans.—The probable cause of the milk curdling as soon as it is boiled is the presence of large numbers of acid-forming bacteria in the udder of the cow. Under ordinary circumstances, milk in the udder of a perfectly healthy cow contains a few bacteria, but occasionally the udder becomes invaded with a larger number of organisms, and on this account the milk will sour much more quickly. No method of prevention can be given, but the cow should be very thoroughly milked out, and as quickly as possible. This may get rid of the greater number of acid organisms, but the best prevention would be to dry up the cow and the trouble would not likely recur on her again producing milk.  
F. C. HARRISON.

Ontario Agricultural College.

#### Veterinary.

##### WEAK FEET—ECZEMA.

1. Heavy mare has poor feet. Inside wall of fore feet is thin and brittle, and bars are small.

2. Horse has disease in his tail. The hair falls out in spots, and the parts become covered with white scales.

C. E. H.

Ans.—1. The mare no doubt has congenital weakness of the feet. Use bar shoes, and blister the coronets repeatedly with 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her head loose now, and oil every day. Blister as above every month, for 4 or 5 times. This will encourage the growth of horn, but she will never have strong feet.

2. Rub well once daily with a lotion, composed of 15 grains corrosive sublimate to a pint of water. V.

##### BLINDNESS LAMENESS

A year ago my four-year-old colt had some irritation in his legs, which yielded to treatment with zinc lotion. Now he is quite blind, and his eyes have a bluish look.

2. A year ago another horse showed slight lameness at times, which would disappear when rested. Now he is very lame. The trouble seems to be in the shoulder joint. S. T.

Ans.—1. The blindness has no connection with the disease of the legs a year ago. I think it probable he has amaurosis, and it is very doubtful if a cure can be effected. Give him 2 drams nux vomica three times daily, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily, viz., nitrate of silver, 10 grams; distilled water, 2 ozs.

2. The symptoms indicate navicular disease, and if alteration of structure has taken place he will not thoroughly recover. Give him a long rest, clip the hair off the coronets of the affected foot and blister with 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Apply in the ordinary way so often described in these columns. I think you would be wise to call your veterinarian to examine these two cases, as my diagnosis may not be correct. V.

First Village Dame—Did I bring you back that basket you lent me last week?  
Second Dame (emphatically)—No, indeed; you did not.

First Dame—That's a pity, for I just came round to borrow it again.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- A. D. McDONALD, Napirka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaise Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Herford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale.
T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
GURRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.
J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A.—Importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
G. WASHINGTON, Ninga. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four of the young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets, O. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telephone office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napirka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Keuned, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAN, Hartney, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonsdale, breeder of pure bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
W. S. LISNER, Middle Church (N. W. Winnipeg). Marchmont Hereford Stock Farm. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1048.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TUMOR.

Mare had soft lump on her breast, caused by leaning on the manger. I lanced it several times, but it filled up again, and now is a hard lump as large as two fists.

Ans.—You did not make the opening large enough when you lanced. The lump is now a fibrous tumor. The mare must be cast and secured, and the tumor carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, except an opening at the bottom, and dressed twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. External applications have little effect on tumors of this kind.

LAMENESS-NAVEL ILL.

I have a two-year-old filly which became lame about four days ago on the right hind foot. She was let out in the pasture in the morning with two other horses, and the next morning was a trifle lame. The lameness seems to be in the front of the fetlock joint, as she carries it very stiff. I can see nothing wrong with it.

I have a colt two weeks old that started to swell in the hock joint when it was four days old, and it became lame and worse. I bathed it well with hot water, and rubbed it with liniment twice every day. On the fourth day, after I had bathed it, it burst open just below the hock, on the side of the leg, and discharged a lot of poisonous-looking matter. I kept bathing with hot water, but it cannot rise up itself, and I have to lift it up for it to suck the mare. I notice the other leg has started to swell like it. I cannot get any passage through it, although I have given it 3 doses of castor oil, of 2 tablespoonfuls, at an interval of 24 hours. A. B. C.

Ans.—1. There is a possibility of a coming ringbone in this case. The symptoms are too meager to permit of diagnosis. If possible at all, get a veterinarian to examine.

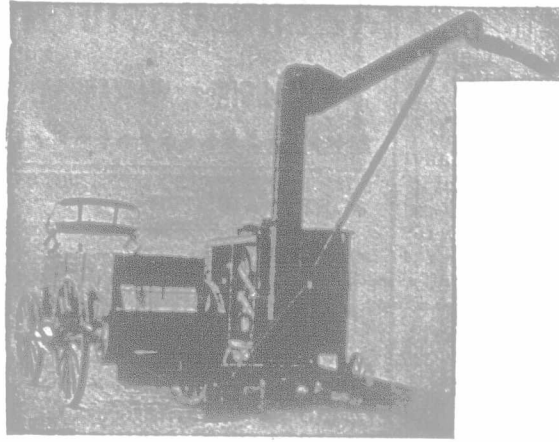
2. The foal is affected with navel ill, and little hope of its recovery may be entertained. Consult articles on this disease appearing in the more recent issues.

A SUSPICIOUS DISCHARGE.

I have five mares running in the pasture, and they all more or less have a cough, and discharge a greenish mucus in small quantities from the nose. The mare I am most concerned about is doing a moderate amount of work. She is not in foal (the others are never in the stable and have foals), and she has had the complaint off and on for six weeks. Three mornings ago her teats and all around them were very much swollen, but went back to the normal condition before noon. She has lost in flesh a little, and is not very bright, but feeds well. Their pasture has been wet for quite a while, and they are frequently feeding where the water lies an inch or two deep. I have given them oil of tar, which has benefited but does not cure them. A. E. G.

Ans.—The discharge and prevalence in so many is rather suspicious. I would advise to report to the Commissioner, R. N. W. M. P., Regina, and have him send veterinarian down, who will be able to advise you what to do, in case things are unfavorable or otherwise. It would not be fair to you or ourselves to prescribe until an examination such as we suggest takes place.

Portable Grain Elevators



By means of one of them you can save their cost in a season in handling your grain, either into granary or for loading cars. We sell them to be operated by either

Horse Power or Gasoline Engine

The Gasoline Outfit can be used for grinding grain, sawing wood, or any other thing a 3 h.-p. can be used for when not using elevator.

Our supply is limited, and if you want one, don't delay, but write for Catalogue at once.

The Harmer Implement Company

127 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

South-west quarter 20-15-1 west, all open prairie, half-mile from Shoal Lake, eight miles from station; first-class mixed farming proposition. Only \$5 per acre. Easy terms, or would change for building material.

FRED. C. HAMILTON, REAL ESTATE. 433 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dairying a Good Business

Our reasons for saying that dairying is a good business is because its returns are in cash. The dairyman never need run up store bills, he feeds the cow to-day, tomorrow she pays him back in milk, and every TWO WEEKS, if he is SHIPPING TO OUR CREAMERY, he can settle his bills in cash without drawing on his bank account, or having to wait till he sells his wheat in the fall. Write us at once for particulars, it will pay you, for we pay the highest prices, and also pay prompter than any other creamery doing business in the Province.

CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY. 367 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg.

KINGSTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low-grade samples Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.**

**WOLF TEETH—NERVOUS COLT.**

1. Do wolf teeth injure colts, and should they be removed?  
2. I have a 3-year-old colt trained to go in double harness. He is nervous and high-strung, champs the bit, frets, prances, etc. I want to break him to go in single harness, and would like to know the best way to do so without spoiling him. H. H.

Ans.—1. Wolf teeth seldom do any harm, but they are supernumerary, and it is well to extract them. In rare cases they interfere with mastication by irritating the tongue or cheeks.

2. This colt must be very carefully handled by a man with great patience and skill in such matters. I would recommend driving him with the harness on, but not hitched until he becomes used to going alone and will obey the words of command, as whoa, get up, back, steady, etc.; when he goes well this way, hitch him to a two-wheeled cart and drive him a few miles every day. He must be handled with extreme kindness, as slight abuse, or even loud talking, will excite and rattle him; while if kindly treated, he will get over his nervousness in time. V.

**MAMMITIS—GAPE.**

I have a cow that took sick; three parts of her udder swelled very hard, and nothing but thin blood came out of it; she has not ruminated since; is not bloated; eats a mouthful once in a while, and drinks moderately well. Always gave her oatmeal gruel and linseed-meal tea. Gave her oil and salts and used belladonna liniment on the udder, but she does not seem to get any better. Three of the nipples are turned black. Her forward seems natural, but cannot manage her hind quarters so as to get up; she, somehow, creeps about.

2. Some of our hens have difficulty in breathing, opening their mouths every time, and at the same time kind of crowing. I examined one, and there are patches of white matter adhered to the roof of the mouth and around the base of the tongue and throat. N. Y. Yellow Grass.

Ans.—1. Your cow is suffering from mammitis (inflammation of the udder), and apparently of a very severe type. The teats having turned black indicate very plainly that the parts have become gangrenous and will slough off. There may be a large quantity of pus in the udder which, by incision or puncture, should be allowed to escape, and the cavities syringed out twice daily with a creolin solution—one part creolin to fifty parts water. The symptoms indicate great constitutional disturbance, and it is quite probable the animal will succumb to blood poison. The internal treatment should be the administration of one ounce hyposulphite of soda and one dram nux vomica dissolved in one quart of good beer, morning and evening. It is a case which should have the personal attendance of a good veterinarian.

2. Your chickens' ailment is commonly known by the name of gapes. It is caused by a parasite called *Sclerostoma syngamus*, a very minute, peculiarly-formed worm, supposed to be produced from a small, tick-like parasite lodged on the heads of chickens. To kill these parasites, smear the heads of the fowls with the following: Sulphur, one ounce; creolin, two ounces; vaseline, two ounces; mix well. Treatment for gapes: Take a small quill feather, strip it to within half an inch of the end; dip it in spirits of turpentine, and insert it into the opening of the windpipe at the base of the tongue, turn it around once or twice and withdraw it; repeat next day, if necessary; give the fowls dry shelter, good, soft food to which is added a little black pepper and good clean water or skim milk to drink.

**Hereford Prizes at Winnipeg.**

The management of Winnipeg Exhibition have found it necessary to cancel the classification and list of awards published in their prize-list, and have issued a supplementary sheet, giving the corrected classification with the value of the prizes. As it now stands, the Herefords have the same classification and equal money prizes as the Aberdeen-Angus, except that with the Herefords there is a class for three animals any age the get of one bull, the prizes being \$5 and \$3.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**DRYSDALE'S MONUMENTS** are known throughout the length and breadth of the country. For attractiveness and originality of design, these stones are unexcelled by anything in their class, and anyone who has the sad duty to perform of erecting a last monument for his departed friends, cannot do better than to study the offer of this company in this issue.

**THE HUM OF THE THRESHER** will now soon be heard all over the Plain, and anyone who contemplates buying cannot do better than to look into the offer made by the Brandon Machine Works for their great auction sale to be held the last day of the Brandon Exhibition. Made-over machines and engines are included in the lot, and some excellent bargains should be picked up at this novel sale.

**CROP PROSPECTS** indicate that this year there will be more threshers than ever used, and the experience of other years teaches that the earlier the threshing is done the better it is for all concerned. Many new threshers will have to be purchased to handle this year's crop, and to those contemplating buying a machine, we would call attention to the offer of the Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co. made upon another page of this issue.

**LAND SEEKERS** who are anxious to locate in some of the best wheat-growing districts of the West should notice the offers made by W. N. Reid, of Brandon and Regina. Mr. Reid has been many years located in the West, and is perfectly familiar with the conditions existing in every district. His wide experience eminently fits him to advise newcomers, and in his large assortment of lands the most fastidious purchaser should find a suitable location.

**THE NATIONAL** is one of the newer cream separators on the market, but since its introduction it has certainly gained in the estimation of all its users. It is a Canadian-made machine and combines the most thorough workmanship with the highest quality of material, consequently its durability is assured, and efficiency is beyond all question. The best can never be obtained from a herd of cows without the use of a separator, and the National possesses some of the most rational claims for patronage.

**A NEW DEPARTMENTAL STORE** is now added to the long list of business houses located in Winnipeg, by the opening of the T. Eaton Company's handsome new premises on Portage Avenue. Visitors to the Fair cannot spend an hour more enjoyably and profitably than in looking over the display of goods on the five floors of this modern emporium. Everything that is required about a house or workshop can be had within its four walls, either by shopping or by mail. Many have tested the quality of the goods offered by the T. Eaton Co. and have found it to their advantage to deal with them when their headquarters were in Toronto, but now that goods can be bought direct from Winnipeg, an immense advantage accrues to the purchasing public of the West.

**PEACE AFTER THE BATTLE.**

The wife of a well-known Western Senator is a Southern woman who was married to the Senator late in life. While still a young girl she left her native State and came north to live; but from time to time she would revisit her old home.

On one of these occasions shortly before her marriage she happened to meet the old colored "mammy" who had been her nurse, and who was vastly surprised to find that "Miss Mary" still was unwedded.

"Lan, Miss Ma'y!" she exclaimed, "an't yo' married yit?"

"No, not yet, aunt Sally," was the answer.

"My, my! Who'd a-thought it? An' yo'!" she mused, determined to soften this disgrace, "afiah all dey does say dat of maids has de happiest life; dat is, afiah dey quits strugglin'."—The Tribune, New York.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr.  
G. D. KERB, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

**Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.**

**The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.**

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERB, Treasurer.

**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.**

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

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

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

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

**DONALD MORRISON & CO.**

GRAIN COMMISSION

Licensed and Bonded. WINNIPEG 416 Grain Exchange.

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible price 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.

Correspondence solicited. Reference: Bank of Hamilton Exchange Branch.

**Imperial Bank of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$3,000,000  
RESERVE.....3,000,000

**BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:**

Arrowhead, B. C.	Golden, B. C.	Strathcona, Alta.
Balgonia, Assa.	Nelson, B. C.	Trout Lake, B. C.
Brandon, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Vancouver, B. C.
Broadview, Assa.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Victoria, B. C.
Calgary, Alta.	Revelstoke, B. C.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Cranbrook, B. C.	Regina, Assa.	Winnipeg, Man.
Edmonton, Alta.	Rosthern, Sask.	

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed.  
Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Bank Limited, 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money can be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.  
Agents in United States: New York—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Manhattan Co.; Chicago—First National Bank; Minneapolis—First National Bank.  
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States, and Europe.  
MUNICIPAL and other DEBENTURES purchased.

Winnipeg Branch N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

**Salesmen Wanted**

for

**Canada's Greatest Nurseries**

We offer the largest list of hardy tested varieties of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Stock, Shrubs and Quick-growing Trees for windbreaks. All recommended and successfully grown by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Write now for terms, and send 25c. for our Handy Aluminum Pocket Microscope; just the thing to use in examining grains and seeds, plants and trees.



Liberal Terms. Pay Weekly. Exclusive Territory.

Specially designed outfit for Western men.

**Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario.**

Fonthill Nurseries.  
Over 800 acres.

In answering any advertisement, please mention the No. of this paper.

# What the Daily Columbian, New Westminster, B.C., says of our Pamphlet:

ESTABLISHED 1901

GOOD MARKETS

We offer the best earthly investments in

### Farm Lands Chicken Ranches Fruit Farms Small Holdings and Dairy Farms

IN THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, B. C.,

### "The Garden of the West."

Also residential and business properties in the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver. Likewise can put you next some good business chances where you can make money in the above-mentioned cities. Great inducements to buyers.



Typical B. C. Farm Scene.

MILD CLIMATE

INCORPORATED 1905

## F. J. HART & CO., Limited, New Westminster and Vancouver, B. C.

# Chilliwack Valley

### British Columbia

The best spot on this green earth for comfortable homes.

The productiveness of the soil cannot be excelled.

Farms for Dairying, Stock-raising, Fruit-growing and General Farming.

No necessity to pay exorbitant prices for timbered lands.

You can get equally as good land in Chilliwack, already cleared, in 5, 10, 50, and up to 320 acre blocks, at from \$20 up to \$250 per acre, according to location and condition.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FOR THE ASKING.

## S. A. CAWLEY, Estate Agent, Box 294, Chilliwack, B. C.

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

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905

### NEW WESTMINSTER

Special bargains offered in footwear during this week at W. E. Sinclear's big clearance sale.

Did you get an invitation to the Eagle's Social and Dance on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst. Remember nothing goes back on our shelves. Every shoe will be cleared from our bargain tables regardless of first cost. So come with the crowd. W. E. Sinclear, the leading shoe store.

For Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, etc., phone 184A, Tidy's.

Wanted—Second-hand sacks, Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Front St.

If you haven't bought your supply of footwear yet, stop before W. E. Sinclear's sale closes.

### SAD NEWS AT RUSKIN

Ruskin, Feb. 20.—It is much quieter here now since the mill stopped running on account of the fire which occurred on the 10th inst. The sawyers are scattered, which is a pity, as they were a fine lot of men and perhaps their like we may not see again. The mill men whose homes are in the neighborhood, are now seen going off in the morning with gun and game bag, reminding one of the English country gentleman. The industrious Chinese packers are now turning their thoughts to gardening and will cultivate the soil until the mill starts again. The Japs, not wanting to clear away the fire ruins, have already other jobs in view. The white watchmen and firemen are still at work and land is being cleared and surveyed, and plans are now drawn for the erection of a new dry kiln and shipping shed.

But there is sad news to relate, perhaps worse than fire or any other disaster. The big white house on the island within sight of the Ruskin post office will know its mistress no more. She who made the solitary places glad, not only by her personal attractions, but to use her husband's own words in a recent letter from San Francisco, "her many lovable qualities," died in far off China on the 10th of last month. It will be remembered that Mr. Paul Riecher and his young wife stayed a day and night at Ruskin towards the end of last November. They were on their way from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, where Mr. Riecher was going to follow his profession of civil engineer. They called here to see their island home, left in charge of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. King, and were so pleased to find everything in such nick order. They were in high spirits then, hoping to return in a year or two and make their permanent home here. But events have occurred that make this impossible. A week after they landed in China Mr. Riecher took the smallpox, but having been vaccinated, he recovered, but his wife, who was also vaccinated, died of the disease.

### TELLS OF ADVANTAGES IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

Illustrated Pamphlet for Intending Settlers.

Hart & Co. Issue Beautiful Booklet Teeming With Attractive Facts

Messrs. F. J. Hart & Co. the enterprising real estate agents of this city, have just published for the benefit of intending settlers, a 62-page edition of a very neat and instructive 64-page illustrated pamphlet, containing valuable information on the farming capabilities and climate of the fertile Lower Fraser Valley, and the City of New Westminster, gathered from a real estate experience of thirteen years, which will be mailed to intending settlers, free, on request.

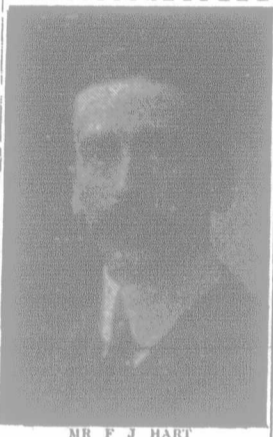
After a general description of the physical features, soil and climate of the valley, a selected list of farms for sale in each municipality is given, as well as a number of desirable properties in the city of New Westminster, which place is pointed out to prospective settlers as their starting point. Market prices for farm produce, fruit, etc., furnished by the City Market Clerk, are given, also the size of crop that can be produced in the area. Following there is a short and comprehensive description of the city of New Westminster setting forth its advantages from a residential standpoint.

The pamphlet contains twenty-eight cuts, among which are the following: Interior and exterior views of the firm's office, haying scene, farm scene, city of New Westminster, city market, Chilliwack stock farm, strawberry picking in Burnaby, B. C., strawberry patch, harvesting scene, provincial exhibition buildings, New Westminster's million-dollar bridge, dairy farm scene, B. C. herd of prize Jerseys, warehouse of T. J. Trapp & Co., interior of The People's Grocery, some of New Westminster's beautiful homes, and a panoramic view of New Westminster's fresh water harbor, taking in a stretch of about three miles and showing several steamers in front of the city in

cluding the Dominion government's cruiser "Hector" passing through the draw of the bridge.

A very useful map of the Lower Fraser Valley is also included. This will fill a long felt want, as intending settlers are continually making requests for maps of the district, in order to understand the relative positions of farm lands for sale.

The following advertisers have availed themselves of this opportunity to reach intending settlers (and the fact that they have done so is a sufficient guarantee of the bona fides of the publication): The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the B. C. Electric Railway Co., the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd., J. E. Phillips, the clothier, the Western Steamboat Co., Ltd., Brunette Saw Mill Co., Ltd., The People's Grocery, (C. A. Welsh, proprietor), T. H. Smith, the dry-



MR. F. J. HART

goods merchant, T. J. Trapp & Co., hardware and farm implements, W. E. Pales, headquarters for furniture and house fittings, Westminster Fruit Packing Co., Ltd., and the Columbian Co., Ltd., also a two-page advertisement of the Corporation of the City of New Westminster.

The pamphlet is the second issued by F. J. Hart & Co. It is neatly printed on good paper, so that the cuts show to advantage, and taken altogether it is very comprehensive and creditable, and should bring good results to the firm issuing it, as well as to New Westminster city and district.



Write at once for our handsome 62-page Illustrated Pamphlet of Farm and Fruit Lands in the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C.

Don't fail To call on Us when You visit the Dominion Exhibition.

**Prize List Neepawa Fair.**  
HORSES.

Clydesdale stallion, three years or over—H. Stewart, Colium Bros., H. C. Marcellus (Arden). Stallion, foaled 1903—S. Benson. Filly, foaled 1902—S. Benson. Filly, foaled 1903—S. Benson. Filly, foaled 1904—S. Benson. Foal of 1905—R. Elliott. Brood mare with foal—R. Elliott. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under, owned by exhibitor—S. Benson. Mare, any age—S. Benson.

Shire stallion, three years or over—W. Card. Stallion, and three of his get—W. Card.

Heavy draft team in harness—S. Benson, N. Connell, T. J. Munro. Filly or gelding of 1903—S. Benson, first and second. Foal of 1905—S. Harris, J. H. Irwin. Brood mare and foal—S. Harris.

Agricultural team in harness—J. W. Gibson, W. J. Edwards, Jas. Hume-ston. Filly or gelding of 1902—W. Connell, Hugh Stewart. Filly or gelding of 1903—J. H. Irwin, J. J. Stewart (Gladstone). Filly or gelding of 1904—W. Kellington, Jno. Miller. Foal of 1905—Jno. Bare, Jno. Roberts, R. C. Chisholm. Brood mare and foal—J. H. Irwin.

General-purpose team in harness—Geo. McLaughlin, Jos. Hall, S. Benson. Filly or gelding of 1903—S. Benson, W. McIntyre, Jr. Filly or gelding of 1904—Jas. Montgomery, Peter McGhie (Arden). Foal of 1905—W. A. Scott, P. McGhie. Brood mare and foal—W. A. Scott, P. McGhie. Mare and two of her progeny—W. McIntyre.

Coach stallion—H. Stewart. Stallion, foaled 1904—W. McIntyre, Jr. Filly of 1902—H. Stewart, R. G. Dunsmore. Filly of 1903—S. Benson, H. Stewart. Filly of 1904—R. A. Mitchell, H. Stewart. Team in harness—Chas. Ianson, H. Stewart. Stallion and three of his get—H. Stewart.

Thoroughbred stallion, foaled in 1904—A. McConaghy.

Standard-bred stallion, three years or over—A. McConaghy, S. H. McKenzie. Stallion of 1902—S. H. McKenzie. Stallion of 1903—S. H. McKenzie. Stallion of 1904—A. R. Fanning (Newdale). Filly or gelding of 1902—A. McConaghy, first and second. Filly or gelding of 1903—A. McConaghy, first and second. Foal of 1905—A. R. Fanning. Brood mare and foal—A. R. Fanning. Mare and two of her progeny—A. R. Fanning.

Hackney stallion, four years or over—S. McLean. Stallion, and three of his get—S. McLean.

Roadster, filly or gelding of 1904—S. H. McKenzie, S. Benson. Filly or gelding of 1903—H. Stewart. Foal of 1905—O. E. Reilly. Brood mare and foal—O. E. Reilly. Pair of roadsters, in harness—Neil Campbell (Minnedosa), W. A. Scott, T. H. Newell. Single roadster, in harness—W. Willoughby, A. E. Kellington, J. J. McFadden.

Saddle horse (mare or gelding)—S. Benson, Jas. Montgomery.

Shetland pony mare—Benson Hamilton, S. Taylor. Filly, two years—H. Currie. Filly, one year old—B. Hamilton. Colt—S. Taylor.

CATTLE.

Shorthorn bull, three years and over—1. Scottish Canadian, Geo. Little; 2. Jas. Stamford Watt, S. Benson; 3. Lavender Knight, Geo. Little. Bull, two years and under three—Neepawa Chief, A. W. Caswell. Bull, one year and under two—Wm. Kellington, A. W. Caswell. Bull, six months and under one year—S. Benson, first and second; Geo. Little, third. Bull calf of calendar year—S. Benson, A. W. Caswell. Cow, three years and over—S. Benson, first and second; Geo. Little, third. Heifer, two years old—Geo. Little, Wm. Grayson. Heifer, one year—S. Benson, 1, 2 and 3. Heifer calf, six months and under one year—Geo. Little, W. Parsons, A. W. Caswell. Heifer calf of calendar year—S. Benson, A. W. Caswell. One bull and three females, all under two years—S. Benson, Geo. Little. Young herd, one bull and three females, all under two years—S. Benson, Geo. Little. Two females, to be bred as follows—Geo. Little, S. Benson. Cow, one year of her progeny, owned by exhibitor—S. Benson. Championship bull, any breed, one year old—Geo. Little.

Fat cattle, any breed, over 3 years and under 6—Geo. Hamilton, 1905, 2

**THOUSANDS OF  
"PEASE"  
ECONOMY FURNACES**

Are being, and have been, installed in the finest homes and public buildings in Canada and United States during the past 25 years.

Comparison with other makes will convince you of its superior construction. A talk with a friend who has used one for a number of years will decide you in favor of Pease Economy Furnace.

SEND TO DAY FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

**PEASE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT.**  
**PEASE-WALDON COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

years old—S. Benson, R. Lee. Cow, 3 years or over—Geo. Hamilton. Grade cattle, beef breed—Cow, 3 years or over—S. Benson, first and second. Herd of four females—S. Benson.

SWINE.

Berkshire boar, one year and over—J. A. McGill, Neepawa. Boar, over 6 months—J. A. McGill. Boar, under 6 months—J. A. McGill. Breeding sow, 1 year and over—J. A. McGill, first and second. Sow, over 6 months—J. A. McGill. Sow, under 6 months—J. A. McGill, first and second. Sow and litter—J. A. McGill. Improved Yorkshire boar, one year and over—S. Benson, 1; Geo. Dunn, Neepawa, 2. Boar over 6 months—J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, 1st; S. Benson, Neepawa, 2nd. Breeding sow, 1 year—J. J. Stewart 1st, S. Benson 2nd. Sow over 6 months—S. Benson, J. J. Stewart. Sow under 6 months—S. Benson, J. J. Stewart. Sow and litter—J. J. Stewart, S. Benson. Tamworth boar, one year and over—A. W. Caswell. Boar over 6 months—A. W. Caswell. Sow, 1 year and over—A. W. Caswell. Sow under 1 year and over 6 months—A. W. Caswell, 1st and 2nd. Sow and litter—A. W. Caswell. Pen of bacon hogs, three pure-bred or grade hogs most suitable for bacon trade—R. C. Chisholm, S. Benson. Champion male, any age, of any breed of bacon swine, registered—Diploma by Sheep and Swine-breeders' Association, was won by A. W. Caswell.

POULTRY.

Pair Barred Rocks—H. Hodgkinson, 1st and 2nd. Barred Rock cockerel and pullet—H. Hodgkinson 1st and 2nd. Pair White Wyandottes—Rev. F. W. Goodeve, 1st and 2nd. Cockerel and pullet—Rev. F. W. Goodeve, 1st and 2nd. Pair Light Brahmas—Geo. Hamilton, 1st and 2nd. Pair Dark Brahmas—A. W. Caswell. Pair Buff Orpingtons—R. A. Mitchell. Pair Brown Leghorns—R. A. Mitchell. Pair Pekin ducks—R. A. Mitchell. Pair Emden geese—W. Miller. Pair geese, any variety—A. W. Caswell. Pair goslings—H. W. Matthews, 1 and 2. Pair Bronze turkeys—Mrs. C. Orr, E. F. Hamilton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Tub of butter, 40 lbs.—Mrs. W. F. Sirett, Mrs. W. Dodge, Mrs. W. Montgomery; keg of butter, not less than 20 lbs., Mrs. Jno. Brydon, Mrs. W. F. Sirett, Mrs. H. F. Warde; butter, 10-lb. roll—Mrs. Jno. Brydon; butter, 5 lbs.—Mrs. Jno. Brydon, Mrs. Alf. Blackwell, Mrs. F. Warne; granulated butter, not less than two lbs.—Mrs. W. F. Sirett.

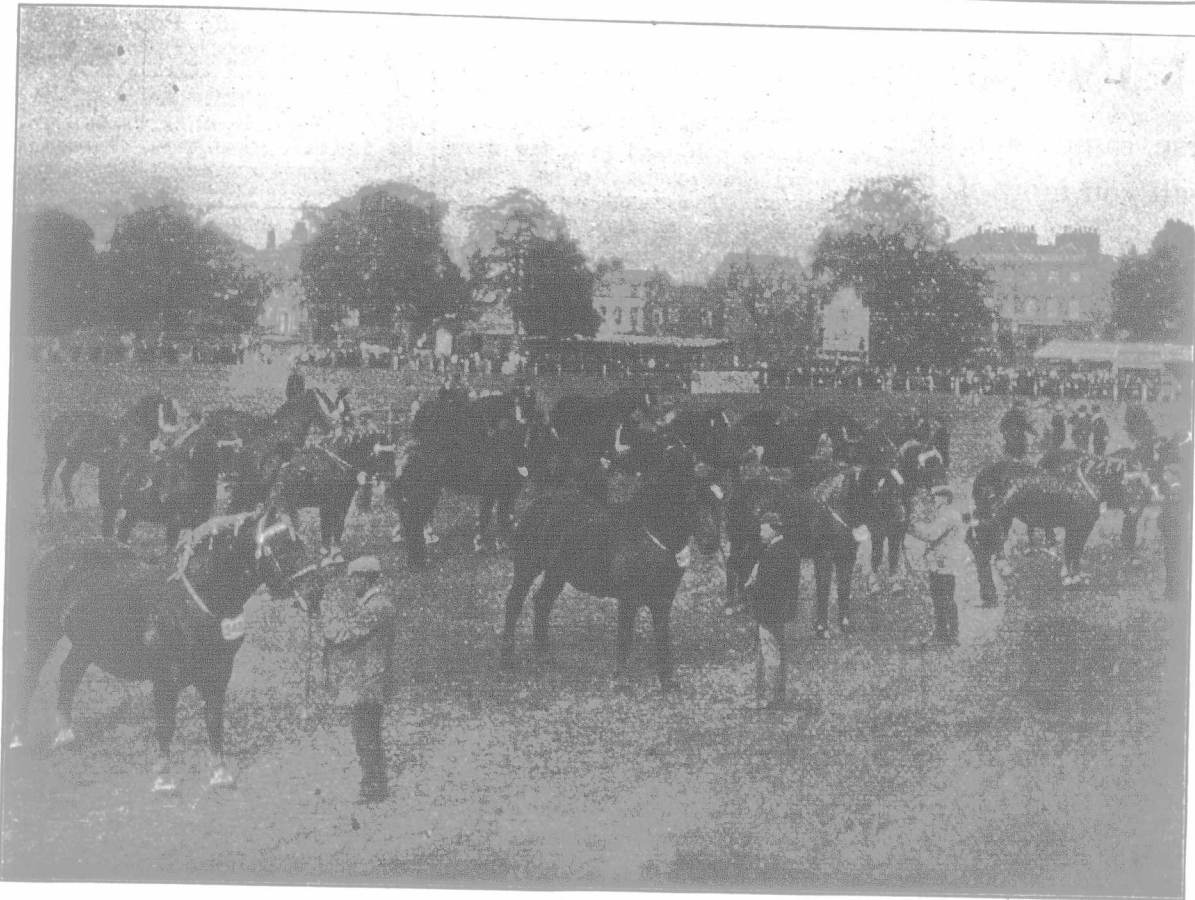
THE NEW CROP will soon be harvested now, and many people will be looking for an opportunity to invest in new lands in the best agricultural districts on the prairie. This is laudable enterprise on the part of farmers, and the announcement of the Wm. Pearson Land Co., on another page, will assist in deciding to which district one should go to look for new wheat lands.

THE HUDSON BAY CO. are so well known to all dealers in the great Northwest that it is scarcely necessary to call attention here to the facilities this company has for supplying trade. Everything that can be bought in the largest departmental stores is offered by the Hudson's Bay Company, and every effort is made to give special attention to orders sent in by mail. It is well worth while to peruse their catalogue before buying, and to remember that one of the first objects of this company is to supply a superior class of goods, believing that their customers first demand quality in their purchases rather than extremely low prices, which are too often an indication of lack of quality. The announcement of this company on another page should be of material assistance to anyone who has shopping to do and to all visitors to our annual exhibition.

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



# The Only Firm in North America



from whom you can purchase at any time  
a strictly first-class

**Clydesdale  
Suffolk  
Percheron or  
Hackney**

Stallion with a guarantee as "good as gold."  
25 years in the business with a record  
unstained and unequalled.

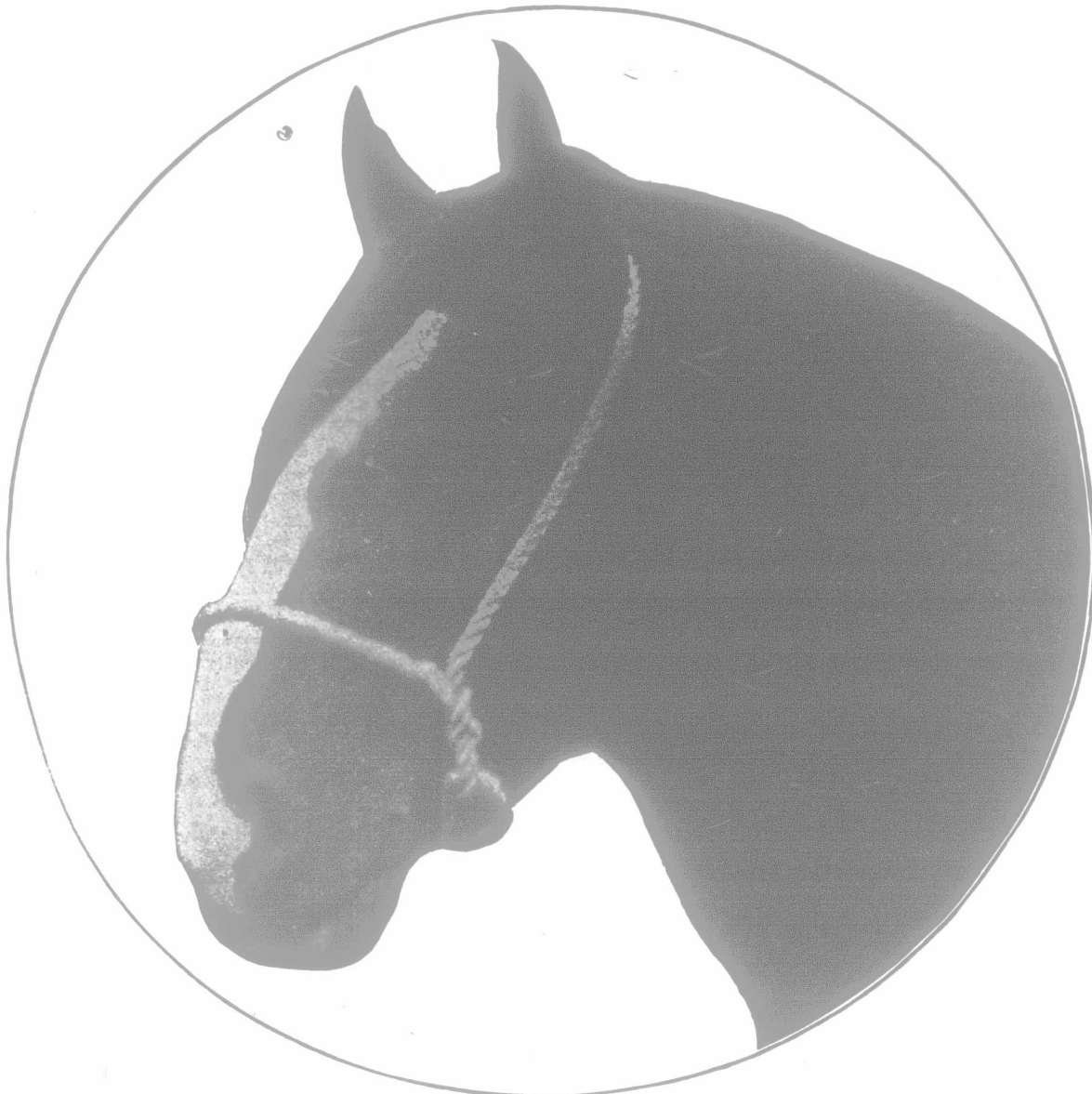
71 direct importations from Great Brit-  
ain, containing 1,300 STALLIONS, made  
by us since 1881.

We do not depend on buying one or two  
show horses annually in order to sell other  
inferior animals. Our horses are all **SHOW  
HORSES.**

See our Exhibit at Winnipeg and Bran-  
don Fairs, and make yourself known to us.

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON.** JAMES SMITH,  
Manager

## HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS



**Clydesdales, Percherons and  
Hackneys.**

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best,"  
as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our  
record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN.  
Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do  
well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

### Noted Prizewinners Sold:

**CAIRNHILL**

The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for  
1903.

**PLEASANT PRINCE**

1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition,  
Winnipeg, 1904.

1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages,  
Brandon Fair, 1904.

**ST. CHRISTOPHER**

1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon  
Fair, 1901.

**PILGRIM**

1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

**BURNBRAE**

1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweep-  
stakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

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

## You Can't Cut Out a Bog Spavin or Thoroughpin

BUT

# ABSORBINE

Will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 5-B free. **ABSORBINE JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain.

GENUINE MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.

## AUCTION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

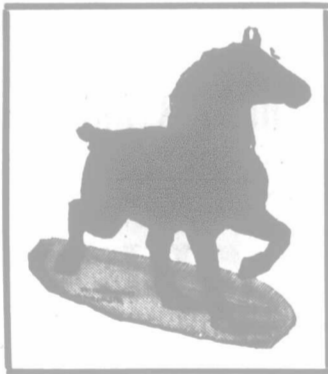
The undersigned will sell by public auction at ANNABLE'S STABLE, Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1905.

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

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

## America's Leading Horse Importers



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

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

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

2 years and under 3—1st, 3rd.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

TAMARACK PILING

Write for Prices of

## Cedar Posts

in car lots.

JNO. M. CHISHOLM,

Office: Tribune Building, WINNIPEG. P.O. Drawer 1230.

(Mention this Paper.)

## MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ENLARGED HOCK.

Mare has enlargement as the result of a kick on hind leg above fetlock. It is quite hard. H. J. G.

Ans.—Rub a little of the following liniment well into the enlargement once daily, viz.: Iodine crystals, resublimed, 4 drams; iodide of potash, 4 drams; glycerine, 4 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces. V.

#### INGUINAL HERNIA.

I castrated a colt, and in a few days a soft lump that appears to be a rupture appeared. The wounds have healed, but the soft tumor remains. C. H. B.

Ans.—It is probable this is a rupture, and if it does not disappear spontaneously, it will be necessary to get your veterinarian to operate. The usual operation in such cases is the application of a clam, which can be successfully done only by a veterinarian. Leave him alone until fall, and then, if the tumor is still present, get your veterinarian to examine him, and, if necessary, operate. V.

#### COWS DIE SUDDENLY.

I have had two cows die without apparent cause. They both gave a full flow of milk until the day before death, when they gave only one pound. Is it poison or sunstroke, and would stagnant water affect them? G. T. T.

Ans.—It is not possible for me to give an intelligent idea of the cause of death without definite ante-mortem and, if possible, post-mortem symptoms. All acute diseases reduce milk secretion, and there are many diseases, such as those caused by the different poisons, anthrax, indigestion, bloating, etc., which often cause death in the course of a day. Stagnant water might cause fatal illness. It is quite unsafe to allow cattle to drink such. V.

#### CARE OF YEARLING COLT.

1. What grain ration would you advise for a yearling draft stallion; mention quantities of each, and whether whole or rolled oats is preferred?

2. Would the colt take sufficient exercise in a yard 30 feet square. W. W. Co.

Ans.—1. I prefer rolled oats, and would advise one gallon three times daily, and a feed of one and a half gallons of bran made moist with warm water twice weekly in addition to the oats. When grass can be got give him all he will eat. At other seasons, give good hay and a carrot or two daily, or turnips may be given instead.

2. No; he should be turned out in a large paddock for a few hours each day, or given daily exercise on the halter. V.

#### GOSSIP.

An article in Freeman's Journal, London, England, on the production of bacon says that the secret of Canadian success with bacon in the markets of the United Kingdom can clearly be traced to the way the Government works hand in hand with the producer and guides him in every detail. This means a frequently-revised pamphlet of technical instruction complete from farrowing to marketing.

DINGWALL CLOCKS are to be found in the halls of almost every public building of the West, and in many homes they have had long years of trial, and have invariably given the very best satisfaction. Fair visitors are particularly requested to examine the offers of this company while in the city, or to write them for anything that an up-to-date jewellery store may carry.

LIFE INSURANCE is but one of the many forms of investment offered to the public, but it is one of the first that any man should consider. In our modern methods of business, values of all kinds may fluctuate, and a man may see an apparently good investment fade away before his eyes, but his insurance in a good company like the Lancashire Life Insurance Company is an absolute certainty that money invested will be returned at a good profit. The opportunity to insure one's life should be availed of by every young man, and the above company is offering some of the most advantageous policies to be found among insurance companies.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.  
Fleming's  
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure  
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists.  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

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

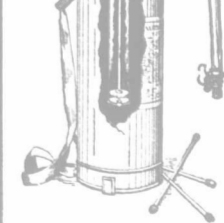
Supposing the loss is only partial, or say one-half or one-fifth of the crop, the farmer is paid a proportion of the loss, as it stands, to the amount insured. Thus for one-fifth or a five-bushel loss on a wheat crop going twenty-five bushels an acre, the farmer is paid one dollar, because one dollar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

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

## FREE!

Information as to preparation of spraying materials, time to spray, etc. The wonderful

### AUTO-SPRAY



used for painting, as a fire extinguisher, applying whitewash, disinfectants, etc., to buildings or animals. Costs a trifle. Should be in every house. Sells at sight. Agents wanted. Manitoba and Territories. Write postal to

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.  
St. Charles, Manitoba.

Advertise in the Advocate

# LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

A SECTION IS A FORTUNE

Railway track laid to Strassburg.

LAND \$9.10 PER ACRE.

EASY TERMS.



The Richest District in the Whole Northwest.

Steamboats in operation on the Lakes.

LAND \$9.10 PER ACRE.

EASY TERMS.

WM. PEARSON & CO., Winnipeg.

FREE MAPS AND BOOKS.

## Kreso Dip

FOR ALL

Live Stock, Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Horses, Etc.

Prevents and Cures Parasites and Skin Diseases.

Kreso Dip is a powerful germicide and disinfectant, and unfailing tick destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other parasitic diseases; kills dog-fleas and poultry-lice; prevents disease and keeps away flies. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is always reliable.

Non-carbolic, Non-irritating, Non-poisonous.

Easily prepared—just mix it with water; 1 gallon Kreso Dip makes 100 gallons ready for use.

Kreso Dip is obtainable through druggists in any quantities desired. Write for illustrated booklet. It is free.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

## Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

A new importation, just out of quarantine, are on the way west, and will reach home about May 1st.

### SHORTHORNS

A select number are included, mostly heifers.

### GALLOWAYS

There are 3 bulls, all yearlings and toppers; one of them won 1st at Newton Stewart Show in a large class.

Anyone in want of Shorthorns or Galloways, don't forget to write or call before buying.

JOHN GRAHAM, - - - CARBERRY, MAN.

## BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

### FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, O. P. R., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C. N. R.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

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

### Glenboro Fair.

On the 4th of July, the South Cypress Agricultural Society held a most successful fair and tournament of sports at Glenboro, Man. The programme of clean, amateur sport seemed to be all the attraction required to draw a crowd, but probably detracted more from the agricultural side of the fair than would an array of fake sideshows. However, the fair passed off quite successfully. The prize list is given below:

Heavy draft stallions.—Stallion, 3 years and up—1, Joseph Barker; 2, Glenboro Shire Horse Syndicate. Best registered stallion and three of his get—Diploma, Glenboro Shire Horse Syndicate.

Agricultural horses.—Brood mare, weight 1,300 and up—1, Wm. McKenzie; 2, Steven Christie. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1, John Mayhew; 2, T. E. M. Banting. Best filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 and 2, T. Hamilton. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, Geo. Mooney. Colt of 1905—1, Steven Christie; 2, Jos. Barker. Team of geldings or mares, 2,700 lbs. and up—1, John Ross; 2, Wesley Down. Best mare and three of her colts—1, William McKenzie.

General-purpose horses.—Brood mare from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.—1, John Martin; 2, Wesley Down. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, Alex. Steel; 2, Wesley Down. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, John Martin. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, Geo. Mooney; 2, J. Martin. Colt of 1905—1, Wesley Down; 2, I. Cobbe. Pair geldings or mares, weight under 2,700 lbs.—1, Geo. Mooney; 2, Sam Clarke. Special, best walking team—1, S. Wallis; 2, Sam Clarke.

Road horses.—Stallion, any age—1, I. Budd. Brood mare—1, Geo. Mooney; 2, Rev. R. Patterson. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, F. Dagg; 2, A. Kinder. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, H. G. Johnson; 2, A. B. Naismith. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, G. Fraser; 2, Wesley Down. Gelding or mare to harness, 15½ hands or under—1, H. I. Keer; 2, R. Doig. Team in harness, 15½ hands or under—1, V. Schwalm. Colt of 1905—1, Wm. McKenzie; 2, Rev. R. Patterson. Best saddle pony—1, I. Chester. Best lady rider (special)—1, Miss V. Fox.

Carriage class.—Gelding or mare to harness, over 15.2 hands—1, F. Dagg; 2, I. Townsend. Team in harness, over 15½ hands—1, T. Arason; 2, G. Fraser.

Shorthorns.—Bull, 2 years old—1, W. Meredith. Bull, 1 year old—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, Thos. Cole. Bull calf of 1905—1, T. E. M. Banting. Cow, 3 years and up—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, W. Douglas. Heifer, 2 years—1, T. E. M. Banting. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Best herd, 3 females, 1 bull, not less than 1 year old—1, T. E. M. Banting.

Beef Grades.—Heifer, 1 year old—1, L. McFadden. Cow in milk or calf—1, D. A. Fawcett.

Dairy Grades.—Heifer, 2 years old—1, L. McFadden. Heifer, 1 year old—1, L. McFadden. Calf of 1905—1, L. McFadden; 2, T. Hamilton.

Sheep, Long-wool.—Aged ram—2, O. Frederickson. Shearling ram—1, W. Douglas. Ram lamb—1, O. Frederickson; 2, W. Douglas. Pair ewes—1, W. Douglas.

(Continued on next page.)

### B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
GRENFELL, - ASSA  
LANDS FOR SALE.  
Sole Agent for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the  
Northwest Territories.

### Look at This Before You Buy

10,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands close to the rising town of Leavings, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Macleod. Cheaper than the cheapest. For particulars write

W. McLEOD, - Calgary, Alta.

TOWN OF NANTON  
Southern Alberta, in the Line of C. P. R.  
Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success.  
McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

### LANDS, FARMS

Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

### FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

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

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

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

### RED POLLED BULL?

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

H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

### TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.  
BREEDER OF

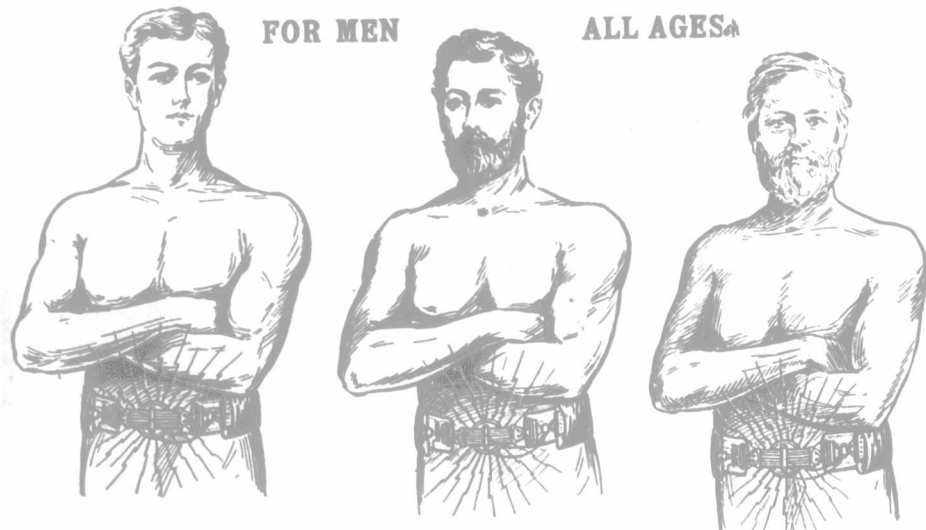
### Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

### PENMANSHIP Stenography

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

# My Free Electric Belt



Never before has another person made a free offer such as this. I do not distribute cheap samples broadcast, but am daily sending out dozens of my full-power Dr. Sanden Electric Belts absolutely free of charge, and they are the same in every respect as though full cash prices were paid. The proposition is simple. If you are ailing, call at my office and take a Belt home with you. Or, if at a distance—no matter where—send your name and address, and I will at once arrange to deliver to you one of my Belts, with suspensory or other attachment needed. Use same according to my advice until cured, then pay me—many cases as low as \$5. Or if not cured, simply return the Belt, which will close the transaction. That's all there is to it. If you prefer to buy for cash, I give full wholesale discount.

## Not One Penny in Advance Nor on Deposit.

Not a cent unless you are made well. I make this offer to show men what faith I have in my own remedy, and I can afford to take the risk because not one in a thousand, when cured, will cheat me out of the small amount asked. It pays me and my patient. My business was more than doubled the past year. Each Belt embodies all my own exclusive inventions (latest patent March 7th, 1905), and all patients receive the benefit of my 40 years' experience, a knowledge of infinite value, and which is mine alone to give. I am the originator of the Electric Belt treatment, and all followers are imitators. This I will prove by any guarantee you may ask. You wear my Belt all night. It sends a soothing current (which you feel) through the weakened parts, curing while you rest. Used for lost manhood, nervous debility, impotency, varicocele, lame back, rheumatism, lumbago, dull pain over kidneys, pains in all parts of the body, kidney, liver, bladder disorders, constipation and stomach troubles. Send for the Belt to day; or, if you wish more information, write me fully of your case and receive my personal reply. I will also send my descriptive book, sealed, free of charge. I have thousands of recent testimonials from grateful patients. Would you care to read some of them?

Let us take charge of your case at once. I will put new life into you in two weeks' time. Don't you do the worrying. Put that on me. I will take all the risk. I have something to work for. Unless you are cured I get no pay. Address

**DR. C. T. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**  
Office Hours: Saturday until 9 p.m.

## Will Last a Lifetime

We want every farmer to send for our Catalogue. We can't tell you all about the "Ideal Fence" in this advertisement. We can only say that it is made of best No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that cannot slip; that it cannot be pushed down from above, rooted up from the bottom, or buckled in the middle; that it is a good, strong fence, which will last long, always look well, won't get out of order, and save the farmer money, time and trouble. We believe it is absolutely the best fence ever built.

A simple postal card will bring you our FREE catalogue containing all about the "Ideal Fence." Write for it today.

**THE WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.**  
MERRICK, Walkerville, Ont. Wholesale Agents Manitoba and N.W.T.

### Glenboro Fair—Continued.

Douglas. Pair fat sheep—1, W. Douglas. Berkshire Pigs.—Boar, over 1 year—1, S. Anderson. Boar, under 1 year—1, S. Anderson. Sow, over 1 year—1 and 2, S. Anderson. Sow, under 1 year—1 and 2, S. Anderson. Sow and litter—1, S. Anderson. Pen of pigs, boar and 2 breeding sows—1, S. Anderson.

Poland China Pigs.—Boar, over 1 year—1 and 2, Jonas Christie. Sow, over 1 year—1 and 2, Jonas Christie. Sow, under 1 year—1 and 2, Jonas Christie. Sow and litter—1, Jonas Christie.

Tamworths—Boar, over 1 year—1, T. E. M. Banting. Boar, under 1 year—1, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, over 1 year—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, under 1 year—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, Wm. Douglas. Sow and litter—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Pen of pigs, boar and two breeding sows—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting.

Grains.—Two bushels Red Fife—1, Geo. Mooney. Two bushels barley—1, H. Anderson; 2, J. Ross. Two bushels peas—1, J. Kirton. Peck beans—1, Wm. Douglas. Six ears corn—1, Evan Jones. Two bushels spelt—1, H. Anderson. One bushel timothy seed—1, R. A. Fawcett; 2, J. Ross. One bushel rye grass—1, J. Kirton; 2, H. Anderson.

Dairy Produce.—Tub butter, 40 lbs., for shipment—1, Mrs. Barr; 2, Mrs. Gowanlock. Crock butter, 15 lbs. and up—1, Mrs. Douglas; 2, Mrs. Gowanlock. Butter for table use, 1-lb. rolls—1, Mrs. W. J. Ferguson; 2, Mrs. Douglas. Best 20 lbs. crock butter, special by J. O. Hettle—1, Mrs. Hill. Largest dozen eggs, special by T. Gregg—1, Mrs. Douglas. Two loaves homemade bread—1, Mrs. Douglas; 2, Mrs. Barr. Assortment of buns—1, Mrs. Barr; 2, Mrs. Douglas.

Poultry.—Pair Plymouth Rocks—1 and 2, R. West. Pair Game fowls—1, S. Anderson. Pair Cochins—1, W. Douglas. Pair Wyandottes—1, R. S. Humphries. Pair Hamburgs—1, Roy Snyder. Pair turkeys, any color—1, Mrs. Gowanlock; 2, Jonas Christie. Pair ducks—1, S. Anderson; 2, L. McFadden.

### TRADE NOTES.

THE WORDS "BLUE RIBBON" are so familiar to every Canadian that it is scarcely necessary to say what they stand for. This celebrated tea is used in almost every household throughout the Dominion, and is the standard of excellence for a dinner beverage.

WEEDS are one of the chief detriments to large crops of wheat, oats and other grains. One of the main reasons for this is that weed seeds are not sufficiently removed from grain before seeding. The fanning mill has had too little to do in the preparing of seed grain, and, consequently, weeds are becoming more numerous every year. If one wishes to make a determined fight against the weeds on his farm—and who does not?—he should look carefully over the offer of Beeman & Co. in this issue, and study their exhibits at our large fairs. Their fanning mills are calculated to assist in the removal of weed seeds from Manitoba agriculture.

A FURNACE has come to be a necessity in every modern, well-equipped house. It insures an even temperature in every room, and when installed, the house can be carefully ventilated and made more healthful. It also economizes fuel, and makes possible the installation of a thorough system of waterworks. The announcement of the Pease Furnace Co., in which attention is called to the famous "Economy" furnace, is well worth the perusal of all those intending to install furnaces in their homes.

HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—Since the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. have begun to use electricity in the manufacturing of their well-known brand of "Household Flour," it has constantly increased in its popularity with bakers and other manufacturers of bread. From the time wheat is taken into the mill until the finished product is turned out, all the most modern methods are employed in the manufacturing of "Household Flour." It is a Canadian product that is attracting attention all the world over, and is advertising Canada almost as extensively as the phrase "Pies Homes." Any who have not already given it a trial will find it to their advantage to test this brand.

# Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

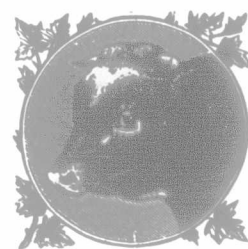
No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## Sittyton Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904.

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

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.



**Grandview Herd, Scotch Shorthorns.** Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

## Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM, SHORTHORN** herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sailor—37071—Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.  
T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

## BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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 RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

## Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28678—and General—30399—Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand, m  
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

**Drumrossie Shorthorns**—"Drumrossie Chief"—28832—and "Orange Chief"—28696—at head of herd. Young things, for sale at all times.  
J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

## YORKSHIRES

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba**  
**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**  
CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.  
O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.



DO YOU KNOW THAT BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is! and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

of Stewarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefit from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."

INSIST

on having

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, once, and you will always insist on having it. It is a reliable article. Veterinary doctors to the Royal Stables use it. Cures

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

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

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



JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

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

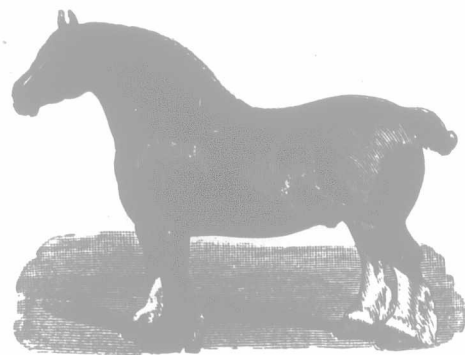
SHIRE HORSE

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

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

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry



FREE AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION FREE

In order that all those who suffer from any pain, ache, ailment or disease, may obtain health, comfort and ease, we are going to give away, FREE, thousands of samples of the wonderful "7 MONKS REMEDIES." We do this to convince people how wonderful and remarkable the "7 MONKS REMEDIES" really are. Be sure and call at the "7 Monks Temple of Health" in the Winnipeg Building at the Exhibition Grounds. The chimes in the belfry of the 7 Monks Temple of Health will direct you to the spot. If you cannot come personally, send your name and address and state your ailment, and we shall be only too pleased to mail you a free sample.

7 MONKS COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man. Box. 742.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CANCEROUS WART.

How would you treat a cancerous wart, that has affected a horse for nearly two years? It is on the outside of hock joint? J. B. G.

Alta.

Ans.—Throw the horse and have a veterinarian cut the wart off close to the leg. It will doubtless bleed freely, but this could be checked by searing with a red-hot iron.

COLT INJURED IN WIRE.

A man drives posts around three sides of a quarter-section, the fourth side being fenced by neighbor, and stretches three wires the whole way around it without fastening it up; the wires lying a little apart from each other, and being stretched fairly tight, it lay on the ground on the knolls, and was raised from a foot to two over the hollows. My colts were running on the prairie, and a two-year-old got tangled in this wire and got one front foot nearly cut off; a certain party saw it and took her out. Can I recover the value of the colt? If so, how should I proceed? There is no herd law.

Alta.

J. C.

Ans.—You can recover the value of the colt by an action. You had better, however, consult a solicitor.

INFLUENZA.

We would like to find out what is the matter with the horses in this district. They start shivering and then go off their feed, swell a little round the throat and have a dry cough. Horses are in good shape otherwise; have never been out on grass, and are in warm stable.

Man.

W. W.

Ans.—The horses are suffering from influenza, which is at present quite prevalent in several districts of Manitoba. The treatment consists in giving febrifuge and diuretic medicine three times daily. In most cases it is necessary to apply mustard to the throat. Feed small bran mashes and light rations of very best hay or grass. Give small drinks of water four or five times a day. Rest is very essential. Keep stable clean and well ventilated, but not drafty.

Miscellaneous.

INFORMATION ON TREF-GROWING

We have received the following letter: "Would you kindly publish a list of books which would enable a young homesteader to learn something of tree planting and horticulture in the prairie country of the N.-W. T.? I intend to set out some trees, and wish to know a little at least about the planting and care of same." G. B. C.

Okotoks.

Ans.—Probably the best work to read on this subject is Forestry in Minnesota, published by the Minnesota Forestry Association; Secretary, Geo. W. Strand, Taylor's Falls, Minn. Then the articles appearing from time to time in the agricultural press should be kept for reference. In setting out trees there are a few general principles to be observed, which if attended to will practically insure success. One must remember first that the more closely the conditions in which trees are set are made to resemble those in a natural wood-lot the better it is for the trees. Trees require a lot of moisture, and, consequently, the land should be followed the year before they are set; then they should be cultivated afterwards until their shade becomes so dense as to smother grass or weeds at their roots, when set in groves, or if standing alone the grass should not be allowed to approach within two feet of the trunk until the tree has about matured its growth. A bare cultivated circle about the root, the surface being lower than the sod, is the proper condition. This latter precaution applies with particular force in the growing of shrubs, such as lilac, snowball, arbor vita, etc. By setting trees out in well-prepared land, keeping the grass away from their roots, cultivating to conserve moisture, and affording protection from animals there should be no difficulty in getting them to grow.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

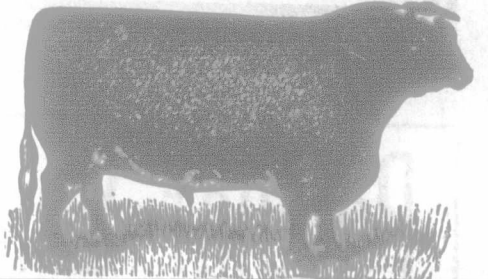
CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

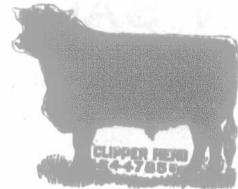


Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

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

MAPLE SHADE



One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.) Long-distance telephone.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

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

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 20387, at head of stud. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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.

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at heifers. choice foot, and

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. W. DOHERTY, Olden Park Farm, Elinton, Ont.

**FACTS COMMON SENSE**  
**THE BIG TRUTH STICK**  
**SMASHES WORTHLESS SEPARATORS**



**EASY OR HARD WHICH FOR YOU**

Put Facts and Common Sense to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put Facts and Common Sense up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash. Which kind for you, the

Tubular	or	"Bucket Bowl"
Low Can	or	High Can
Simple Bowl	or	Bowl Full of Parts
Enclosed Gears	or	Exposed Gears
Self Oiling	or	Oil Yourself

Catalog O-186 tells all about Tubulars. Write for it.

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
 Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago.



**EASY TO OIL**

**TRADE NOTES.**

**FALL-WHEAT SEEDING** will soon be here again, and in order to insure a good crop it is necessary to put the wheat in with the most efficient seeder. The Sylvester drill has for many years demonstrated its very superior qualities, and its many users all testify to the excellent class of work this drill does and to its wearing qualities.

A **GOOD CUTTING BOX** is one of the most essential implements on any well-regulated farm. It is practically impossible to get all the benefits from feeding oat sheaves without running them through a cutting box. Besides, the amount saved from waste by cutting in a very short time more than pays for the first cost of the machine. A handy implement to be set up in any feeding-room is advertised in this issue by the Watson Manufacturing Company. See their offer.

**THE CREAM SEPARATOR.**—Users of cream separators find in the light-running, compact little Melotte an ideal creaming machine. The Melotte is one of the first machines of this kind ever put on the market, and has pioneered the cream separator business from its very infancy. No expense has ever been spared to make this machine a standard in the market. Any new device which tends to make a separator more useful, durable or easy-running, has never been neglected by the Melotte people. These machines are now so low in cost that any person keeping three or more cows will find it to his advantage to use one.

**THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,** of Winnipeg, have just been advised by the town of Strathcona, of the acceptance of their tender for a 120,000 gallon steel tank, erected on 80 ft. steel tower, for their new waterworks system now being installed. Tank and riser pipe has to be jacketed with wood for protection from frost, and the total cost of the outfit will be \$9,760.00. This firm make a specialty of elevated steel tanks for water supply and fire protection for warehouses, factories and towns, and have just completed a similar structure for the town of St. Boniface, and another one has just been erected at the new C. P. R. shops in this city—the St. Boniface tank holding 106,000 gallons, and the tank at the C. P. R. shops holding 125,000 gallons. In testing the pressure of the St. Boniface tank the other day it developed 35 lbs. at Norwood, a mile distant from tank, throwing a stream from 1 1/2-inch nozzle 55 ft. high, thus demonstrating the fact that the town has ample fire protection from tank without the necessity of starting their steam pump, excepting in case of emergency.

**A NEW GRAIN FIRM.**

The advent of the Dunsheath-McMillan Co. in the grain commission business of Western Canada, is a matter of the utmost congratulation. This new firm possesses a personnel that guarantees every patron a maximum of courteous attention and thorough satisfaction in all dealings.

Mr. Dunsheath has been associated with the grain business of Manitoba and the Territories for the past ten years in various responsible capacities, and is a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Clearing Association. Mr. McMillan is known all over the country as senior partner in the well-established real-estate firm of McMillan & Vollans.

The new company intends doing a straight grain commission business, handling consignments of all kinds and making a specialty of option trading. They have a broker on the floor of the exchange all the time, and will be in an enviable position to handle the business of customers far and near.

We introduce the Dunsheath-McMillan Co., Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, to our readers, in the full confidence that their business relations will always be of the most pleasant and profitable character, and in the hope that agriculturists will communicate with them at once, in order to become acquainted with their methods of handling accounts. We refer to their advertisement, a full page, in the front of the paper, and bespeak for it a careful perusal.

**Neglect the Liver and You Will Suffer**

**Scarcely an Organ in the Body but Feels the Effect of a Disordered Liver.**

When the liver gets torpid and inactive, bile is left in the blood—causing jaundice. Indigestion results, because the liver is an important organ of digestion.

Constipation arises, because bile from the liver is nature's own cathartic. A torpid liver means a poisoned system—pain, suffering, chronic disease.

By their extraordinary influence on the liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively remove the cause of such disorders. Biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation—headaches, backaches and bodily pains disappear when the digestive, filtering and excretory systems are set right by the use of this great medicine.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**SHORTHORNS**

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

CATALOGUE.

**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.**  
 JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

**PINE GROVE STOCK FARM**  
 ROKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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

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

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
 Strathroy, Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES**

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

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

1854.

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

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge F.O., Ont.**

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

**JOHN McFARLANE,**  
 Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.  
 Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

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

**AYRSHIRES,** 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH,** Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. **CORNWALL, ONT.** Apple Hill, C. P. R. om

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

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

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST.**  
**LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
 Cables—Sheepcoats, London.

**Advertise in the Advocate**

**Popular Summer Tours**

BY THE



**NOW ON SALE AT WINNIPEG**

AND STATIONS WEST

In Connection with the Fast Steamship Express between Winnipeg and Port Arthur

**\$27.50 TO PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS AND RETURN**

Going via Canadian Northern to Port Arthur, Steamer to Duluth, Rail to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Emerson, Canadian Northern to Winnipeg. This Tour may be commenced at any point on the circuit, start in either direction, and circuit completed.

**\$22.50 TO PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH, AND RETURN**

Going Canadian Northern Ry. to Port Arthur, Steamer to Duluth. Return Same Route.

**\$30.50 TO PORT ARTHUR, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, AND RETURN**

Going Canadian Northern Ry. to Port Arthur, Steamer to Duluth, Rail to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Return Same Route.

**\$21.50 TO PORT ARTHUR, ISLE ROYALE, AND RETURN**

Going Canadian Northern Ry. to Port Arthur, Booth Line Steamer to Isle Royale. Return Same Route.

Correspondingly Low Rates from Points West of Winnipeg.

Tickets on sale daily until Sept. 30th. Stopovers allowed at all intermediate points. Meals and Berths included on Steamer. Summer Tourist Tickets now on sale to all Eastern Canadian Points via All Rail and Lake and Rail Routes.

Full Information from any Canadian Northern Railway Agent

**WINNIPEG TICKET OFFICES**

Cor. Portage Ave. and Main St., Phone 1066.

Water Street Depot, Phone 2826.

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**  
 THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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

**Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster**  
**Wood Fibre Plaster**  
**Plaster of Paris**  
 The Best Brands of Plaster of all Kinds are made by  
**THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 Union Bank, WINNIPEG.**



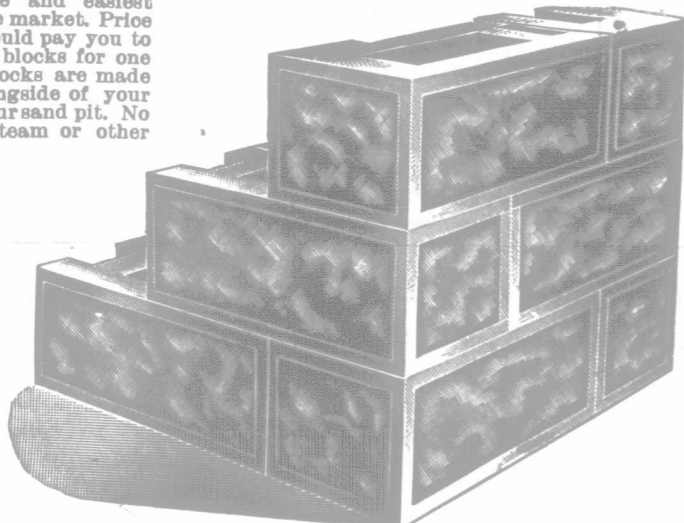
**WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.**  
 Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**  
 with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.**  
 H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

**Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine**

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.



**MAKES BLOCKS** for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

**Don't Deceive Yourself**



If you are losing the strength of youth and can see evidence, from day to day, that your physical system is going to decay, you should, in common justice to your future happiness, take steps to check this.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that this can't be done; it can and has been done in thousands of cases.

Don't deceive yourself into believing that it is natural for any person to thus exhaust his strength.

Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel; the momentary spells of weakness; the periodical loss of memory, dullness of brain, drowsiness—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. I have a positive cure for you in my

**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt**

No matter what ails you there is a cure for you in Nature's remedy—Electricity. The greatest cures on record have been performed by this famous Belt, and it is recognized to-day as the greatest remedial agent known to mankind. It cures every form of weakness, restores the fire and vigor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and many other complaints, after every other known system of medical treatment has failed.

**EVIDENCE LIKE THIS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.**

"I have found a complete cure of sciatica, rheumatism and back trouble from the use of your Belt, after three and a half years' suffering and to tiring. I am also restored completely from that tired feeling."—**JOSEPH C. ARMSTRONG, 173 Rectory Street, London, Ont.**

**MR. WM. G. BIRDSELL, Clinton, Buckeye Creek, B.C.,** says:—"Your Belt cured me of lame back in two weeks' use, and I cannot say too much for it. It was far beyond my expectations."

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security I will send them the Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and

**IT COSTS NOTHING TILL CURED.**

I don't want your money without giving you value for it. I know it will cure in any case that I undertake. If I can't cure I will tell you so frankly.

**FREE BOOK.** Call and test my Belt free, or if you can't do that, send for my Free Book about it. No charge for consultation. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belts not sold in drug stores.

**CALL TO-DAY.**

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.**

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**PAYING SERVICE OF MARE.**

I bought a mare at a public auction sale, nothing being said who was to pay for service of horse. Can they force me to pay for the colt? The mare was in foal, and in the Province of Manitoba. Man.

M. T. A.

Ans.—No; the owner of mare at time of service is responsible to the stallion owner.

**BREEDING MARE.**

Mare eight years old has never bred before, and will not conceive. Will I have to operate on her? If so, describe the operation. J. N. C.

Assa.

Ans.—The mare requires to be opened up; that is, the arm should be inserted and an opening made in the mouth of the womb, over which a film has grown. Then breed her immediately afterwards, and again before she goes off season.

**SALE OF LAND TO E. E. COMPANY.**

Five years ago the Canadian Northern constructed a line of railway through my farm, and when asked for settlement, offered seven dollars an acre, which I refused to take. I called for an arbitration and they sent on their men, but arbitrators could not agree or settle on any price. The company, when they saw it was going to arbitration, offered fifteen dollars per acre.

1. Can I compel them to pay me interest on the price of this land at time of settlement?

2. I have written several letters to the company, but they don't answer them. This land I want to use, or get paid for. Can I notify the company, if not settled at certain date, I will close up the fences until they do so? A. E. E. O. Man.

Ans.—1. Yes, if the offer of \$15 per acre was accepted; but if you have had the use of the land since, we hardly think a court would award you interest on the value of it. If the land has not been used, and the offer was accepted, it would appear that you are entitled to the interest.

2. Yes.

**DOG NUISANCE—OBSCENE CONDUCT.**

I have been pleased with your answers to different queries, and now ask information on some points.

1. One farmer's dog is a nuisance to another farmer by often coming on his premises, stealing any eatables left for his own animals, sucking eggs, killing chickens and scaring children. Chasing with sticks and stones does no good; asking owner to keep dog away, not heeded; shooting near him, not heeded. Can the annoyed man shoot with fine shot at safe distance not to kill, and the law protect him? If he should chance to kill him, what consequences might result if the owner got angry?

2. X comes on Y's property and treacherously assaults, abusing him shamefully, being a "bully," and threatening to kill him. Y lodges complaint for assault, injuring his person and threatening his life. X desired to settle and give bondsmen, and be bound to the peace. Can Y legally accept, and how?

3. What is penalty for shooting a stray thief of a dog on one's own premises?

4. What is the penalty for school children, and also outsiders, writing or cutting obscene words and figures on school premises? P. M.

Assa.

Ans.—1. Section 501 of the Criminal Code states that everyone is guilty of offence and liable, etc., to a penalty not exceeding \$100, over and above the injury done, or for three years' imprisonment with or without hard labor, who wilfully kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures any dog.

2. Y may legally accept X's bond to keep the peace, but same should be entered into before the magistrate who tried the case.

3. See the answer to 1.

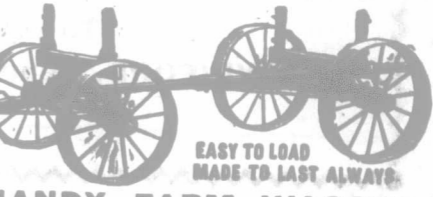
4. Unless provided for by a municipal ordinance, section 179 of the Criminal Code would apply, which is as follows: "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment, who, knowingly, without lawful justification or excuse, exposes to public view any printed or written matter or other object tending to corrupt morals."

**Bell**  
**PIANOS**  
 AND  
**ORGANS**  
 ARE  
**FAVORITES EVERYWHERE**  
 BECAUSE  
**THEY ARE THE BEST**

THE  
**BELL**  
 Piano and Organ Company,  
 LIMITED,  
 GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask. om

**\$30 ONLY \$30**



**HANDY FARM WAGONS**  
 make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide, they do not cut into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Guaranteed to carry 4,000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We can supply steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalogue. It is Free. Every truck guaranteed to give satisfaction and to be well made. Write at once. Don't delay.  
 Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

**Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.**  
 BRANTFORD, CANADA.

**BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS**

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

**GLENCAIRN COLLIE KENNELS** are offering Holyrood Production, 70785, A. K. C., at stud. Also young pups for sale. o  
 R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

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



Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet.

Ask for Yellowstone Park Folder.

# \$45

## PORTLAND EXPOSITION

via Yellowstone Park

Choice of routes returning. Stop-overs. Limit three months.

## DETROIT LAKES

Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

### EASTERN CANADA TOURS

Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES.

Pullman Sleeping-car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office,  
H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

341 Main Street.  
R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent.

'Phone 1446, WINNIPEG.

### WASTED GRAIN

The 1905 Port Huron Thresher will save more than 99 per cent. of the good grain threshed. We guarantee it.

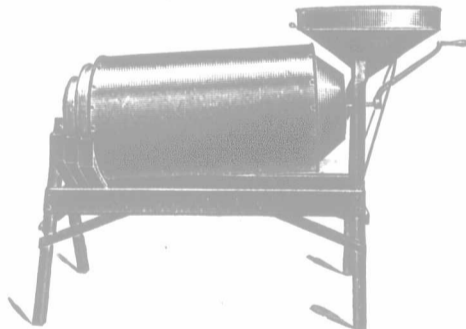
PORT HURON  
ENGINE & THRESHER CO.  
Winnipeg, Man.

### Don't fail to see our exhibit

AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

### BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

### We will demonstrate to you

WHAT WE CLAIM IS AN ACTUAL FACT.

Write at once for wholesale prices.

THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

.....YES.....

## BICK & DOWNEY

is the name of the firm which will sell you

THE FINEST LANDS

IN THE

CANADIAN NORTHWEST

FOR

THE LEAST MONEY

Write and ask for particulars if you are interested

L. W. BICK

701 Centre St., Calgary, Alberta,  
Canada.

H. L. DOWNEY

### An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### GOSSIP.

#### MEMORIES OF THE RAZOR-BACK.

The old-fashioned "razor-back" hog, which ran wild and fed chiefly on acorns, made the sweetest of all pork and the most toothsome of breakfast bacon.—Ladonia News.

You bet it did. What boy reared in the white-oak or hickory-ridge sections of Tennessee or Alabama can ever forget the old razor-back or the feasts that its carcass furnished? When hog-killing time ushered in the heyday of sweetbreads and sausages, the average youth would crowd joys of a thousand years into one day. One of those fresh dinners was worth a dozen a la carte whirls at Delmonico's. And then, when the lazy-feeling summer time—the weather that puts all of a boy except his appetite in the dormant state—came on, what a feast was that dish of crisp-fried streak-o'-lean and streak-o'-fat! Talk about your Berkshires, your Poland Chinas and your Red Duroc, they're not in the Razor-back's class when it comes to furnishing meats of heavenly flavor!

But, there's a thorn for every rose. It is impossible to think of the Razor-back without remembering the pure cussedness of his being and the despicable traits that were as thick in his heart as the bristles on his back. There was never a gate that he couldn't throw flat as a flounder with that case-hardened bugle-shaped snout of his. There was never a rail fence that he couldn't lay low in the night time when the corn was ripening; and he always invited the whole porcine family to go in and eat with him. O, were you ne'er a farmer's boy, and were you never batted out of bed with a board in the early morning and told to go and run old Mol and her regiment of shoats out of the corn patch? If you ever were you remember how you hunted until you found the rent made in the fence by the razor-back. Then, to make an easy exit for Mol and the shoats you widened the gap and lowered it by removing rails. Then you sallied forth in the tall, dewy grass and corn and soon were as wet from head to foot as if you had just arisen from the baptismal waters to walk in newness of life. At the far corner of the field you started Mol and the shoats in a long gallop toward the gap, quickening their pace ever and anon with clods, and occasionally dropping a cuss word to accelerate the speed of the stubborn swine. After a long run, in which countless saw-briars raked your bare feet and ankles and myriads of bull-nettles pierced your legs, the gap was reached—but Mol went by like a limited express passing a flag station, and every son-of-a-gun of a shoat followed her. Around the field you gave chase again, this time drawing heavily upon your vocabulary of profanity and heaving the heaviest chunks you could toss at the heads of the hated swine. Again they passed the gap in a long gallop, and then did a kind Providence release your fountain of tears and a kind Satan furnish perfect gems of profanity, which you slung at the porcine lumps with all the vim of a Populist orator lambasting a plutocrat. But worse!—just then you looked up through the binding tears and found yourself face to face with pater familias, armed with a persimmon sprout! Here, dear reader, allow me to draw the curtain. There are depths of sorrow that we dare not invade even retrospectively—

You may break, you may burn every limb if you will, But the hurt of that "simmon sprout" will wind round you still.

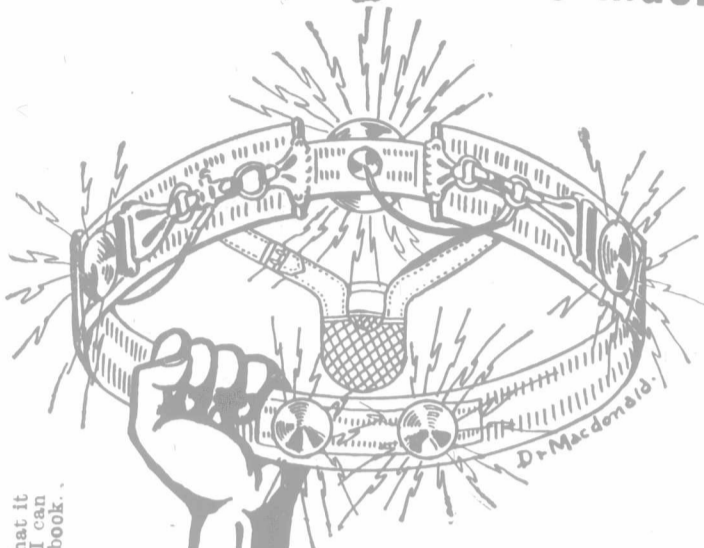
—Honey Grove Signal.

#### GOOD HORSES SCARCE; PLUGS PLENTIFUL.

A recent market report said "good horses are scarce; plugs are plentiful." This will always be the case, for the good horses will find ready buyers while the plugs will either have to be kept on hand or sold as plugs and at plug prices. Probably with the march of time and the progress in breeding, plugs will not be as plentiful as they are now, but every practical man knows that no matter what breed of horses a breeder takes up, breeding has not reached that state of perfection which produces no culls. The wise breeder will choose his breeding stock with a view of the production of as few culls as possible, but until breeding makes considerable progress there will be more or less culls to fill up the plug class.—Horse World.



# Your Belt has given me much Relief



I would not be without it for a good deal.

April 1st, 1905  
DR. MACDONALD: I have worn your belt now for 7 or 8 months and find that it has given me much relief. I can not be without it for a good deal. I can strongly recommend it for all those ailments of which you speak in your book. Yours truly, J. M. CARROL.

This is an emphatic statement from a man who was almost at death's door, suffering from a complication of diseases. After wearing Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt for a few months, he writes as above. In the same way it brings relief first and then a cure to thousands of sufferers who cannot be cured by drugs or by any other method, but only by an electric current as applied by my process.

I have cured 10,000 weak men. Some of these were born weak and ailing, some became weak and ill through overwork, worry or perhaps youthful indiscretions and losses, or from some other simple cause. They became debilitated, lacking in nerve vigor, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, etc., fastened their claws on the weakened system.

I apply in a modern manner the greatest power on earth to cure you. No disease can exist in a wearer of my famous belt, which brings the source of all life into contact with your skin. It acts directly on the run-down and sick nerves. It has a specific quality which makes it very acceptable and easily absorbed by the system, a quality possessed by no other kind.

My book should be in the hands of all. It is free. Write for it now. It contains valuable information, why doubt when I offer to every responsible person a free trial of the marvellous curative properties of my Belt for 30 days. Do not hesitate. This shows that once you come under my treatment you will be cured.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.



on the  
**North-Western  
Limited**

**Minneapolis-St. Paul  
To Chicago**

The entire line Twin Cities to Chicago protected by the block signal system; the best device known for the safe handling of trains.



A train Complete in every detail

**GEO. A. LEE**  
General Agent  
513 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

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

### TRADE NOTES.

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO.**—In the present issue we publish the advertisement of the Manitoba Gypsum Co., manufacturers of all brands of hard-wall plaster, plaster of Paris, etc.

This company was organized about a year ago, and took over the plant and properties owned by the Manitoba Union Mining Co., as well as a large gypsum property, between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, controlled by Messrs. Hugh Sutherland and William Martin, of Winnipeg.

The stock of the company is in strong hands, most of the shareholders being men well known in Winnipeg and in the United States.

Mr. D. E. Roberts, lately in charge of the Plymouth Gypsum Co., of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who have the largest plaster mill owned by any one company in the United States, is in charge of the manufacture.

Mr. Roberts is an expert of long standing, and says that the gypsum rock owned by the Manitoba Gypsum Co. is the finest he has ever seen.

The company have already shipped their product to all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and are now entering the field in British Columbia.

The quality of their goods compares most favorably with imported plaster from the United States, and there is no need for anyone using hard-wall plaster in this country to go beyond the home-made article for their requirements. It is well known that hard-wall gypsum plaster is far superior to lime plaster, making a wall not so liable to crumble or break, and, being more compact, is very much warmer.

The wood-fiber plaster is a new feature of the plaster business, and will probably find more demand amongst farmers and people living in small towns throughout the country than any other brand. This is hard-wall plaster with a large admixture of wood fiber, which is a substitute for both hair and sand. This makes a wall tougher, and even better in every way, than is got by using sanded plaster of any kind.

It is put up all ready for use, except the addition of water, and being sold at the same price as the other, will, no doubt, fill a long-felt want in the sections of the country where it is difficult to procure sand.

The Manitoba Gypsum Co. have issued attractive booklets, giving full particulars as to how to use their plaster, which can be obtained by anyone writing to their office, in Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.

**THE SHAH AS A CRITIC.**—Persia's monarch had a viewpoint on music considerably different from ours. It was the Shah of Persia who was taken while in England to hear a symphony concert. Several of the works of the great masters were played, yet he found no delight in them. At last, the violin players began to tune their instruments, whereupon the Persian monarch exhibited the keenest pleasure. His was an abnormal taste, and in Canada people prefer stringed instruments that will stay in tune. In violins and other instruments of that class, some latitude is expected, but with the premier stringed instrument, the piano, staying in tune should be a characteristic. The question, so far as a piano is concerned, depends largely upon two things, the construction of the pin block and the quality of the strings. To show how nearly the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, have solved the problem, the following letter from Calgary is submitted. The writer is Mr. E. H. Crandell, who says: "I beg to report the safe arrival of the Gourlay piano without a scratch and in perfect tune. This, I think, is marvellous, and speaks volumes for your instrument. It's a long way from Toronto to Calgary." The Toronto University examinations in music have just been held, the number of candidates being larger than ever before. Among the successful ones, there are many friends of the Gourlay piano, for these instruments were used by the University, and the candidates were greatly delighted with the responsiveness of the piano, which was of great assistance to them at such a critical and nerve-racking time.

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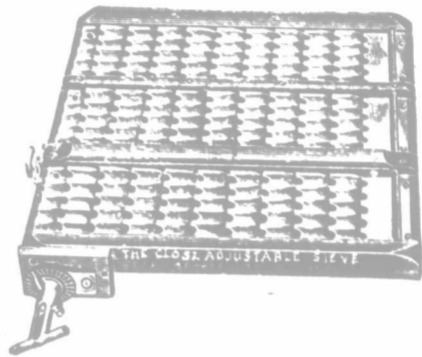
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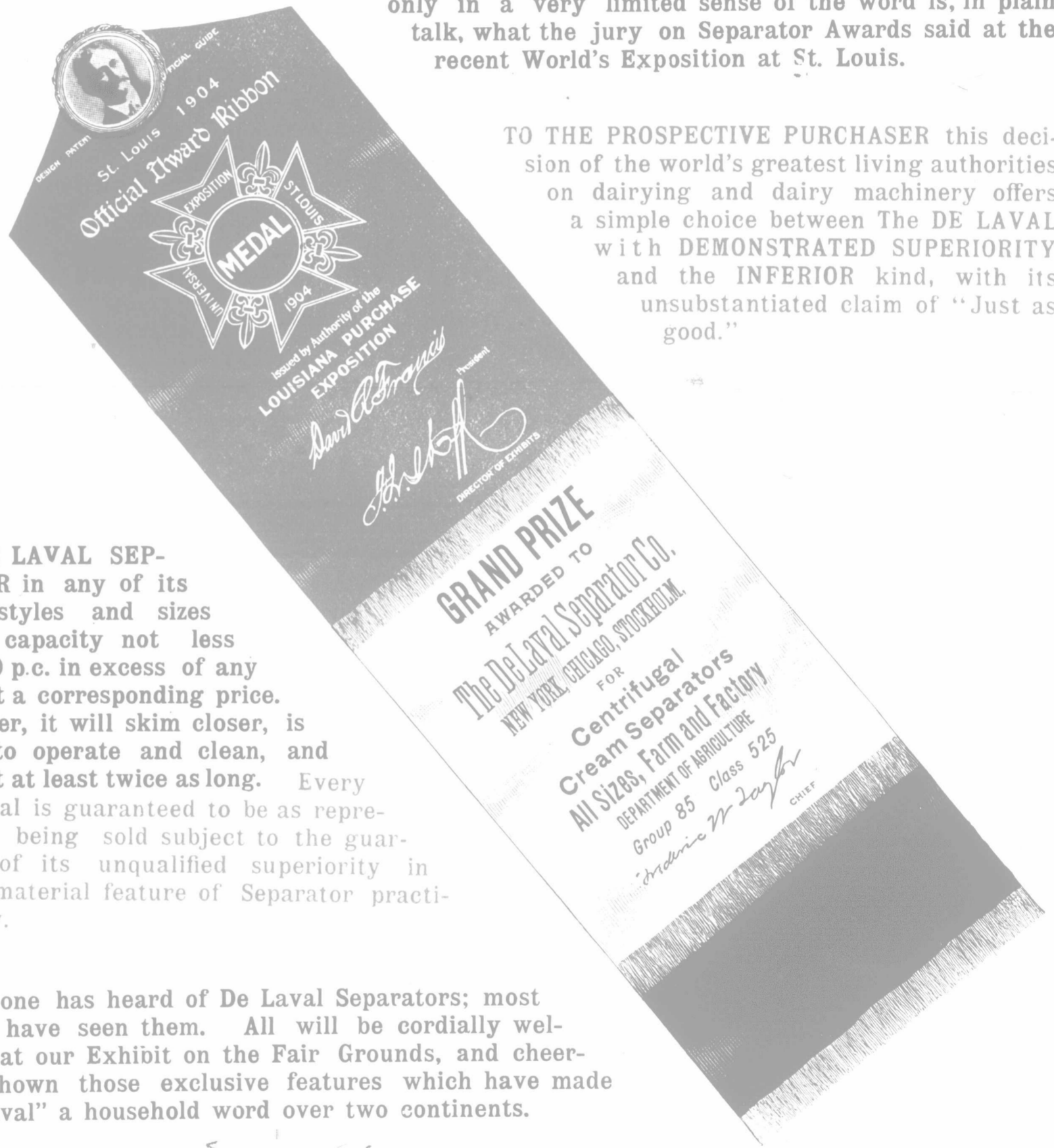
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