

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

AUGUST 1, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 723

Kootenay Valley Fruit Lands

GOLD MEDAL
London, Eng.
1905

taken by fruit in this district.
If you want

An Ideal Home,
In a perfect climate
At the most pleasant work
With wonderfully profitable returns

Send for our BEAUTIFUL BOOK.
It's free.

The FISHER HAMILTON CO.
Ashdown Building, WINNIPEG, Man.

Send Your Watch Here

If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repairs. Our watchmakers have made a life study of watches. They work upon nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment if sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

D. A. REESOR,
"THE JEWELER," - - Brandon, Man.
Official Watch Inspector for C.P.R. & C.N.R.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Your Watch Wanted

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing: and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid.
Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

D. E. BLACK,
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler,
133 Eighth Ave. - Calgary, Alta.

DOHERTY PIANOS AND ORGANS

CANADA'S GREATEST
Thirty years manufacturing musical instruments. Over 50,000 in use in the homes of satisfied customers.
Sold by reliable dealers in your own community.
If not on sale in your immediate vicinity, write us direct.

W. DOHERTY & CO.
CLINTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
Western Representative
G. A. McKEE, B. A., Box 875, CALGARY, ALTA.

ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE

Easy Terms and Prices
We Have a Large List
PARKEN & DOBSON, Calgary, Alta.

A. Naismith, President
R. M. Matheson, Vice-Pres.
A. F. KEMPTON,
Secretary and Manager.
C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

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. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager
Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1905 - - - - - \$14,542,525.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51
The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969
Over 12,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of
GRAIN in carload lots Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEATS, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

A Western Company doing a Strictly Western Business

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature
Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act"
Registered in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Insurance against loss by Fire, Lightning or Hailstorms
Pure-bred Live Stock insured against loss by Accident or Disease
Local Agents will furnish information concerning Rates, etc.
Correspondence invited on any or all questions relative to our different lines of Insurance
FRANK O. FOWLER President
ANGUS McDONALD Vice-President
JOS. CORNELL Manager

PIANOS & ORGANS

Highest grades only.
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

OUR REPAIRING

is a STRONG FEATURE
of our work

Send your watch along—we will repair it and return it and the price will be right with the work guaranteed.

E. S. WALKER
Opposite Post Office
8th Avenue
Calgary

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Hudson Bay Insurance Co., Ltd.

Before insuring your property see a Hudson Bay agent, or drop a postal to
R. H. YOUNG, Gen. Agt. for Saskatchewan, MOOSE JAW, SASK.
C. N. BRISTOL, Gen. Agt. for Alberta, CALGARY, ALTA.
Live Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!

We have good facilities for disposing of Oats at the present time—any quantity. We furnish Government grade and weight. If you have Oats to sell write for market prospects and shipping instructions.

Thompson, Sons & Company

Grain Commission Merchants
Grain Exchange - - - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba

MONUMENTS



FOR PRICES AND BEST WORK
WRITE
SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE CO.,
BETWEEN 15th and 16th STREETS,
BRANDON, MAN. AGENTS WANTED.

Select Farms

IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE**

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL.

**WANTED
5,000,000 Muskrat Skins**

Also all kinds of Raw Furs
Send for our price list.
The Canadian Raw-Fur Exchange
66 River Street, Toronto, Canada

FOR SALE

Three excellent stock and grain farms within seven miles of Regina. Flowing water on two of said farms.

H. G. OTIS

P. O. Box 412 Regina, Sask.

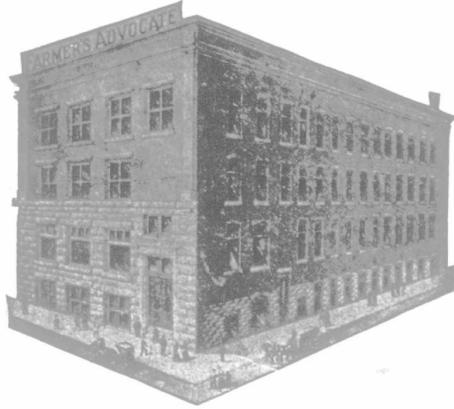
Pacific Coast Seeds

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES
GREENHOUSE PLANTS, Floral Work.
BULBS for fall planting. White Labor.
Home Industry Catalog free.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

Seed House and Greenhouses,
3010 Westminster Rd., VANCOUVER, B C

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,050 SWORN CIRCULATION



FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

WALTER E. GUNN, MANAGER. A. G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF
EDITORIAL STAFF: FRANK S. JACOBS, ROBERT J. DEACHMAN, MISS LEDIARD

OFFICES:
14 AND 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALTA. EASTERN OFFICE: LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year).
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.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

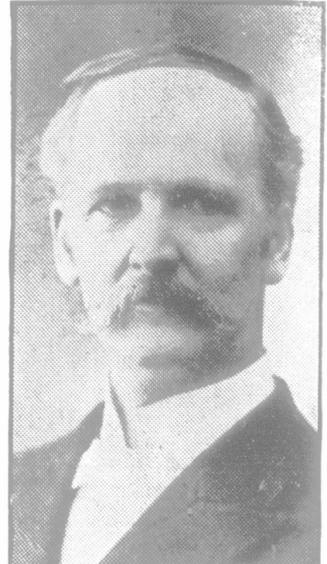
WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS			
Stock Parade at Neepawa Fair	1216	Alfalfa in Oklahoma	1218
G. E. Goddar's Winner in the 1922 Saddle Class	1217	A Foe of the Potato Beetle	1219
H. McFayden, B.S.A.	1218	Three Provinces Unite to Investigate Beef Combine	1219
A Pair in the Boy Pony Class	1218	Rust Resistant Plants	1219
A Western Bred Saddler	1219	Wheat and Meat Production in a Competitor's Country	1220
A Western Bred Jumper	1219	Judges in the Grain Fields Competition	1221
Clover Fields on the Asylum Farm	1220	Notes on the Fairs	1221
Roughbank Creek, Sask.	1220	Wawanesa Agricultural Exhibition	1222
Nonpareil Prince	1222	Agricultural College Calendar	1222
On a farm at Ponoka	1223	STOCK.	
Meteor	1223	Winnipeg Industrial Fair	1222
Shorthorn Females in Herd of Geo. Kinnon	1224	Auction Sale of Fines	1227
Countess Farwell 5th	1224	Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association Convention	1227
Myrtle 3rd	1225	FIELD NOTES.	
Ruddington Prince Christian	1225	Events of the World	1227
In Spite of the Ring	1228	Things to Remember	1227
The Bachelor	1228	MARKETS.	
The Red-winged Blackbird	1227	HOME JOURNAL	1228
The Cherry Bird	1228	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
The Catbird	1228	Sore throat; lame colt; calves not eating;ropy milk; foot disease; perivious urachus	1237
EDITORIAL.		Fibrous farmer; heavy milk—door for hog pens; girder; lamp; saw, probably thoroughpin	1238
The More Successful Farmers' Elevators the Better	1215	Box stall for hogs; soil value for barbed wire worn; pigpen's bell	1239
Wrecks	1215	Testing soil for acidity; the yeast treatment for lameness; perivious machine	1240
Crops and Prosperity	1215	Getting a good crop of sorghum	1241
Ready for the Meat Trade	1215	Feeding a pig	1241
The Work of the Grain Commission	1216	Recovering a horse's eye; cigarette for the horse's eye; water for the horse's eye	1242
Sask. to Aid Young Farmers to Get an Education	1216	Water for the horse's eye	1242
HORSE.		GOSSIP.	
Notes at the Royal Show	1216	Wax	1243
Care of Horses' Feet	1217	Salt	1243
Cycle-lamp Standards of Registration	1217		
Effects of Unnatural Conditions	1217		
FARM.			
The Sask. Representative of the Seed Division	1218		
Thorns and Thistles: it has Brought Forth	1218		



THE WEARY SICK.

During the past few months our healing work has continued with gratifying results.

Among the ailments healed or being healed are the following, most of them a long distance from us, and all absent from us:

Various types of rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, serious stomach troubles, prolonged vomiting, catarrh of head, bronchial tubes, and lungs, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, genital weakness, locomotor ataxia, etc., etc.

Our method makes nature heal herself. The work is both scientific and scriptural. Saint or sinner may be healed, if he will. For particulars address with stamp, Rev. G. A. Schram, 445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba Phone 2720.



**Wedding Invitations
Wedding Announcements
Visiting Cards**
LATEST STYLES. LATEST TYPE
Prompt attention to mail orders.
LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
144 Carling St., LONDON, Ont.

FOR SALE

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

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

Other sizes ready shortly, call and examine them.

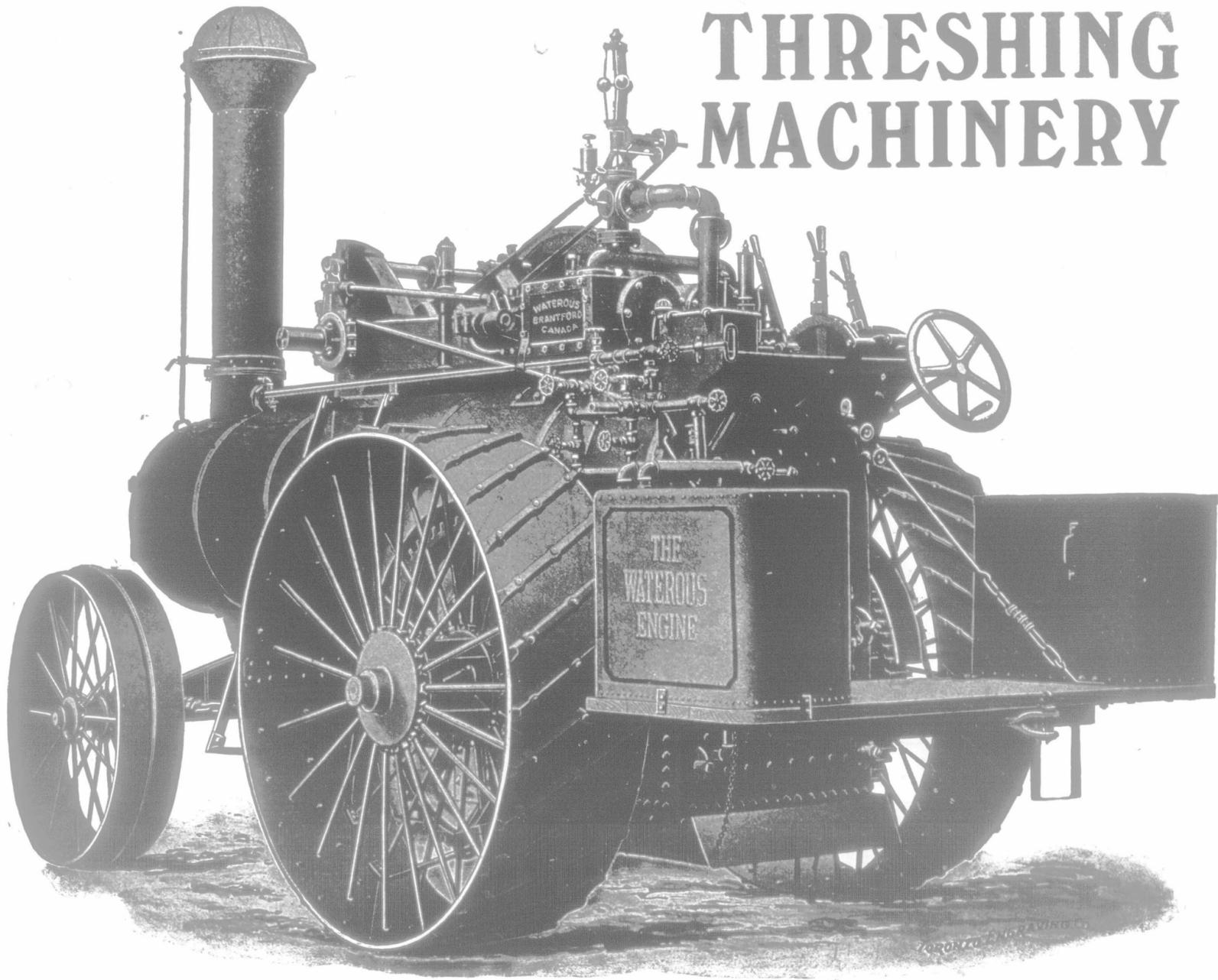
The
John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co.
760 Main Street, WINNIPEG Ltd.

THE Keeley Institute

133 Osborne Street
WINNIPEG

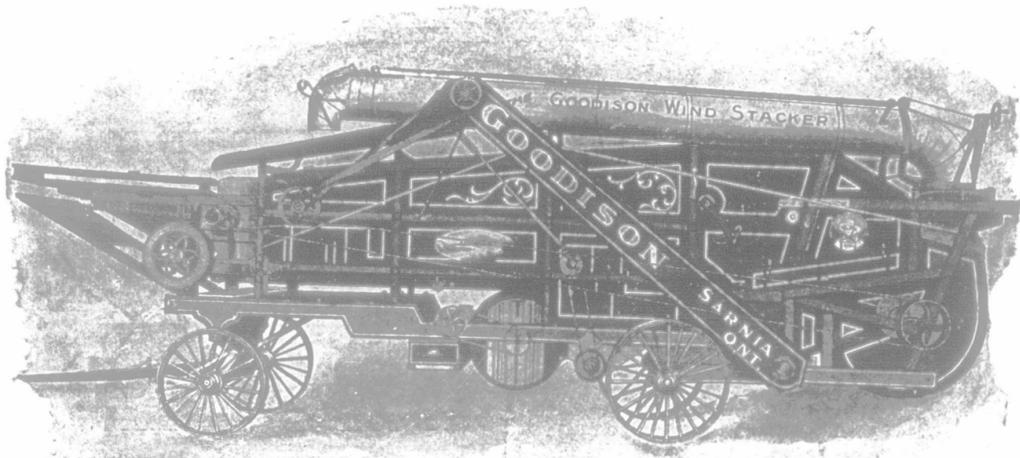
Liquor, drug habits and neurasthenia, resulting from excesses, successfully treated by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's original gold cure, administered by and under the supervision of competent and skilled physicians for the past 25 years. Correspondence confidential.

THRESHING MACHINERY



Waterous Double Cylinder Standard Threshing Engines

Three Sizes—18 H. P., 22 H. P., and 26 H. P.



Goodison Manitoba
McCloskey Thresher

Wind Stackers

Rich Feeders

Perfection Baggers
and
Thresher Supplies

Write for Catalogue

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba



These screens are made to
KEEP OUT
Flies and Mosquitoes
They do the work and do it well.

It only costs from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a door and from 50c. to \$1.50 a window to fortify your house against the enemy. Let us do it for you.

CUSHING BROS.
Calgary Edmonton Regina

LAND
in Goose and Eagle Lake Districts,

Homesteads adjoining, will sell in blocks of 5,000 acres and up, or retail in quarter sections.

Two and half sections near Francis at \$16.50 per acre.

Well improved farm five miles from Regina, 270 acres in crop, sell with crop included at \$35 00 per acre.

160 acres adjoining town site of Regina, can be sub-divided into lots.

1,040 acres guaranteed script for quick turnover, will sell at \$6.75.

Improved 480 acres 2 1/2 miles from town on Kirkella Line, 160 acres in wheat, 25 acres in oats, 25 acres broken, 60 acres fenced, and good stable.

For prices on Regina city property write to us.

G. W. Blackstock & Co.
Regina

THE CANADIAN
Stock and Ranch Agency Co.

MAJOR S. HARRIS, Manager.
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS
236 King St., Winnipeg. Phone 4248
Sales held weekly at C. P. R. Stock Yards.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

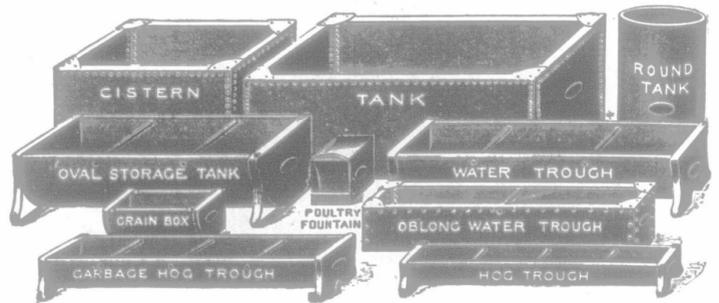
Insurance in Force - - - - - \$42,270,272.00
Assets - - - - - 7,189,682.00
Surplus on Policy-Holders' Account 906,912.64

Money to Loan

Agents Wanted

BRANCH AGENCIES:

J. Addison Reid, Regina, Sask. J. D. Reid, Moose Jaw, Sask.
W. B. Barwis, Calgary, Alberta
De Blois Thibaudeau, Edmonton, Alberta
Casper Killer, Supt., Manitoba Herbert J. Goode, Loan Inspector
E. S. Miller, Mgr., Western Canada, 217 McIntyre Blk., Winnipeg, Man.



Our Line!—Neat, Natty, Strongly Built—Made to Last and Made Right

Give them a coat of paint once a year and we guarantee them for ten, but they will do better than that

They will last an ordinary lifetime

Owing to the price of wood and its scarcity, there is a great demand for these goods.

We know you want them—Write us, we will be delighted to correspond with you. Get our free Catalogue from the Melotte Cream Separator Co., Winnipeg.

Steel Trough & Machine Co. Ltd. Tweed, Ont.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc

Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada

Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate

R FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON

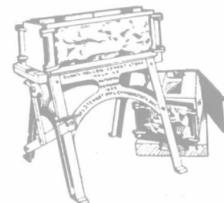
B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.

GRENFELL, ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the hand-somest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the DUNN MACHINE; and the cost of outfit is very moderate.

Full Directions Furnished.

Write for Catalogue to DEPT. N.

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT

WE Edit, Compile and Print Live Stock Catalogues FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

LAND BARGAINS

WE OWN

10,000 acres in Saskatchewan to sell on the crop payment plan Prices \$8.00 to \$25.

40,000 acres in Alberta, personally selected, to sell by section or block. Prices \$6 1/2 to \$10.

Improved Farms. The best in Saskatchewan.

Don't Delay in Writing for Information

G. M. ANNABLE & CO., MOOSE JAW, SASK.

TAKE THE RIGHT ROAD
FROM

St. Paul or Minneapolis



CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MAPLE LEAF ROUTE



Unequalled equipment on all trains makes traveling a pleasure on the GREAT WESTERN

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
D. MORRISON, GEN. AGT.
ROOM 25, MERCHANTS BANK
WINNEPEG, MAN.

Last Mountain Valley, Saskatchewan

Hundreds of cars settler's effects now being unloaded at Strassburg the centre of this famous district

The lands in this district have been endorsed over their own signatures by such authorities as Prof. Thos. Shaw, Editor of Orange Judd Farmer; Prof. Macoum, F.L.S., Dominion Field Naturalist and Botanist, and highest authority on land in Canada; the Editor of the chief American Agricultural Journal, and testimonials signed by 250 new residents of the district. What better proof do you want? Send for their opinions and free map and booklets of the district, beautifully illustrated by photographs taken on the spot.

WM. PEARSON CO., LTD.,

308 Northern Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 1, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 723.

EDITORIAL

A sheep breeder reports good business, all his rams are taken annually for the range.

* * *

Purebred stock is within the reach of any successful farmer nowadays.

* * *

The "Whiteface" men sent forward a lot of nice stuff, in pretty fair fit.

* * *

The relegation of the drag (midway) to a less conspicuous position at the Industrial than formerly, was a decided improvement.

* * *

If Western Canadians are not readers, it is not for the lack of opportunity or encouragement offered by the daily and agricultural press.

* * *

Rust scares and weed abundance should help stiffen live stock prices, particularly those for swine.

* * *

The symptoms of another attack from the rust fungus are too marked to make the prospect at all pleasant.

* * *

A Shorthorn breeder after noting the steady wins of one herd remarked that the smaller fairs would be a sufficiently large orbit for some herds in future.

* * *

Suggestions are not forthcoming yet as to how to prevent the best cattle from winning. Why not a class for milking Shorthorns?

* * *

The prosperous condition of the pig business was reflected in the number and quality of entries in purebred swine.

* * *

An Industrial director waxed wroth on seeing so much beer carted away by the law enforcers. It is just such silly sentimentalism that renders so many laws inoperative nowadays.

* * *

The East continues to comment on the migration Westward, but if the B. C. chaps will send such cherries and currants here the crowd is likely to go on across the Rockies.

* * *

There should be an exit gate near where the homeward-bound cars are taken; at present if a big crowd is at the car gates and persons decide to walk home, such have to come back to the main gate at the offices.

* * *

Last year's wave of moral reform seems to be bearing good fruit at this year's fairs, even if a little inconvenient to those accustomed to break the law, or those who encourage others to do it.

* * *

Violation of many of the laws of the country would not occur but for the winking at such infractions by those higher up, or in authority, who should know better. Criminal instincts are not monopolized by the unfortunates caught in law breaking.

The More Successful Farmers' Elevators the Better.

The success of three or four farmers' elevators in Manitoba the past season is most gratifying and encouraging, and is proof positive that under good business management and with assistance of a local esprit de corps such businesses conducted by farmers are both feasible and profitable. It should not, we think, be impossible to multiply the number of successful farmers' elevators in the country, which could then co-operate or combine (the term is offensive to some people we know, but as it would not be in restraint of, but rather furtherance of trade, no valid objection can be made,) and secure better transportation conditions, or marketing arrangements. An increase in successful local farmers' elevators should have the same effect as the loading platform, viz. to secure the farmer better terms and straight weights and fair dockage when selling locally.

We consider the multiplication of farmers' elevators, run successfully, as the ideal way for the farmers to keep the marketing of grain more or less under their control from the starting point of the shipment. And it should not be a very hard matter to get the elevators to co-operate, both in the selling or handling of grain and in the purchase of necessary supplies for such elevators.

Any person will remember the start of some commercial enterprise or another on a very small scale at first, gradually gaining in financial strength until a big concern materialized. The majority of successful commercial enterprises were started in a small way and grew larger and stronger, and the example is a good one to follow, even with farmers' elevators.

Weeds.

Wordsworth says:
"To me the meanest flower that grows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

How expressive of the feelings of the average farmer as he yearly does battle with the plague of weeds! The old saying is that "Nature abhors a vacuum". It seems to be true for no void and desert place is seen which does not harbor a weed of some sort. The lawn is covered with dandelions, the garden is full of pig-weed, and over the fields the yellow heads of mustard spell trouble without end. Would the seed train in July be of any avail? Would a summer's campaign of the Farmers' Institute not prove useful? And lastly, should not our teachers in the public schools teach something of the common weeds of farm and field? Not long ago a farmer was found cultivating ball mustard and preserving it in his garden patch because he thought it a valuable food for cattle. It is actual knowledge that is needed. Every man, woman or child living in a country district should know the common weeds and until they do we shall continue to be cursed by the plague of weeds.

Crops and Prosperity.

From east to west we hear one long continuous story of good crops, bright prospects, and prosperity. The generous rains and warm sunshine of the past few weeks have worked marvels and we stand at the threshold of a season of great things for Canada and things Canadian. Now is the time to go steady. In years of exceptional prosperity, banks increase reserves and make preparation for a time in the future when things may go dead wrong. The farmer should do likewise. There is no time like the present to decrease obligations, improve buildings and secure better live stock. These are the solid articles of worth that make the nation prosperous. They will count for something of real value when the lean years come. They add to the happiness of the home, the prosperity of the people, and for these we should strive rather than for blatant wealth which brings so little of true value in its train.

Ready for the Meat Trade.

Since the exposures in connection with the meat packing business in the States, numerous speculations have been rife as to the probable effect upon the Canadian stock and cattle business. Some have urged that it would have been to the advantage of the British public, in general, and the Canadian producers, if the embargo had been removed last spring, when the question was so fully discussed. Others claim that the Canadian packers will at once feel the benefit of the nausea created in the British sense by the American revelations while others clamor for more capital to improve our packing facilities in order that we may take advantage of the situation. After all it is not too much to expect that our meat trade will be improved and now that the question is uppermost in our minds, it might be well to analyse our position with relation to our meat producing possibilities and facilities.

We must recognize the fact that we are trying to develop a market which, although within our own empire, is entirely without sentiment of the blood-kin kind and which claims the right to decide what its own tastes are in the matter of meats. The Britisher wants clean, wholesome meats, whether canned or fresh. We supply him with some fresh beef and considerable bacon, but, as every one knows, our methods of doing business with him do not leave sufficient remuneration to induce a sufficiently large production to cut much of a figure in his markets. We can never expect to put meat down in England on the hoof as cheaply as the Americans, Argentinas and Australians put it down in cans and refrigerators and until we go in for these methods we simply cannot "count" in the British meat bill.

What Canada wants at the present time is a system of canning and freezing beef and mutton, of keeping it frozen in transit and plenty of beef to can and freeze.

In England there is a goodly sized market for well finished fresh killed beef which is supplied by home fed stuff and by American and Canadian export steers, but there is also an infinitely greater but less discriminating market which is not particular whose meat is killed or fed and this is supplied by the countries which have gone in for canning and refrigeration. It should not require much study to decide in which of these markets western Canada can best compete. We do not produce large numbers of early maturing, grain finished cattle which make the best quality of beef and consequently we cannot expect to cater to the most fastidious tastes. Ontario will always find that market ready for the class of cattle she produces for export, and it will also take the pick of western cattle, but such a small percentage of the cattle produced on the range are really fit for first class exporters that it brings down the average price to the producer and too much of the second rate stuff is unloaded upon the local market. With refrigeration and canning processes, practically all our cattle would go to the British market and would go much younger than those which now go on foot.

But it may be argued that this is the field of the capitalist that the producer is powerless to effect such conditions and in this there is considerable truth. At the present time there seems to be in the minds of those who might invest their capital in the packing business a doubt as to the supply of cattle that would be available. The apathy in the buying of first class bulls by Canadian ranchers has been compared with the fabulous prices the Argentine cattle men pay in England, for bulls, and the result does not inspire confidence in the Canadian herds. The nature of our operations also tends to develop over hesitancy. It is feared the supply would be too intermittent, that there would be a long period during which it would be practically nil. It is realized that there is no corn belt here where cattle would be furnished every day of the year. Yet despite all these apparent disadvantages we feel confident that the time has come

when the West is prepared to do its share in the expansion of the stock and meat industry. There is a realization in the grain belt that stock must be kept and people would readily keep them if the market were improved. The small wheat which is so plentiful is one of the best rations for finishing beef and pork. In the ranching country feed lots are being built; hay is put up each season, alfalfa is being introduced, and grain fields dot the prairie on almost every section. In short we are now arrived at a time when the country requires capital and enterprise to develop its meat trade and when farmers and ranchers are alike ready to respond to the demands for cattle.

The Work of the Grain Commission.

It was only to be expected that the Dominion Government would appoint a commission to investigate the grain trade since that form of procedure has been demonstrated to be so effective in adjusting difficulties in connection with the operation of other industries. There are few men but what have had experiences of one kind or another which convinced them that there are methods practised in the grain trade that can ill stand the illuminating influences of an investigation. The scope of the commission is to be limited only by the ramifications of the grain trade. In the grain business, as in all other branches of commerce, methods creep in which are as much depreciated by the better element of the trade as by those who suffer directly and any investigation that will help to rid the trade of nefarious practices will be as much welcomed by the former as by the latter.

The work of the commission will be colossal and it devolves upon everyone to lend them a hand to enable them to collect reliable evidence. Every phase of the trade will be covered from the time the grain reaches a siding until it is landed in the final market. The searchlight will be turned into local elevators to discover the methods of their operation, the system of price fixing, etc., the shipping facilities will be examined, the inspection system studied, the commission business probed, the freight rates considered, the dockage material traced to its destination and the responsibility for freight upon the same fixed, the terminal elevator system studied thoroughly with a view to determine what should be the law with regard to mixing and among all other things the extent to which the Grain Dealers' Association operates to restrain trade will have to be decided upon or the producers will not be satisfied with the work of the commission.

Saskatchewan to aid Young Farmers to get an Education.

Minister of Agriculture W. R. Motherwell announced at the big farmers' picnic held on the Experimental Farm, Indian Head recently under the auspices of the Provincial and Dominion departments of agriculture that it was the intention of his department to aid young farmers, who had the necessary ambition in securing a scientific agricultural education at one or other of the Canadian agricultural colleges. The details of the plan are not yet made public but will in all probability take the form of scholarships to bona fide students from Saskatchewan who take high standings at the colleges at which they may attend.

In this regard we are strongly of the opinion that such scholarships should only be given in the two year courses, the experience of all agricultural colleges being that the long course men (4 years) abandon the farm for various reasons, they may not have means to take up farming on the scale they would wish to, not only so but their college life has given them a distaste for the heavy and steady grind incidental to the first ten years of the struggle to get on one's feet as a prairie farmer. In fact the long course men are practically the overflow of farmers' sons from the other professions; young men lacking capital to start, or who have, perhaps a distaste for hard work, or a taste for the byways of agriculture, journalism, government positions as lecturers etc; or who lacking capital to start farming, see the prospect of a fair income at the start without the attendant risks of farming on one's own account; while such men fill a niche in the agricultural world and are more or less useful, still after all, the greatest benefit to the country, therefore to be encouraged, is derived from the man who will go back to the farm and put into practice the principles imbibed at college, who will

become a leader in his community in the social and political world, who will in fact radiate in his neighborhood a broad atmosphere tending to thought, study, and investigation. There is really nothing to be gained in encouraging by government aid, men to take the longer course; if a man feels the need of it or wants to take up the work, all well and good, but when the chance of the four years man's return to the farm is so problematical, there is, we think, no good reason why a government should aid men to get qualifications whose labors as a result of the competition of higher salaries offered by other governments may be diverted to another country. It may look a little selfish, but it is common sense, that it is outside the province of one government to assist men to an education, the benefits from which will be reaped by another country.

Experience as a student and as a teacher at agricultural colleges prompts the view taken and the suggestions made herewith.

Our suggestions would be that the scholarships be offered as follows: First, three of \$200, \$150, \$100 to bona fide (at least three consecutive years residence in the province) students from Saskatchewan standing highest in all subjects of the regular two year course. Second, to any bona fide student from Saskatchewan taking first class honors at the college he attends, either in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying or horticulture, in his final (second) year, \$50. Third, to any student taking first class honors in the same subjects as above, in the first year, \$25. By so doing, malingering by students would be avoided as would the pooling of the scholarships by say a group of students going to one college.

The government would be assured of real value for its money by getting good men who would honestly endeavor to earn the money and the distinction. We are of the opinion that the governments of the new provinces will be well advised in making appropriations very soon, by which to secure areas of land suitable for agricultural college purposes, before the price of land increases to such an extent as to limit the selection, purchases made thus early would be increasing in value, against the time the colleges would be ready to start, and if not then found suitable could be exchanged for the land wanted, at least a half-section should be had in each case, and a whole section would be even better.

A Large Area under Flax.

Last spring a start was made on the prairie at the Younglove farm, Drinkwater, and now the *Moose Jaw Times* states there are 920 acres under flax, which looks good for 20 bushels per acre, the land was steam plowed early in the spring, harrowed and drilled.

HORSE

Good show of horses at Winnipeg.

* * *

The jumpers and carriage horses from Toronto were the most appreciated feature of the Exhibition.

* * *

Since nearly every one has some conceit in his horsemanship, we may expect to see a good few high steppers raising the village dust after that display of Pepper's at Winnipeg.

* * *

Some ingenious farmers make a wire cage to put over the inside horse's mouth and nose to keep him from eating grain while cutting. The device works well and is very little trouble to make.

* * *

The American says, "the important thing is for a horse to go ten miles an hour"; the Englishman says, "it is immaterial whether he goes eight or ten miles, the important thing is how he goes."

* * *

It has been definitely settled that the king shall not visit Canada this summer but there is some compensation in the announcement by the *Live Stock Journal* that he intends sending a consignment of his Shires to the Exhibitions to be held at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and to the American Royal at Kansas City.

* * *

During the first week in July an International horse show was held in Holland, and one of the classes which attracted most attention was that for harness horses for any country. The first place was taken by the Hackney mare Fylde Sabrinetta, champion this year at the Royal. All the other horses in the money were also Hackneys.

Shires at the Royal Show.

The class for Shire Horses at the English Royal Show, at Derby, June 27th to 30th, was declared to be one of the best in the history of the show, all the sections of the prize-list for the different ages being well filled with entries of excellent quality. The enthusiasm which marked the event while the judging proceeded was very evident, and foreigners from several countries were present, ready and willing to give good prices for the better class of Shires. The oldest class in the prize-list for stallions was for colts foaled in 1903, in which there were five entries, the first award going to Hon. Victor Cavendish for Holker Menestrel 2nd, by Birdsall Menestrel; the second to John W. Whitehurst for Markeaton Special Brand, by Brandmark; and third to Sir P. Albert

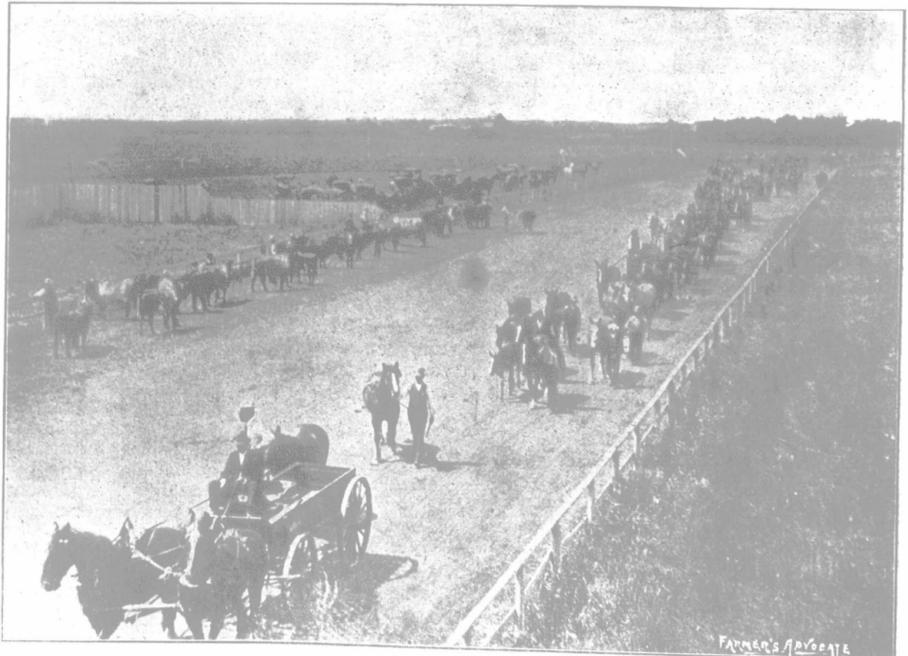


Photo by J. C. Forte, Neepawa.

STOCK PEN AT NEEPAWA FAIR.

Muntz for Dunsmore Regent, by Dunsmore Jameson. The male champion of the breed was found in the first-prize two-year-old colt, Tatton Dray King, sired by Drayman 23rd, and shown by Earl Egerton, the second prize in this class going to Mr. F. Farnsworth's Ratcliffe Forest King, by Lockinge Forest King, and third to Mr. L. Solomon's Newry Menestrel, by Birdsall Menestrel. For yearling stallions, Mr. F. E. Muntz's King Forest, by Lockinge Forest King, was first in a strong class of thirteen, the second place being filled by Mr. Farnsworth's Ratcliffe Consequency King, and third by Mr. Michaelis' King of Tandridge. In the class for mares with foal at foot, Lord Rothschild won with Blythwood Guelder Rose. For mare without a foal, and foaled in or before 1902, Earl Beauchamp won with Sussex Bluegown. For filly foaled in 1903, Sir P. A. Muntz was first with Dunsmore Fuchsia. For filly foaled in 1904, R. Whitehead won with Peak Dolly, by Dunsmore Jameson. Fillies foaled in 1905 were a strong class, and were led by Mr. E. Orme's Combermere Abbess, by Tatton Friar. The Shire Horse Society's champion gold medal for the best mare or filly of the breed went to Sir P. A. Muntz's Dunsmore Fuchsia, Guelder Rose being reserve.

Care of Horses' Feet.

In hot weather the feet of farm horses are very liable to become a source of pain to the animals themselves, and of inconvenience to their owners, owing to unfitness for work, and that, usually, when the demand for horseflesh is greatest.

It is, therefore, a matter of importance for farmers, says a writer in the *English Agricultural Gazette*, to see that all possible care is taken of their horses' feet at all times, and particularly during the summer months, as a lame horse, from any cause, is an undesirable asset, no matter what his value is when sound, or how well made and salable he may be in other respects. Horses, above all animals, have to get their own living, and more often than not their owners, by walking and trotting, and, in the case of race horses, galloping. Hence the absolute necessity of each animal possessing a set of sound feet which will stand the strain of constant use.

Among the best classes of heavy horses there is no doubt that the feet have received due attention and the show horses of to-day stand on better bottoms than did their ancestors of twenty, or even ten, years ago; but still there is room for improvement. The fact that a large number of horses are prepared for show, is no doubt responsible for some improvement, inasmuch as the yearling or two-year-old intended for exhibition gets the attentions of the shoeing smith early in life, and a shapely foot is the natural result, and it would be well if similar treatment were given to all young horses, so as to prevent the thin, shelly and broken hoofs which one occasionally sees on the neglected three-year-old on being put into the team.

Heredity is another point to remember in regard to horses' feet. If the parents have big, sound and shapely hoofs, the offspring will follow suit, but they will also follow just as much in the narrow, contracted order, and it is the latter which are most likely to develop ailments incidental to horses' feet.

Assuming that ordinary care has been given from weaning time upwards to the growth of the foot, and the animal is in regular work, it remains for the horsekeeper or groom to see that no horse is allowed to stand for hours in a filthy stable, that the feet are pecked out regularly, and that a simple remedy, such as common salt and tar, is applied to the clefts of the frog, if there is the least suspicion of "thrush," which is a very common ailment, and often causes a horse to go "short" when shown in the judging-ring, or before a prospective buyer.

In this connection, it may be said that the floors of many farm stables are calculated to produce "thrush" almost without fail. Rough native stone, with huge holes, into which the liquid drains and stands, to form a bath for the horses' heels, is a fair description of some stable "bottoms"—not floors—and out of such good sound feet cannot possibly come without a good deal of attention from the man in charge of the horses housed therein. The essential conditions for producing and maintaining good sound feet are: First of all, select one, and, if possible, both, parents with good feet; then, when the foal is weaned, it should be haltered, and the hoofs rasped round, and the process repeated at intervals, lowering the heels, if necessary, till the time for work comes, when light shoes should be put

on to prevent wearing away the hoofs on hard clods. Keep the stable as clean as practicable, and thus prevent, as far as possible, any derangement of this very important part of a working horse.

Clydesdale Standards of Registration.

Considering its standard of registration, a good deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of the Clydesdale standard of registration, and I lately saw a letter, written by Mr. R. B. Ogilvie, of the American Clydesdale Association, in which he said that the home society has been lowering their standard, and that there were a large number of two-cross animals in the most recently published volume of the Clydesdale Studbook. This shows that Mr. Ogilvie does not know what he is talking about. He finds some two-cross mares in the volume, entered not because they are breeding now, but in order that the back crosses in exported animals' pedigrees may have numbers. An analysis of the entries in Vol. 28 has been made. It brings out certain interesting facts. There are 451 entries of stallions in the volume. The minimum qualification is three registereed crosses for animals foaled after 1890. Only 67 out of the 451 have only three crosses registered; 109 have four crosses; 132 have five crosses; 80 have six crosses; 26 have seven crosses; 12 have eight crosses, and 1 has more than eight. Besides these there are 27 horses entered as special cases, as under rules operative before the rules were consolidated now nearly ten years ago. In the case of mares there are 771 entries in the volume. Of these 47 are special cases, 2 mares have one cross each (cases of numbers being given for purely technical purposes), 37 have two crosses (again mainly old mares, numbered for technical purposes), 208 have the standard three crosses—which, of course, means that their produce have four—246 have four crosses, which means that their produce have five; 139 have five crosses, which means that their produce have six; 72 have six crosses, 16 have seven crosses, 3 have eight crosses, and one has more than eight. I think this analysis is a conclusive answer to croakers. It shows that without at all "forcing the pace" the Clydesdale Horse Society is building up a pedigree structure on a sound foundation. It has conserved all that was best in the system of breeding which Mr. Drew favored, and reared upon that a standard pedigree, which must meet with the approval of men who understand their business. It may interest some to know that there still lives a breeding mare full sister to Mr. Drew's Prince of Avondale. She is named Young June, is about sixteen years of age, and has been a most prolific breeder. She is due to foal either her tenth or twelfth foal (I forget which) and a notable illustration she is of sound constitution and health. Her owner is Mr. James Young, Peatland, Kilmarnock, SCOTLAND YET.

Effects of Unnatural Conditions.

A writer in *Farmer and Stockbreeder*, a British agricultural journal, takes exception to the statement of another correspondent that severe fright caused a foal to assume an unnatural position and nearly caused its embryonic death. Continuing he says: "Still, it would be argumentatively unfair to fawn upon your practical correspondents any unsupported theories. I will therefore give my own views on brood mares, of which I have also had great experience."

"I have bred various kinds of horses for thirty years, the largest number of mares put to the stud in any one season being twenty-five, but I did not get anything like twenty-five foals. I do not, however, base my views upon this large number of brood mares, but rather upon a lifetime of study and observation of horses and other domesticated animals."

"In a practical journal it is not advisable to occupy much space with science, high and dry; yet practical breeders will appreciate a brief reference to such incontrovertible geological records as cannot fail to throw, at least, a lurid light upon the breeding of domesticated animals."

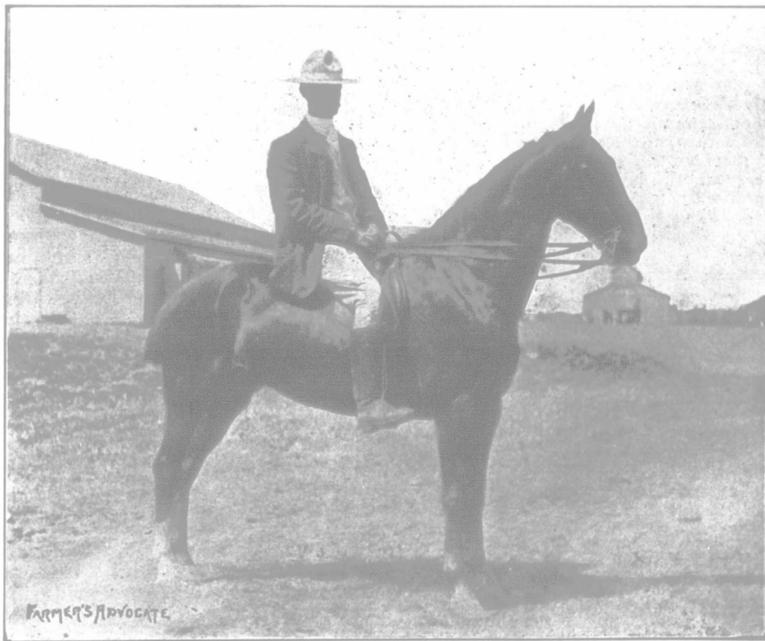
GEOLOGICAL RECORDS OF ANIMALS.

"All geological records confirm the evolution, over immense periods of time; the advance from the simple to the complex, from homogeneity to heterogeneity. In animals of the early Laurentian period we find a simple shellfish; in the latter Silurian a full-blown fish, without a shell; and indeed the entire primary period is the age of fishes and ferns, the two representing a huge aquarium in which animal and vegetable life duly balance each other."

"Then in the secondary period come reptiles of colossal form, whilst flying lizards ruled the air before the appearance of birds. At the commencement there was no such thing as male and female, and mammals, in small marsupial form, put in a feeble appearance as late as the commencement of the Tertiary period. When powerful carnivorous animals ruled the forest-like world the ancestors of such farm animals as the horse tribe, and also the "neat cattle," were constantly startled as by the fruitless attack of a lion or cat-like pounce of a tiger, and such breeds as suffered embryonically are not the tough survivors of our farmyards."

"The placenta is the substance that connects the embryo or foetus to the womb, and in surviving healthy mammals this is so securely fixed that no fright is likely to relax its hold. Breeders must therefore look for other causes of abortion and misplacement of the foetus, and, unfortunately, these other causes are easily found. In cows an abortion microbe has been developed by a reasonable, yet unnatural, effort to develop the udder, and this microbe is communicable through the medium of the bull. I have been unable to discover a microbe amongst mares, but the hardship, hard work, and unnatural life of horses are the main causes of abortions, misplacements, barrenness, and other troubles of breeding, and the fright theory named by your correspondent rarely or never, has the effect suspected by him."

"Farm foods depend in great measure on the weather, a droughty summer producing neither grass nor roots and a rainy hay-time leaving no wholesome hay. The most liberal feeder cannot possibly meet shortness of keep in any adequate manner by spirited and expensive market purchases, hence animals must live partly on their own storage of flesh, or fat, and this may be called semi-starvation. The fat is, moreover



G. E. GODDARD'S WINNER IN THE 15.2 SADDLE CLASS AT CALGARY.

Owner.



H. MCFAYDEN, B.S.A.

Representing the Seed Division in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

the most costly food any animal can possibly utilise. Better, therefore, give turtle soup than allow farm animals to lose weight. It is impossible at all times to avoid these fluctuations in farm foods, yet I believe it is responsible for much of the breeder's troubles in abortion, misplacement, barrenness, etc., because the resultant poverty upsets the entire system, and prepares the way for every evil. I could name many mischievous parasites and microbes which attack only when the blood is either poor or impure; and, defying remedies, these enemies leave the system only when purity returns or poverty is superseded by plenty. I may here remark that a sudden return to plenty is a dangerous shock to the system.

"Every farmer must have noticed that, even with snow a foot thick, no grazing horse will sleep in the hovel where he eats his two-pennyworth of oats per day, the instinctive fear of the carnivora being the main cause. Under a hedge he might escape, but he imagines that he could be trapped in a hovel with three sides closed. See how a horse starts when anything moves in a hedge. This is easily traceable to inherited habit, and if it habitually disarranged the fetus it would ere now have annihilated the entire horse tribe by preventing any reproduction whatever. I am aware that an in-foal mare becomes less excitable. Her entire system changes. Her digestive organs become more active and efficient, and her coat begins to shine. Her ailments, if any, are minimised, and she is stronger and better than before she visited the stallion. These constitutional changes and improvements are the earliest evidence that she is in foal, but she is not at all susceptible to external influences, though anything internal, such as musty oats or mouldy hay, might so upset the constitution generally as to jeopardise the advent of a healthy foal. The first foal of some mares is the only good one, the explanation often being that during her first breeding season she is regularly worked, hence she is stable-fed. Next year, however, with the double tax of foal at foot and another internally, she is not worked, and consequently she is not fed with the farm horses. Out of sight and out of mind, the poor mare just keeps alive through the winter on the non-nutritious refuse of the threshing-machine, the straw and cavings; and is it any wonder that misplacements and other disappointments are the too frequent result?—I am etc., S. T."

FARM

The Saskatchewan Representative of the Seed Division.

We present herewith a portrait of H. McFayden B.S.A., who comes west this month to take charge of the work of the Dominion Seed Division in the Province of Saskatchewan. Mr. McFayden is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College of the class of '05 and for some time has been on the staff of the *Mail and Empire*, Toronto. He has been in the West and studied agricultural conditions here so that the problems of the Saskatchewan farmers will not be new to him. An earnest and convincing speaker, a clever writer and an enthusiast in any line of work he undertakes McFayden will do good work for the cause of agriculture in his adopted province.

A PAIR IN THE BOY PONY CLASS—CALGARY, 1906
'Brownies up'

Thorns and Thistles it Has Brought Forth.

It is one of the duties of the agricultural press to keep farmers informed of pests that have worried others in distant parts and to place before the public an account of the methods that have been employed in the combat. At present our readers are, among other things, face to face with the problem of the increase of weeds. So tenaciously have weeds lain hold of our fertile soils that people are liable to think that they have been visited with a pest new to the whole agricultural fraternity, whereas they are simply at a stage through which many another province, state or community has passed or is passing. Weeds in our land at the present time are simply the result of natural laws. In the economy of nature every plant and animal has its foes, and as any particular form of life increases out of proportion to its fellows the enemies of that plant increase simultaneously.

One of nature's functions is to maintain a balance, so we see that the primary cause of the prevalence of weeds is the natural opportunity for them to grow. Clearly, then, our policy should be to remove the opportunity for weeds to develop, and at the same time to maintain the returns from the land. This of course, necessitates the growing of a variety of crops.

We are aware that the growing of a variety of crops thus necessitating the keeping of more stock and the increasing of labor is not looked on with favor by the average man. Nevertheless, things have come to such a pass that it is not simply a matter of choice but of absolute necessity that such a course shall be followed unless there is a good market for hay apart from feeding it. Summer fallowing if extensively and thoroughly carried out will give partial immunity but it does not get to the real bottom of the trouble and alter conditions under which weeds peculiar to grain crop grow.

Of course it would be idle to suppose that there will be a sudden change from grain growing to that of a system of mixed farming. Such changes must come gradually, they must evolve but it is well to evolve intelligently. In this scheme of evolution there are certain crops that must play an important role, they are the tame grasses and clovers, barley and roots. The grasses are useful in that they are ready to cut before many of the most troublesome of weed have had time to form seeds. They smother out many weeds and the perennial character of their growth insures the decay of many seeds that would germinate if the soil had to be turned over for each crop.

Barley is particularly useful in the fight against weeds but even with a barley crop much more effective work than is generally done can be accomplished if the killing of weeds is made of as great importance as the growing of the crop. When barley is to follow wheat or oats it is too often the case that the land is left untouched until spring, whereas the fight might be pro-

longed and more effective if begun as soon as the previous crop is off.

The object should be to get the seeds of wild oats, mustard, French weed, etc. germinated in the fall by covering them with the disc or by light plowing. Then in the spring other seeds can be brought near the surface, germinated and killed in the cutting of the crop. Afterwards, if the land has not been seeded it can be cultivated very shallow again.

The action of root crops upon weed growth is too obvious to need discussion.

The advantages of keeping more live stock lie in furnishing a market for hay crops, barley and roots, and in the fact that in roaming over stubble fields they tramp seeds into the ground where they germinate and eat the growth off when it comes up.

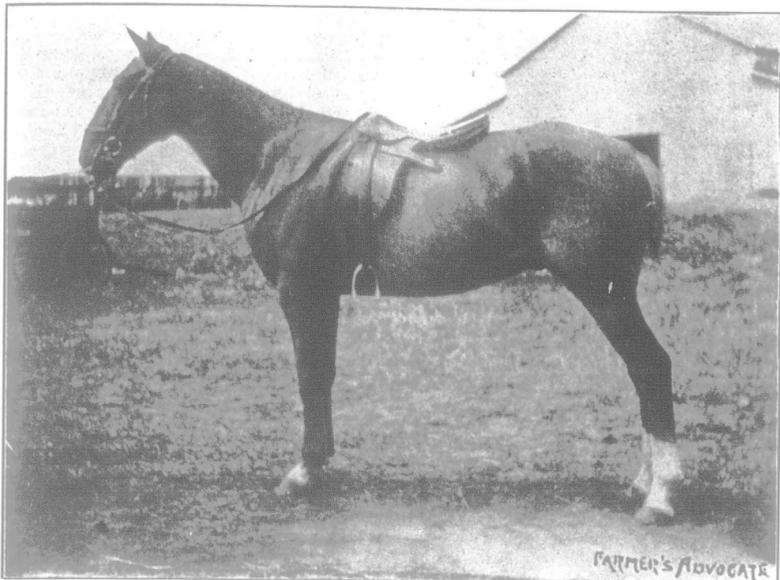
Many farmers doubtless have tried these different methods and have failed to subdue weeds, but the secret of success lies particularly in the combined effect of intelligent cultivation variety of crops and the help of stock. Singly no one method can be expected to be an unqualified success. Weeds are persistent growers and it requires equal persistency on the part of the farmer to combat them.

We do not need to wait to see how any scheme of action will turn out. What we have said embodies the experience of farmers who have fought their fights with weeds under circumstance identical with those that exist throughout our grain belt. The history of farming operations in the older sections is but an advanced sheet of the story of our progress and from that we are shown the shortest and easiest way to success.

Alfalfa in Oklahoma.

The above is the title of a bulletin issued from the Oklahoma Station and as this crop has made many parts of the desert to blossom we submit a few extracts gathered from the experience of growers:

"This crop is being grown in every county in Oklahoma and in some sections, a fair acreage is present. From many fields as large yields are obtained as are produced any place else in the United States without irrigation. On the uplands in Oklahoma, as elsewhere, the returns vary. Where the subsoil is hard and impervious, the yields are quite meagre under unfavorable climatic conditions and the crop needs considerable nursing such as discing and harrowing, to keep the crab grass from taking the field in a few years. On these upland soils with the hardpan subsoils which grow cowpeas to perfection, the farmer who is not willing to inform himself about proper methods and to give his alfalfa fields much attention and care, should grow cowpeas instead. But as has been indicated before, alfalfa is being grown on such soil successfully and profitably, not only in small areas.



A WESTERN BRED SADDLER
From the Bow River Horse Ranch.

FEED VALUE.

"Either as hay or green forage, alfalfa is eaten greedily by all kinds of live stock, including poultry. It contains a high percentage of protein, which so many of our farm feeds lack in sufficient amount to meet the demands of the animal system in nutrition. Hence alfalfa is a very valuable feed to use to balance up the ration of corn, Kafir corn, etc. In steer feeding experiments at this Station, in which alfalfa was fed in connection with the above feeds in comparison with corn meal and Kafir stover, about one-fourth less grain was required to produce a pound of grain with the steers receiving the alfalfa hay in their rations than was required by the steers not receiving any alfalfa. Hogs fed alfalfa hay with corn have produced three or four more pounds of gain from a bushel of corn than was produced by hogs getting straight corn. Reports are on record of butter fat being produced at a cost of seven cents per pound from common scrub cows fed on alfalfa hay and Kafir meal, reckoning the feeds at ordinary prices. The food nutrients contained in a ton of alfalfa hay are little below those in a ton of bran, either in amount or kind and on the farm, for practically all purposes, alfalfa can be used instead of bran. Every farmer knows the cost of a ton of bran and its high feeding value.

STAYING QUALITIES.

"On suitable soil the roots of alfalfa grow down into the soil ten to twenty feet, enabling them to use the supply of underflow water, and to draw upon soil for plant food that is out of the reach of roots of ordinary plants. Alfalfa is a perennial and the longer it grows the better it flourishes if it is on suitable soil. Fields of alfalfa twenty-five years old are in existence and are still producing maximum yields.

"The plant is one of the first to show green in the spring and turns brown in the fall only when subjected to a hard freeze. Alfalfa is the greatest drought-resisting crop grown on the farm.

MONEY VALUE OF THE CROP.

"During the season of 1905, some Oklahoma alfalfa raisers marketed their alfalfa at ten dollars per ton, baled, on board cars at their stations. One reports that the first crop of 1906 from seventy-five acres has been sold at the above figure and that he had a demand for ten times as much as he had to sell. These farmers report net returns per year of forty to fifty dollars per acre. Very few if any other farm crops give such net profit. The above reports are from fields of alfalfa on ideal soils but remunerative returns are obtained under less favorable conditions.

"These few facts about the value of alfalfa are given to encourage more Oklahoma farmers to grow the crop and it is believed that if they will investigate the possibility of the crop in this section, a few acres at least will be grown on almost every farm in Oklahoma. While in many cases, the returns will fall far short of the above records, the grower will usually find it well worth growing when compared with the returns of other crops grown on the same soil."

A Foe of the Potato Beetle.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have received from my esteemed correspondent, Mr. Richard Gibson, of Middlesex Co., Ont., a specimen of a kind of ground beetle which he had found upon his potatoes when he was spraying them. This beetle was devouring the grubs of the potato beetle, and was very actively engaged in this work. Mr. Gibson found several other specimens in the same field, and thinking that an account of the beetle would be of interest to your readers, he asked me to write a short account of it for publication.

This useful beetle belongs to a group of the predaceous ground beetles which have their bodies very much flattened, and, as a rule, frequent flowers, feeding upon the insects which are attracted to them by their nectar. These insects are frequently red and blue, or even brilliant metallic green in color, with the wing-covers squarely cut off behind so as to expose the tip of the body. Among these we find Mr. Gibson's good friend, whose name is *Lebia grandis*. It is a moderate-sized species for the group to which it belongs, has a yellowish-red head and thorax, and dark-blue wing-covers. This insect is a well-known depredator upon the eggs and grubs of the Colorado Potato Beetle, and seems to be rather more abundant in the London district than elsewhere in Canada. Dr. William Saunders, in his annual address for 1878, before the Entomological Society of Ontario, and again in 1881, spoke of its frequent occurrence near Hamilton and in potato fields near London. Mr. Moffat also spoke of its frequent occurrence near Hamilton in the latter year. Unfortunately, this active and elegant little beetle, which is a little less than

half an inch in length, is not common enough to affect the abundance of the Colorado Potato Beetle, which it preys upon. There are, besides, several other insects which prey upon the Colorado Potato Beetle, such as the Spined Soldier-bug, the Belted Soldier-bug, the Many-banded Robber-bug, several kinds of Ladybird beetles, and many members of the Carabidae, or Ground Beetles, besides the *Lebia* above mentioned. One particular enemy of this troublesome enemy of the farmer should be mentioned. It is a kind of fly somewhat resembling the house fly, named *Lydella doryphoræ*, which lays its eggs on the grubs, and of which the maggots destroy many before they become beetles. Anyone spraying their potatoes with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture to prevent the injuries of the potato beetle and the fungous disease, potato rot, need have no fear of destroying these friends at the same time, because they would not eat the Paris green nor would they devour the dead grubs after they had been killed by the poison. The maggot of the fly, which is a parasite inside the grubs of the Colorado Potato Beetle, would, of course, die with the grub, but, unfortunately, these friends are too few in numbers to make it worth while to give up spraying on their account.

J. FLETCHER.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Three Provinces Unite to Investigate Beef Combine.

Press despatches announce that a joint commission is to be appointed by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to investigate the causes for the unsatisfactory state of the live stock markets and to determine the extent of the meat combine.

Rust Resistant Plants.

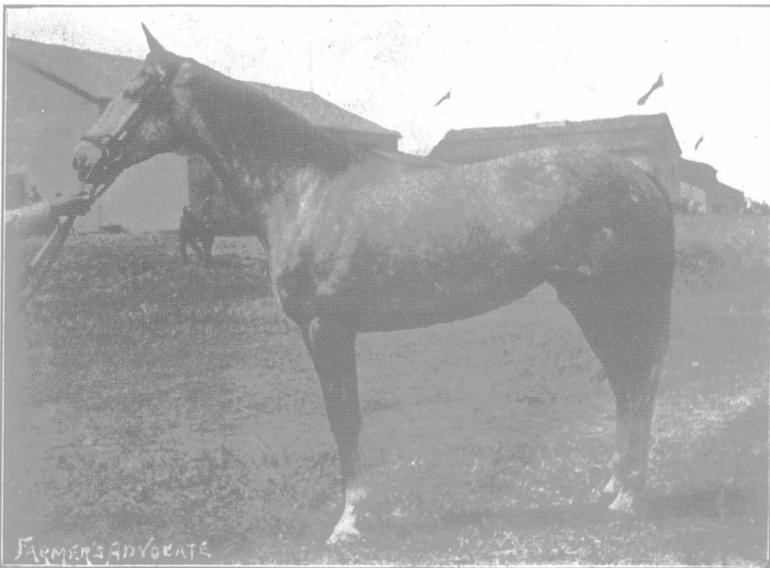
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Enclosed is a clipping from the *Farmer's Tribune* of Minnesota of June 5th. I should like your comments on the marked sentence. Has not the reporter confused rust with smut or has a rust preventive been discovered?

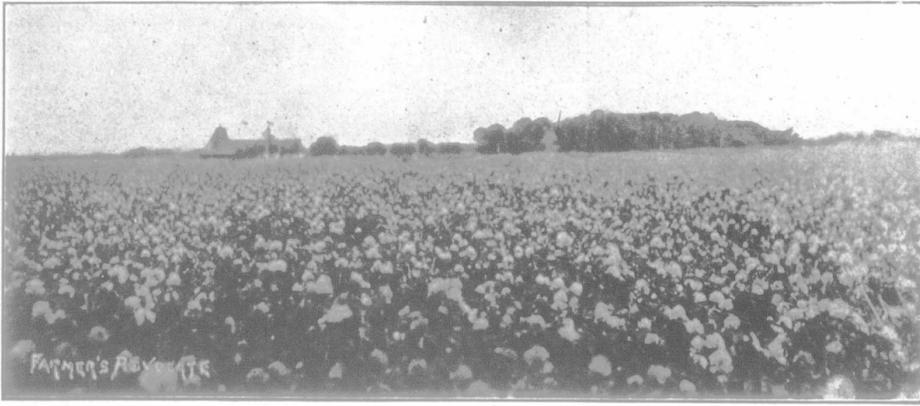
G. H. B.

"This is directly different to wheat rust, which is transmitted by the seed and can be cured by proper treatment of the grain before sowing."

Ans. The above sentence is taken from a report of the work Prof. Bolley is doing at Fargo, N. D., in his efforts to develop a flax plant that will be wilt resistant. In the course of his work the professor found that a variety of flax he had hoped to be able to offer the public as wilt proof had become affected with rust and as a consequence he had to begin over again. The reporter has evidently sounded a truth in biological science as there is a strong suspicion among close observers that the treatment of wheat for smut by formaldehyde tends to insure it against rust, but as yet we cannot reconcile the circumstance with our knowledge of the rust fungus.



A WESTERN BRED JUMPER
Winner at Calgary 1906,—property of G. E. Goddard



CLOVER FIELD ON THE ASYLUM FARM, SELKIRK
Winner of the Farmer's Advocate Gold Medal, for best field of clover in the Province.

Wheat and Meat Production in a Competitor's Country.

In the competition between nations for a share of the world's trade in wheat and meat, Canada has to among other countries, with the Argentine Republic. That nation is making enormous strides in production and so great are her shipment of wheat that they have a direct bearing upon the prices of our staple product here. The Argentine has nothing to teach Canada in the matter of production, although in the handling of meats her packers appear to be much more progressive than ours. Her increasing greatness is due mostly to her natural advantages. Of the Argentine and its agricultural resources and methods, Mr. J. A. Kinsella, a Canadian in the employ of the New Zealand government as dairy commissioner, writes in his report of agriculture in other lands quite interestingly and because information of a competitor is always interesting we take from Mr. Kinsella's report the following excerpts:

AGRICULTURE, STOCK, AND GENERAL.

"When one travels over a portion of the Argentine, a country only one-third the size of the United States, he sees its immense plains formed by Nature, with a climate perhaps the most comfortable and salubrious in the world taking it the year round. It is a country also where railways find no natural obstacles in the way of their construction. You find on the Pacific Railway plains the great estancias (ranches) covered with fat steers and sheep. The latter, I may say, are to be seen in millions. Amongst the cattle I can safely say thousands are of the best breeds. You also see the great fields of linseed, corn (maize), and wheat, the principal agricultural products of the country.

"The size of an estancia, or what we should call a "run" in New Zealand or a "ranch" in the United States, varies from 3,000 to 600,000 acres. About 20,000 acres might be said to be an average estancia. In conducting the business of cattle-herding or ranching in the Argentine, that is where cattle are raised and fattened for export, it requires expert men. These men in the Argentine are called Gauchos. They are, so far as riding and the care of cattle is concerned, similar to our cowboys in the Northwest Territories of Canada, where they can lasso or tie up a wild steer or horse in lightning style without getting out of the saddle. The horses, generally speaking, are small-sized, but wiry and of marvellous endurance. They somewhat resemble our Canadian mustang horse. The cattle roam over the great plains, and many of the estancias are not fenced. It is therefore necessary to brand the cattle. They have an exhaustive set of branding regulations, which time and space would not permit of my detailing in this report.

"In my opinion the republic is favored with a combination of advantages over many other, or, perhaps, over almost any country in the world. I am still further of the opinion that if the Argentine agricultural and pastoral industries were developed on anything like up-to-date lines, within very few years they would be able to land their products on the markets of the world almost beyond competition. People may ask, Why? I say then that the above statements may be backed up by the following: First of all, perhaps, the success and future progress of the Argentine, so far as agriculture is concerned, may be credited to her geographical position or situation, and also to her favorable climatic conditions. Then there is the low price of land, and the fact of her being able to make use of labor on the land all the year round. Next is the growing of alfalfa, of which four or six crops are often cut, the latter in the best districts. The Argentine has also the advantage of having cheaper labor than such great producing countries as Canada, United States, Australia and New Zealand. It has, further, the advantage of breeding and the carrying of cattle for dairying purposes, and also of fattening its live stock the year round with little or no extra feed. It has also the advantage of having lower ocean rates to the principal markets of the world than Australia and New Zealand, and only about 25 per cent. higher than North America. The Argentine also has the

advantage of having an unlimited mileage of railway, which enables her to land her products at the ports of shipment at a very low cost. Then, again, severe droughts are almost unknown in the Argentine, and the pests which we hear so much of in our colonies, which it is claimed do so much damage to crops and pastures (such as the locusts), are, in my opinion, not nearly so bad as they are made out to be, and there is no immediate cause for alarm from this source. The Argentine Government has ever since 1987 taken the most energetic measures to prevent the invasion of the crop districts by these pests, and has been very successful. They have spent \$11,000,000 gold in this direction, with the result that in 1898 95 per cent. of 68,000,000 hectares was saved from the scourge, and in 1901 and 1902 they almost entirely eradicated the plague. About three-quarters of the soil in the arable districts is composed of alluvial deposits of volcanic and granitic origin, making the soil fairly light, porous, and free from stone, which makes it easily worked. The soil in most districts is strongly covered with vegetable deposits. It rests on a subsoil which varies from 25 centimeters to 1½ meters.

WHEAT-GROWING.

"It was at one time the opinion of scientific men that the pampa soil of the Argentine was not very suitable for agriculture, particularly for the growing of a good quality of wheat. That idea, however, has long since disappeared. Excellent specimens of wheat can be seen all over the country now. There are many varieties of wheat grown, but probably the best suited to Argentine soil is the "Barletta." Some tests have been made where it was found that this variety gives a weight of 83.250 lb. per hectolitre, while one of the best Russian varieties weighted 84.500 lb. per hectolitre. One must take into consideration the vast extent of the wheat districts of the great Argentine territory in order to realise that it is necessary to procure that particular seed which may be best adapted for the district he may be farming in. Want of knowledge in this particular direction is said to have caused serious deteriorations in the quality of wheat in some provinces, particularly in the noted wheat province of Entre Rios. In the southern parts of the Argentine splendid results are said to be had from Hungarian and Russian varieties; those along with the first mentioned, Barletta, seem to be very suitable for export.

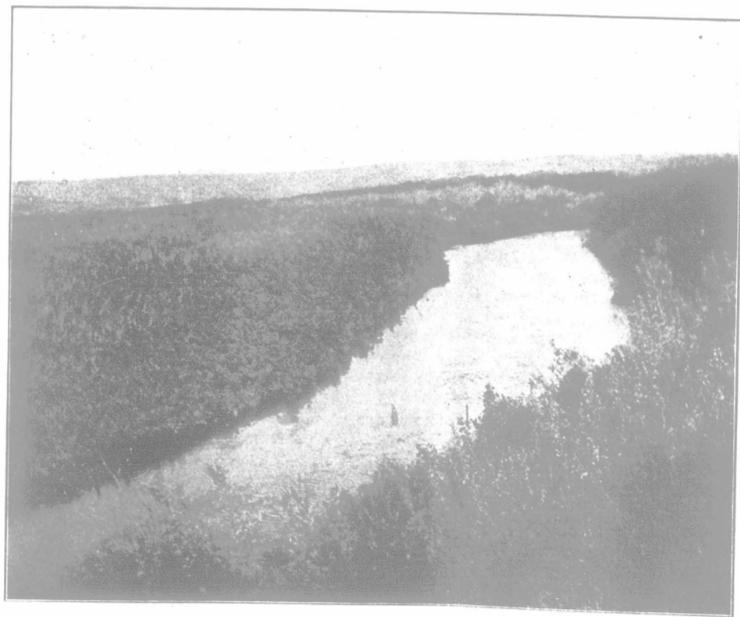
"In the southern parts of the republic you find a colder climate, which, perhaps, tends to make seed imported from colder climates do better. It is said, however, that excellent large, plump, bright seed from Manitoba, and also magnificent seed from California does not do well in most districts. I have also learned from old Spanish wheat-growers that such excellent imported seed only requires a few seasons until it degenerates into a shrivelled-up inferior product; while, on the other hand, the best varieties of native grain which are suited to the different provinces seem to give general satisfaction both for milling and for export. Among the varieties grown are to be found some French varieties, which are much in request for home consumption, but are not sought after by the British importer.

"Before dealing briefly with a few practical facts as regards the actual practice of wheat-growing by the natives in the Argentine, I beg to quote a few statistics which I consider to be as reliable as can be obtained in the republic, seeing that they came from the Ministry for Agriculture and the latest Argentine Year-book. I suppose the largest harvest the Argentine ever reaped was in 1898 and 1899, when they exported over two million tons. Besides the exports, 1,750,000 tons was used for home consumption and for seed. According to the latest figures issued by the Ministry for Agriculture, the total wheat production for 1903 and 1904 was 2,750,000 tons, of which 1,681,000 was exported. Besides this, the 71,980 tons of flour was exported. The home consumption of wheat in the Argentine is now over 700,000 tons per annum. The quantity of maize produced by the Argentine is large. Last year she grew no less than 3,770,195 tons. In 1903 and 1904 there were under wheat alone in the Argentine something over 4,300,000 hectares, a hectare is about 2½ acres.

"The cost of cultivating 100 hectares according to the latest statistics is found to be as follows: This crop gives twenty bags of 70 kilos., or about 1,400 kilos. to the square: For plowing, \$300; harrowing \$100; two plowings, sowing, overseer, etc., \$400; two extra harrowings, \$100; 6,000 kilos of seed at \$5.50 per kilo., \$330; interest on capital, depreciation, and payment of labor, \$70; total cost, \$1,300.

"Speaking generally of the various provinces as wheat-growers in the Argentine, the Province of Buenos Aires contains the best land. This province is being rapidly opened up to agriculture. The centre part of the province is largely adapted for sheep-farming. The Province of Entre Rios lies near the rivers Parana and Uruguay. This is a great country, having vast rolling plains, and many small rivers, and some woods in places. This will also some day become a great wheat province, owing to its having such rich soil.

"Plowing is done in a very rough, slovenly manner in most places in the Argentine. A Canterbury farmer would be scornful if he watched the ordinary "chacero" Italian tenant following his bullocks as he turns the most crooked furrow imaginable, leaving much of the grass to be seen on the surface. It is said, however, by old farmers that there is sometimes wisdom in light working of the land, particularly during wet seasons. It is found during the wet season with deep plowing the wheat grows very much to straw, whereas the shallow-worked land returns a good crop. This would appear somewhat of a lottery business in wheat farming. Idleness during the growing of the wheat crop seems to suit the Italians. While that is true, it may be pointed out that no country offers better advantages for carrying on mixed farming the whole year round. There is no time of year when a farmer could not if he wished be busily engaged in plowing, sowing, reaping, or threshing either wheat, linseed, maize, or lucerne.



ROUGHBANK CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN

Photo by Buckley, Weyburn

"They have a good deal of trouble with smut in wheat in the Argentine. Frosts in the southern part of the country also cause damage some seasons. With old lands where wheat has been grown for fifteen to twenty years, and where no plant-food has been put back in the soil, the land becomes tired and foul or sour, thereby producing poor crops.

HARVESTING THE CROPS.

"Generally speaking, the reaping is done in a very short space of time, for the reason that nearly every man, woman, girl, and boy works from early morn till late at night to save all the crop before any of the grain is shed. Reaping machines and horses are plentiful, but sometimes with a big crop labor is scarce.

"Threshing is, as a rule, done by contract, and is begun as soon after the harvest as machines and men can be secured. Very often estancieros combine and purchase threshing machines and do the threshing on a sort of share system, or, rather, on the co-operative principle.

"The life of the Buenos Aires and Santa Fé wheat-farmer is, saying the least of it, monotonous, although I must say it is probably one of the healthiest climates in the world. Needless to say, the temptations of the ordinary estanciero to spend money are not great. They live very simply, but hardly ever does poverty exist. About the only amusement is playing the violin, guitar, or banjo. It is not a very pleasant feature for an Englishman to hear these Italian wheat-growers discussing matters among themselves when he does not understand them; but if you only get a twinkling of the language you become impressed with it. I know of no language except the Maori language which is so soft and sweet.

"Getting back to the wheat business, which I wish to make as short as possible, I may point out that there are about three hundred and fifty railway stations where wheat is shipped for export—that is, from the country districts. While passing I may mention that there does not seem to be much disposition to rapidly build up country towns, as is the case in Canada and the United States.

"At the Port of Buenos Aires they have many enormous elevators on the principle of those at the head of Lake Superior in Canada, through which latter a vast portion of the wheat consumed in Great Britain passes. At the Port of Rosario they have also large elevators. The difference between the methods of handling wheat in the Argentine and Canada particularly in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the wheat is never put in bags; it is delivered direct from the machines into large wagon boxes, from which it is shovelled direct into the elevators, which are dotted along the line at each small town or siding. The wheat is all classed or graded and placed in different compartments high up in the elevators, after which it is run directly into the cars at a small cost. It is then conveyed to the head of Lake Superior, where it is again run or elevated into these enormous sky-pilot elevators, from which it is delivered into the vessels without very much hand labor.

"In the Argentine all the wheat, as in New Zealand, is put in bags and stacked up at the stations until sufficient cars are available to carry it to the sea-ports. I have seen as much as three hundred thousand bags of wheat stacked up at one station in the district of Tres Arios awaiting transport. In many cases the bags are placed directly on the ground, without any straw or boards underneath. In the case of heavy rains a considerable quantity becomes damaged. This is said to be the fault of the farmer, but I say it is the fault of the government, for during my stay in the republic large quantities of wheat were blocked at the various stations owing to a strike on the railways. This strike hampered trade greatly, but it was finally settled peacefully at a great expense to the farmers. During the strike I had several quaint experiences while traveling. Nearly every train was paraded by Spanish soldiers; what they were there for one could not tell, for although they had swords, bayonets, rifles, etc., no person seemed to be getting hurt, as would be the case in North America where the militia is called out for a like purpose. Sometimes we would stop two hours and a half at a railway station, for what purpose no person could explain; nevertheless we stopped.

"The Spanish soldiers are a great body of men. They are all undersized; they wear a uniform which seems to have been specially designed by the government to act as a target for any foreign foe. They have all sorts of shinny belts and shoulder-ornaments, and the most conspicuous of all is a very high cap, the top of which is a deep scarlet, thus making a grand target in time of war.

GENERAL.

"The great plains of the Argentine are well equipped with railways, and extensive developments yet continue on a large scale. It is said that back as far as 1867 there were only about 360 miles of railway in the country, while in 1900 there were 10,601 miles of these railways. The government owns about 1,500 miles, and nearly 9,500 miles are owned by foreign companies. In length of line the Argentine stands about eighth on the list of countries. The paid-up capital is about \$560,000,000 gold. The total receipts according to the Argentine Year-book for 1900, are over \$400,000,000 gold. There are three gauges in railways in the republic. One is a very wide line, being 5 foot gauge; it is really the standard throughout the country.

"According to figures given in the Year-book, the Argentine is working under better conditions in the growing of live stock than any of the British colonies. It is claimed that at present the majority of the freezing companies are working with much less expense in the administration, etc., taking it the year round, and their output is much greater, thereby enabling them to pay in proportion enhanced values to the estanciero (farmer). Another strong point in favor of the Argentine estancieros is that they work steadily throughout the whole year, whereas according to statistics the upwards of fifty stations in the British colonies are only able to work on an average, taking them all round, a little over one-third of the year. So enormous is the business of growing fat stock in the Argentine becoming, that it is estimated by reliable authorities that within very few years they should be able to export two million steers either alive or through the freezing-works.

"In order to give our people an idea of what they have to compete against, I quote the following figures from the Argentine Year-book for 1902 and 1903: In 1902 the exports of cattle or steers from the Argentine were 118,303 head. The number of cattle exported in 1903 is said not to vary much from 1902. The number of wethers shipped in 1902 was 122,501; horses, 16,008; frozen mutton, 80,073 tons; sheep-skins, 41,405 tons; salted cow-hides, 35,343 tons; dried cow-hides, 26,558 tons; salted horse-hides, 135,685; dried horse-hides, 282,138; wool, 197,936; jerked beef, 22,304; frozen beef, 70,018; tallow, 49,095.

"I have much pleasure quoting a few of the statistics just issued by the Ministry of Agriculture for 1903—that is, so far as the meat industry is concerned. The principal exports in this industry were frozen sheep and lambs, 2,445,993; frozen beef, 84,628 tons; wool, 192,989 tons; sheep-skins, 41,475 tons; hides, 37,239 tons; horse-hair, 2,241 tons; tallow, 39,000 tons. The bulk of the frozen meat in 1903 was shipped to the United Kingdom and South Africa, but most of the wool went to France. The sheep-skins went to Germany, Belgium, and the United States, the bulk to the two former countries. The value of the wool exported from the Argentine in 1903, estimating it at \$2.61 gold per 10 kilos, was \$50,424,168 gold, or, say, over £10,000,000. Last year 1,202,100 cattle were slaughtered for dried beef. In addition to this, 269,000 were slaughtered for making extract and preserved beef.

"I landed in the Argentine in February, and I noticed that the exports of frozen sheep and lamb for the previous month, January, were 194,731 carcasses, and of frozen beef 72,150 quarters.

"It may be interesting to New Zealanders to know the conditions under which men may start pastoral farming. I now speak of people with a small capital. The landowner, as a rule, provides a house, pens, and the necessary fittings, and camp land sufficient to carry stock and 800 sheep. The shepherd or estanciero buys a further 800 sheep. He takes charge of the whole flock and provides his own food, mutton excepted, which is to be taken from the flock. Whatever the profit from the flock may be it is divided equally between the landowner and the shepherd, after deducting the shearing and dipping expenses, which are advanced by the landowner. The shepherd or farmer is allowed to plant vegetables required for his family, also to keep poultry, milch-cows, bees, etc., and he can also plant fruit-trees. Contracts of this kind are generally entered into for a term of three years. At the end of each year the produce of wool, wethers, sheep, and skins sold is divided. The increase is divided at the end of the contract, when the shepherd may either take his share of capital in sheep, or renew his contract. The necessary capital for such a plan as this is very small: 800 sheep at \$1, \$800; six horses at \$15, \$90; furniture, utensils, and general expenses for first year, \$250; total, \$1,140. With this capital, and with sheep shearing 5½ lb. to 6 lb. of wool, the shepherd's portion of the profit may be estimated at from \$450 to \$550, without counting what he could make from butter, cheese, poultry, honey, etc.

"The State lands which are available for sale or for renting, as given by the 1903 Year-book, number nearly a hundred million hectares, situated as follows: In Santa Cruz, 24,949,976 hectares; Chubut, 22,545,742 hectares; Rio Negro, 15,087,470 hectares; Chaco, 13,025,450 hectares; Neuquen, 6,174,158 hectares; Formosa, 8,676,180 hectares; Pampa, 3,124,802 hectares; Tierra del Fuego, 1,886,809 hectares; Misiones, 792,000 hectares; total, 96,262,487 hectares.

"Seventy-five per cent of the wool in the Argentine is of white-faced long-wool sheep (Lincolns and Leicesters), 20 per cent of merinos, and only about 5 per cent of black-faced and criollo sheep.

"In 1901 228,358 tons of wool was exported, and in 1902, 197,936 tons. In 1903, 192,989 tons was exported, most of which went to France and Germany. I have seen a great many fine flocks of sheep in the Argentine, and some of the breeders pay extraordinary prices for stud stock at Home; notwithstanding this, and the fact also that they have such an excellent climate for the breeding of animals, their sheep on the whole, in my opinion, do not compare with best New Zealand and Australian sheep. You will, however, find some of the best stud stock that is to be found in any part of the world. Owing to the fact that my stay was such a short one in the republic, it was impossible for me to collect much practical information direct from the sheep-farmers—that is, with reference to the actual methods of handling sheep on the estancias."

Judges in the Grain Fields' Competition.

The first week in August will see the inception of the judging by the men to whom is entrusted the work of rating the standing crop of the various competitors in the contest for the prizes for growing grain.

Seed Commissioner George H. Clark was the originator of the idea and it is gratifying to note the hearty response by the farmers and agricultural departments of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the efforts of his branch to thus improve quality and quantity in cereal production. Saskatchewan will have competitions at nearly thirty points, Alberta at nine or ten, and Manitoba at one point only. Grenfell carries the palm for the largest number of fields entered at any one point, namely twenty. All the judges will meet in conference at Indian Head Experimental Farm on August 3 and on August 5 they will start for their various appointments.

The full list of districts, number of entries and judges is given below:

Gainsboro, 4, F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.
Carievale, 6, F. W. Green.
Oxbow, 4, F. W. Green.
Alameda, 4, J. E. Wright, Kenlis.
Carlyle, 12, J. E. Wright.
Stoughton, 12, J. H. Fraser, Edgeley.
Creelman, 9, J. H. Fraser.
Moosomin, 9, A. E. Wilson, Indian Head.
Wapella, 7, A. E. Wilson.
Fairmede, 4, A. E. Wilson.
Grenfell, 20, Angus Mackay, Indian Head.
Wolesey, 6, J. A. Brown, Spy Hill.
Sintaluta, 4, J. A. Brown.
Moose Jaw, 4, J. A. Brown.
Indian Head, 12, R. Phin, Moosomin.
Fort Qu'Appelle, 8, R. Phin.
Churchbridge, 7, A. P. Crisp, Moosomin.
Saltcoats, 12, A. P. Crisp.
Yorkton, 5, H. McFayden, seed branch, Regina.
Quill Lake, 9, McFayden.
Raddison, 3, Major F. Coles, Moffatt.
North Battleford, 8, Major F. Coles.
Battleford, 2, Major F. Coles.
Rosthern, 10, Thos. R. Brown, Regina.
Carrot River, 3, Thos. R. Brown.
Saskatoon, 5, A. Switzer, Grenfell.
Duck Lake, 5, A. Switzer.
Lloydminster, 12, G. H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner.
Vegreville, 12, W. C. McKillican, seed branch Calgary.
Red Deer, 5, W. C. McKillican.
Medicine Hat, 4, W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge.
Macleod, 7, W. H. Fairfield.
Lethbridge, 8, T. H. Woolford, Cardston.
Magrath, 13, T. H. Woolford.
Hartney, Man., 12, J. Bracken seed branch, Winnipeg.

Notes on the Fairs.

It is surprising to everybody who makes a first visit to the smaller fairs of the Province of Alberta to note the strength of the display in live stock and agricultural products. Down at Okotoks last week there were nearly three hundred entries in horses alone and for quality there are few shows in the west that could surpass the southern town. The grain exhibit though small was also first class as far as quality is concerned and was a credit to the district. One other feature is worthy of comment; it is the one-day show and on the following day the horse races are held. In this way the agricultural features are not submerged by the turf events and everybody is satisfied. It is horse-racing or agriculture there—you pay your money and take your choice.

* * *

No one would ever think of telling the people of Wetaskiwin that the prize list of their agricultural society was "on the hog". This would not be true, but strictly speaking it is "on the dog". For dogs including collies, wolf hounds, Scotch and fox terriers, pointers and setters there was offered a total of \$30 in prize money, and for hogs, just \$21. Wetaskiwin has some of the finest country in the world, the grass grows rank and strong in that rich black soil. There is a government creamery which is making splendid progress. The people are using the by-products for the production of bacon of superior quality and yet—would you believe it?—the prize list offered \$9 for dairy products and \$30 for dogs—just the same amount for hogs and the dairy products combined as was offered for dogs. No sheep were shown, although to entice them to the show the management hung up almost half as much as for the canines. But too many dogs always mean few sheep so after all there was a reason. Men of Wetaskiwin, wake up! Get an idea of the eternal fitness and proportion of things. Don't go to the dogs, and the time will come that you will have a show far surpassing anything you have had in the past.

Lacombe is a strong center for beef cattle. The Premier called it the Guelph of Alberta, and it deserves the title. Herefords and Shorthorns were there in goodly numbers. And even Jerseys and Ayrshires were in evidence for dairying is making progress in the north. One man had a few Duroc-Jersey swine and quite a few Oxford sheep were shown. Lacombe has a splendid show ground but more accommodation is needed for sheep and swine. The pens are too limited, and holding sheep all day in crowded wagons in very warm weather is bad for the sheep, hard on the judge, and little satisfaction to the owners or the spectators.

Sitting in a restaurant one morning after a fair a gentleman was heard to remark: "It is a pity they do not run these fairs wide open. A fellow should be able to buy all the beer he wants, and then think what a good impression it would give the people coming in from the south if this were done. It's the only way, and the fair management could make a heap of money out of it." That man had a perverted idea about the people of the south. The Yankee is no more in favor of gambling dives and booze booths than is his Canadian brother. No, no my friend, your views are on the boomerang, your imagination is running riot. The people who come here want a clean fair and this year has seen a vast improvement over last and still there's room for more.

Wawanesa Agricultural Exhibition.

The 9th annual exhibition of the South Brandon Agricultural Society at Wawanesa on the 19th was a great success. The gate receipts exceeded all former records, and the entries of stock compared favorably with other years. The chief interest was centered about the heavy horses, of which there was a grand display. Bright Idea owned by W. N. Cory, Wawanesa, won three first prizes and well deserved them. He is a great stock horse, the most important requirement with all male animals. Too many are prize winners but useless in the stud. Nick o' Time owned by T. E. M. Banting won second prize. A good young stallion was shown by D. Stevenson, Wawanesa, also one by R. Muir, Treesbank. The last one is of Tully Elder's breeding and the making of a good sire. There were quite a few Standard-breds shown by Alex. Blain, the owner of the white stallion, Democracy and were of excellent quality. One Percheron stallion owned by Vanstone & Rogers was on the grounds. He is also a good stock getter, and had numerous colts to show what he could do in the stud. There was a great display of general purpose and heavy draft foals. Perhaps the best for years. Host of the good ones were off Bright Idea getting and as a result got most of the good prizes. In Shorthorns there was a good display. W. J. McFadden had out the best lot of the breed. His aged bull, Red Rover, is a splendid specimen of the breed, although the judge turned him down for sweepstakes in favor of a younger animal, a ruling not agreed with by the writer. It is doubtful if the younger bull will ever develop into the massive animal shown by McFadden. For cows McFadden had first on one of J. E. Smith's breeding, second went to Banting on a cow in very thin condition.

For Aberdeen-Angus, W. T. Johnston had out the only entry of the breed, a very good animal from S. Martin's herd. Holsteins made a poor showing and did not cause any excitement. Beef grades there was a good entry, most of them of Shorthorn breeding. There was a large entry of dairy grades and the judge had the talent badly at sea in this class. The cow winning first prize won two firsts in the beef grades the two previous years. She is a grand specimen of the dual purpose kind.

Sheep. There were only three Shropshires in the grounds belonging to P. M. Vanstone. This is a poor sheep district.

Swine. There was a large entry in the pig classes, but little competition. Some good specimens of the three leading breeds were shown, however. In Berkshires there were two competitors with Elliott Bros. winning the bulk of the prizes. The other exhibitor, Fawcett, showed quite superior stock, a sow with an excellent litter of pigs, and will need to be figured upon in future. O. King had no competition in Yorks, the same with Banting in Tamworths.

There was a good exhibit of garden stuff in the hall, also ladies' fancy work, etc. Of grain threshed and in the sheaf the display was small.

Poultry was a small exhibit of very good stock. Wawanesa has an excellent place for a fair, but the grounds want improving badly. The list of prize winners is to be found in the Gossip column.

Agricultural College Calendar.

The calendar of courses to be followed at the Manitoba Agricultural College is being circulated. In it is given a list of studies, qualifications for admission, an estimate of the cost of a year's attendance and some of the ordinary rules to be observed. The college will open on November 6 and continue until March 29 with ten days vacation at Christmas. Many enquiries have already been received as to course of study and length of course and every indication points to a full house for the first year. Not all the boys who might be benefitted by such a course can be accommodated but those who make application early will be assured residence in the college and admission to the classes. Address all communications to W. J. Black, Principal, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Industrial Fair

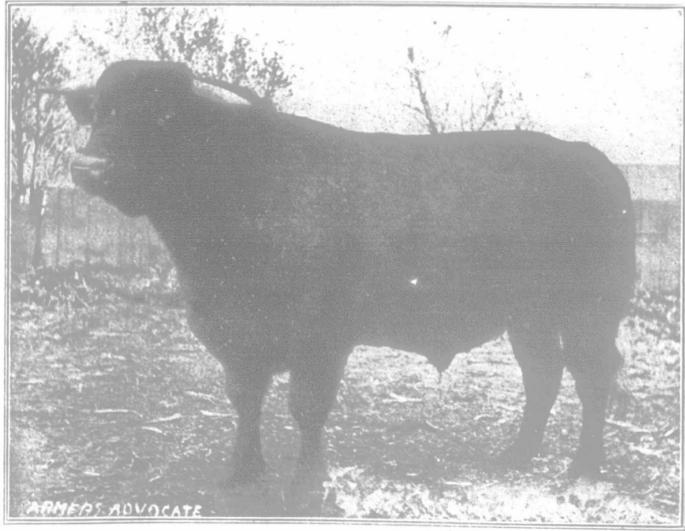
As July rolls around the western farmer prepares for his annual midsummer jaunt to Western Canada's great fair and to see the progress made since his last visit, which may have been in midwinter, either to fraternal or live stock conventions, in the heaping together of brick, stone and mortar for the homes of merchant-prince or artizan. The growth of a great city is of itself a great attraction to the dweller on the prairie; a visit to a great human hive, such as Winnipeg, lets him see how his fellows fare in the struggle of life, although he wots little of the intensity of that struggle neither can he estimate the number of those who have fallen by the wayside in the strenuous battle of life since his previous visit. Winnipeg has now reached a stage, when the city with its parks, its public buildings, its banks and great business blocks, its miles of asphalt and boulevards, is of itself no small attraction thus adding the spice of variety to the farmer's transient visit to town as well as acting as an additional magnet to draw people to the Winnipeg Industrial.

The agricultural and daily press had well prepared the people in the outlying districts for the many marked changes at this year's exhibition, the painting of buildings, the cutting out of lewd shows, the relegation of that heterogeneous collection, yclept the Drag (the Midway of former years) to its proper position, as a secondary adjunct to the fair and not the principal feature, all contributed to make the 1906 effort better than before. This year also the department charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws took a hand in the game, and successfully balked attempts to sell hard drinks illegally for which the president, manager and directors deserve the heartiest congratulations. There are some to whom a drink of liquor is more than the law, who will in fact stoop to anything almost, rather than assist in having the liquor laws strictly observed, if there are any such men on the directorate it is to be hoped that the exhibition board will be speedily rid of them for while it is essential that men of broad views, even regarding sumptuary laws should rule, no quarter should be shown the man, who under the pretence of broad or liberal views of life, would wink at, or otherwise encourage men to break existing laws. Some considered the closing up of the cane ringing stands by the police as a move, not for puritanical motives, but rather to embarrass the new management, whether their surmises are correct or not we are unable to say, except that it would be too much to expect perfection in one year's time in the change from the old order to the new.

Never before has the satisfaction of the stockmen been so apparent, the buildings have been rendered

safer against the probable outbreaks of fire, and there was an appearance of order and system which had been lacking in previous years. Such was only to be expected, President Greig an old stock man himself, has been for years in touch with the stockmen's needs and, as far as his power would allow, endeavored to meet those needs and was most ably seconded by Dr. A. W. Bell, who might be dubbed the shirtsleeves or coatless manager, who years of experience as assistant manager at the Toronto Industrial, where he was practically manager for some years stood him in good stead, his unfailing courtesy and suavity under all circumstances showing him to be 'the man for the place' as was his chief George H. Greig, the 'man of the hour'. It was a big improvement, the six day fair starting with Children's Day, when for five cents the little ones passed the portals into what is, to many of them a 'Wonderland', another five cents put them on the grand stand, and we believe they appreciated the exhibition better than ever, 'as they paid their way' which after all is the proper method to follow if it is wished to breed and raise up a self-reliant people.

The effect of the suppression of illegal liquor selling by the booths was seen by the closing-up of such in a fit of pique, but it was impossible for these men to maintain the sulks while such a steady stream of money-laden people passed by, and on Thursday the majority had reopened for business. The president and manager may, as a result, incur the ill will of those who make money by illegally selling liquor on the grounds. The point at issue is not whether the consumption of liquor is harmful or not, but that the law does not permit the selling of it on the grounds, and any directors or section of the directorate, or the authorities that will give the booth men the tip that should they sell intoxicants, they will be unmolested, should be put out of business at the next annual meeting or as soon as possible. The determined stand and untiring efforts of the president and manager and some of the directors for a clean fair has borne fruit, and it will be a reproach to the city and the province if a relapse is permitted; the fair, in spite of its bad reputation of a year ago, has undoubtedly been pulled together this year, and the confidence of the public obtained the gaining of which is due entirely to the esteem in which President Greig is held and by the hard unremitting work of Manager Bell. It would be folly to expect the vicious element on and off the fair board to purr contentedly over defeat, but they may as well be warned first as last, that the public will not tolerate anything short of a clean fair.



NONPAREIL PRINCE

Second in the world Shropshire breed.

The shows this year were clean, the performances in front of the grand stand were good, the high jumping of the Pepper string of horses was well done, even the races partook of the general improvement so marked in this year's fair. So far as we are aware nothing was allowed which might offend the most fastidious, not even the arrogant flaunting of an alien flag in place of the waving of Canada's national bunting was permitted. It seems some portions of Canada, especially Winnipeg, are infested with a number of toadies who would run up a foreign flag at any time, sooner than that of their own country, if they thought such action would bring pelf to their coffers and by their actions cause annoyance to loyal citizens, besides exciting the derision of those whose favor they seek to curry thereby. Canada has a welcome for our cousins from the south, and we are sure they neither expect nor wish for, the servile adulation of some who are Canadians by birth and traitors to their country in action, thought and word. The airship navigated in the ether some two hundred feet from terra firma and did several stunts in mid-air, which reminded the readers of Jules Verne's semi-prophetic novels that, that author had marvellous gifts either of prevision or imagination. The gentleman's road race would be improved, especially in view of the large entry, by making it one mile; a half mile horse is of little profit to anybody for either pleasure or work and the starter would not need to worry the onlookers with so many false starts. The street car facilities are inadequate and it was a wonder some people were not pushed under the wheels and maimed or killed. The grounds can be further improved by turning the big vacant area between the grandstand and the colonnade into a small park with lawns and flower beds playing fountains, walks and seats; New Westminster has done this and Winnipeg ought to be able to do so. Those in charge of the horse judging fell down at the finish, and permitted a hurly-burly of judge, spectators and exhibits, which is far too common at country fairs and entirely inexcusable at the Industrial.

HORSES.

The judges officiating in the live stock sections were:—W. F. Kydd, Simcoe (Hackneys, Ponies and Carriage horses); E. K. Strathy, Lacombe, Alta. (Standard Breds and Roadsters); J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., (Clydesdales, Shires, Heavy Draft, Agricultural and General Purpose Horses); Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., (Shorthorns) Prof. W. J. Rutherford, M.A.C., Winnipeg, (Herefords, Aberdeen Angus and Galloways) Prof. G. E. Day O. A. C. Guelph, Ont. (Dairy Cattle and Swine) Dr. A. G. Hopkins, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, (Sheep).

The management were particularly fortunate in their choice of judges for horses. The single judge system prevailed.

It was pronounced a better horse show this year than usual, the improvement being chiefly in numbers and this particularly in the saddle and harness classes. The management induced Mr. George Pepper one of Canada's most successful professional showmen to bring his string of jumpers, carriage horses and saddlers up from Toronto and this added immensely to the interest of the horse department of the exhibition. But such a disreputable place as Winnipeg has to show horses! What we really need is a grass lawn in front of the grand stand on which to show the fancy classes such as Mr. Pepper brought up. There is no necessity of having the stand so close to the track nor of having the vaudeville stage between the track and stand. Doubtless when the exhibition authorities get ready to make some improvement these suggestions will be borne in mind. Then coming back to the small ring for judging heavy horses, we would like to see the surface raised and either sodded or covered with cinders so that the footing would be good in every kind of weather. The spectators would also appreciate a stand at one side of the ring. We make these suggestions of improvement because the horse department is in interest and attractiveness before any other single feature of the fair and as such should be given every opportunity to expand.

CLYDESDALES.

The exhibit of Clydesdales was of the "on and off" variety, some of the classes being well filled and others light, and the individuals ranging from world beaters to ordinary stock. There have been better exhibits of stallions but it is doubtful if at any show in Canada or the States there has been a better display of females. Several importations of fillies during the past year have wonderfully improved the Clydesdale representation in the West. It is indeed a rare thing to have a winner at the Royal, England's best show, and the Cawdor cup female meet in a Canadian show ring as was the case at Winnipeg. The show was also noticeable for the number of new exhibitors and the high quality of the stock they brought out. The championships and many of the top prizes were won this year by men who have never before figured to any extent in the horse ring. The work of the judge, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse of Weston was universally satisfactory and the spirit in which his awards were received

was more than a credit to the owners and groomers.

The senior section for stallions numbered eight and was headed by Bryce's, Arcola, Perpetual Motion, the Hiawatha colt which won first in his class last year at the Highland. Considerable has been said in the press about this horse and Mr. Bryce's females, so that he is well known to horsemen. He was shown in nice bloom and has the best of show yard manners. The past year has improved this horse considerably, he has the quality of the aristocrat and is built on the most approved lines unless it be that his back would be improved by a couple of inches less length. Shoulders, chest, middle and rump fill the eye pleasantly and he propels himself grandly. Summit Prince by Prince Alexander stood

third went to F. J. MacLean of Roland on Erskine's Heir a Canadian bred horse by Royal Kier

The champion Clydesdale stallion of the show came out in the two-year-old section in Sir Wm. Van Horne's Lord Hedwall which the manager of the Selkirk farm imported this summer. He is a Baron's Pride colt and looks it every inch. Big for his age and well-matured yet he gives promise of much more growth. He is very flash in his limbs open at the hoof heads and as keen snappy a mover as one could wish. His real victory was in winning the championship as the colts shown against him were quite in the rough. He beat Perpetual Motion in the "whipcordy" appearance of his legs, although the Arcola horse is clean, and possibly in the shortness



ON A FARM AT PONOKA, ALTA.

next him. He is owned by the Swan Lake Association and has developed into a grand horse in their hands. He is a very solid, closely knit horse a true goer with springy joints, and fine large feet but might have flatter, cleaner bone. He is a rare good sort. The next place was taken by John Graham's, Carberry, entry, Storm King. Between this horse and the winner there was very little difference and it was chiefly in bloom, style and character. In con-

of back. The back, by the way, was the only thing in Lord Hedwall we heard adversely criticised, some thought it was a little down, perhaps so, with perfection as the standard. A good son of Baronson, one of the most highly esteemed sires in Scotland, stood second in two-year-olds. This was Graham's Baron Graham shown in keeping condition but with a lot of promise for the future. He has the appearance of a valuable horse and his breeding certainly com-



METEOR.

First prize two-year-old Shorthorn Bull.

formation he is a hard horse to fault, feet and ankles are right, he has a beautiful contour and goes true. Another of Graham's importations got into fourth place. This was the roan Masquerader, a Hiawatha horse owned by Wm. Bailey of Carberry. This type of horse is very popular having lots of substance, hard, clean bone, a well turned body but a little lacking in style. King Dick owned by Barron of Purves; Gem Prince, W. Spore, Winnipeg; Stewart's Pride, J. T. Douglas, Swan River; and Silver Prince, W. S. Adams, Morden were the remaining entries. An unfortunate misunderstanding with the railway company was responsible for the non-appearance of the Napinka horse Show King and several Woodend Gartley yearlings.

It was not a strong show of three-year-olds there being five out and towards the foot of the class they ran pretty plain. John Graham had the first and second in Halbein (imp) by Lord Roberts and Baggowan by Mercutis a very serviceable pair. The

mends him. A. and J. Morrison of Homewood landed up in third place with Majestic Prince by Majestic imported in dam, a very nice quality colt. The fourth and fifth positions were taken by two colts Golden Willow and Willow Kim bred by J. M. Webster of Cartwright by his horse Stobcross the former out of an imported mare Eyebright. These colts are a great credit to the breeder who is one of the newer exhibitors.

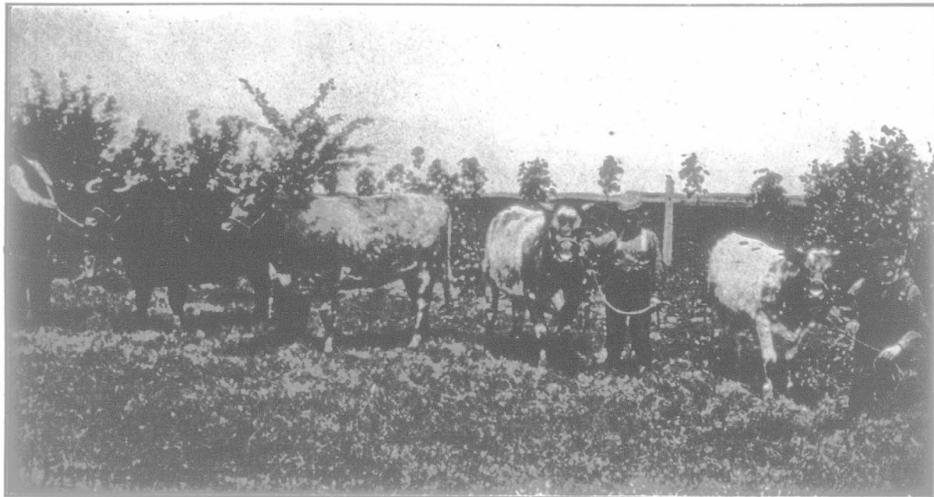
The yearlings were not numerous, Geo. Mollard of Regina being first with his King Edward Baron by Baron Bombee a stylish colt, and J. B. Thompson second.

It was a continuous walk over for Bryce in all the female classes except yearlings where he did not show. The brood mare section was won by his Ella Henderson a four year old by Lord Fontleroy and a very fetching piece of goods she is, clean and breezy looking with plenty of style and character. A five year old owned by Thompson came second.

The pride of the Arcola stables and the champion female of the show, Rosadora was shown with the yeld mares. Since winning the Cawdor cup last year she has gone right along and maintained her clean, fresh appearance. She is a splendid illustration of the modern type of Clydesdales. Her sire is Marmion. Ordinarily the second prize mare would have made an exceptionally good leader for this class as she has everything to commend her and was only behind the Cawdor cup winner in smoothness of hips. She is quite drafty yet clean and active with plenty of style and true carriage. Her name is Baroness, owned by Nesbit, Roland. In this class W. Barron, Lawrence O'Neil Co., and Jno. Wishart, Portage,

SHIRES.

The English drafters were not numerous, but of more than usual quality, Jno. Stott of Oak Lake had the only senior stallion with which he won championship. The three-year-olds were headed by Victor, an American bred horse, shown by John H. Stout of Westbourne. A big strong fellow named Halstaff by Lynn Harold shown by Hogate of Brandon. The same exhibitor had Nateby Triumph by Gunthorpe Advance that shows up well. Stout had a pair of two-year-olds, Pedro and Saxon, good drafty, clean-legged fellows, that won in the order named. The only female was Hogate's three-year-old, Violet



ENDYMION. GOLDEN JEWEL. BESSIE BELL. EDEN BLUSH.

Shorthorn Females in the Herd of George Kinnon, Cottonwood.

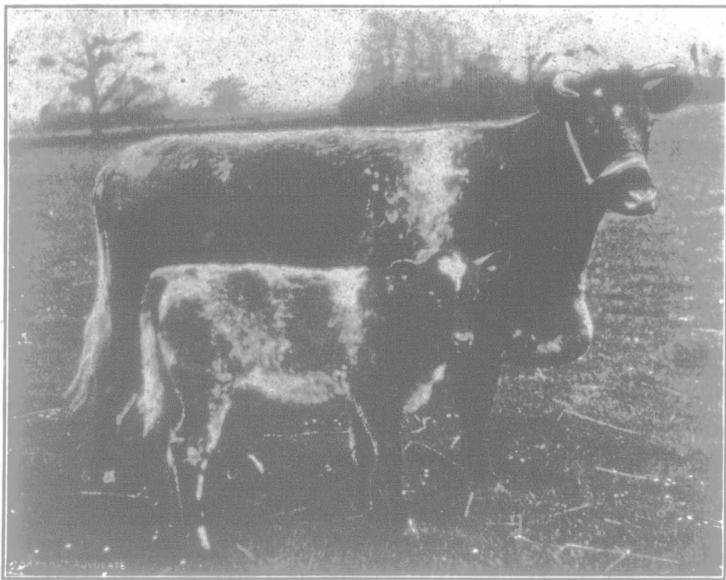
had forward mares that made the show a strong one.

The three year old filly class was a double victory for Bryce, his Lady Rotha winner last year at the Royal being first, and Lady Victoria who beat her in Scotland second. Lady Rotha has greatly improved since coming to Canada and in the opinion of many horsemen the judge would have made no error in awarding her the championship. She shows more

(imp.) by Lord Cecil, rather a small filly for a Shire but with good bone and action.

PERCHERONS.

This breed was much stronger than in former years, although the showing was all done by Hogate and Stout with the exception of one aged stallion shown by C. F. Bunnell of Winnipeg. As fine a Percheron stallion as one ever sees Maxim (imp.) was shown from the Brandon barns and won first. If one could



COUNTESS FAREWELL 5TH, AND HEIFER CALP.

Sold for \$5,250 at the Dispersion Sale of Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, England, May 4th, 1906.

bone than Rosadora and altogether is heavier and more drafty. Lady Victoria is a lighter boned, more rangy mare and inclines more to the Scotchman's ideal. She is by Sylvander and Lady Rotha is by Royal Favorite. John Wishart showed Muriel by Gallant Pride a filly imported by Carruth this spring and won third and made a good showing for the honor. Barron, of Purves, had out Kate of the Street an imported filly by Darnley Again which crowded up the winners. Altogether it was the strongest three year old class of Clydesdales that has ever appeared at Winnipeg. It was a far cry though to the two-year-olds which were a very ordinary lot. An up-to-time filly, Sally of Greenfoot, Bryce's, a big, growing, uncouth youngster got first with Wishart's Jewel of Prospect by Prince of Eden Grove second and the London people third with Grace Darling.

see more Percherons with as clean legs and active carriage as this fellow has it would do much to popularize the breed in Canada. A horse named Reliance, very much the same type, shown by Stout made a good second, with Hogate third on Reliant (imp.). There were four three-year-olds shown and each was an improvement on the Percherons usually shown here. They were clean boned and with considerable spring of pastern. Stout won first and third with Clamont a black and Porte Ano a grey, which many picked for the first in the class. The second was Hogate's Tuncan a black. Stout showed the only two-year-old and a mare and foal, all of which were good enough to stand a lot of competition and were awarded first prize.

HACKNEYS.

Only in the class for stallions four years and over did the Hackneys make a strong showing and this

was almost wholly due to the entries of J. B. Hogate of Brandon. His Thornton Royalty, a winner at many Ontario shows took the lead here. He is a fine upstanding type of horse, inclining to the popular harness conformation rather than to the cob type and his style and action were quite taking. Next to him stood his stable mate Salford Rosens by the great sire of winners Rosador. There is more of breed type and character about this horse than Thornton Royalty and no error would have been made by putting him first. There was a hard struggle between Glenlyon owned by W. L. Christie of High River and Heptondall Grandee shown by Hogate. The type of the latter did not seem to catch the judge's eye and the former is a strong impressive looking horse so won out. In this class Lewis Bros of Boissevain showed Hinxtion Concord, a brother to the English champion Ambassador by Gaston Duke of Connaught. There were no young stallions and Jno. Wishart of Portage la Prairie was the only exhibitor of females winning first for brood mare with Polly, first for three-year-olds with Daisy, first and second for yearlings with Flossie Stuntney and Topsy Stuntney and first for foal with chestnut Polly's foal by Stuntney Pharaoh.

THOROUGHBREDS.

The work of eliminating the unworthies in the aged Thoroughbred stallion class proved one of the biggest tasks Judge Kydd had to face. There were four entries representing two types, the extreme racer and the smooth well-turned kind. The latter type suited the judge better, but he could not find an individual sufficiently sound to deserve first place, so turned to Wild Monarch by Wickham, shown by J. J. Millidge of Boissevain, a horse of the racing type but sound and of good conformation. After this the judge picked a horse of the same type, although somewhat broken down, in Bunnell's Central Trust by Midler. The prize money for females was about evenly divided between Millidge and W. Spurlie of Louise Bridge.

In a special class for stallions best calculated to produce saddle horses, Wild Monarch won with the Hackney Salford Rosens second. There was also another special class for stallions best calculated to produce carriage horses in which Thornton Royalty won with a French Coach horse Beau Sire second.

STANDARD BREDS.

One would think that the liberal prizes offered for this breed and their popularity throughout the country would result in a larger and better display. And imagine what sort of a time there would be if every exhibitor brought his registration certificates in a frame. E. K. Strathy of Lacombe made the awards and gave general satisfaction. A. R. Fanning of Newdale, Geo. Moffatt of Souris and A. McNicol of Portage la Prairie were the chief exhibitors.

* * *

The yeld mare class was an innovation welcomed by the heavy draft men.

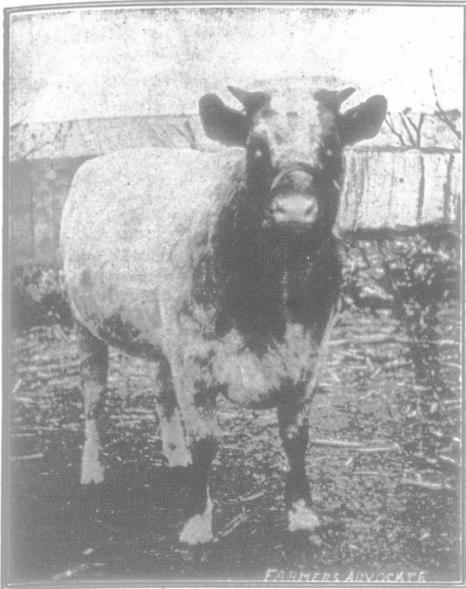
* * *

Judge Martin Gardhouse is of the opinion that the requirements for the classes, draft horses and agricultural horses, would be improved by barring out teams of registered animals, as is now done with the single entries.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Pride of place is always accorded the Shorthorns in the bovine sections at Western shows by the other breeds and in numbers the reds, whites and roans certainly deserved the place, although the Hereford and Angus men put up some of their entries in extra good fit. The exhibitors of the great dual purpose or farmers' breed of cattle included Sir Wm. Van Horne, Jno. G. Barron, Carberry, Jno. Graham, Carberry, Stephen Benson, Neepawa, W. H. English, G. L. Ferguson, Adamson Bros., Gladstone, H. O. Avearst and others. Judge Robson started out to select the smooth, level fleshed, low-set, level backed type and discriminated against the cattle not coming up to that standard, especially those showing patchiness, dearth of flesh, lack of constitution, or unevenness in covering. The cattle were on the whole brought out in excellent shape, there being fewer unfitted raw animals than for years past. Comparing this year's exhibit of Shorthorns with that of 1905, the male sections were not quite as strong, albeit as many in numbers; the female sections were even better than in previous years, excepting of course 1904, when the Dominion Exhibition brought together the greatest aggregation of Shorthorns ever seen in Western Canada. Recruits to the ranks of exhibitors are very few, fortunately this stagnation is confined to the ranks of exhibitors and not to the breeders, who are gradually increasing in numbers throughout Western Canada. Several reasons are advanced for the paucity of new faces in the show ring, one being that the little fellows are chary of running up against the herds of millionaires. Undoubtedly the man who brings good cattle to the country deserves encouragement, the man who breeds such in the country and distributes the improved blood deserves even more, and we are of the opinion that the prize list for Shorthorns, which is a valuable one, approximately two thousand dollars, of which the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association contributes the handsome sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, could be increased until, so as to give greater encouragement to the breeders. The grant from the breed association is not intended to encourage the



MYRTLE 3RD.

Third in the junior yearling Shorthorn heifers.

breeding of mediocre cattle, but of toppers, as a means of advertising the breed, and at no other show in Western Canada is that object so well accomplished as at Winnipeg. A rough calculation of the prize monies awarded shows that approximately the percentages of the monies offered in the male sections are, to first prize animals forty-three; for second prizes twenty-seven and a half; for thirds eighteen and one-third; for fourths eleven and four-fifths; while in the female sections the relative percentages of the money that may be won are forty-six and a quarter, twenty-four and one-third, seventeen and one quarter, eleven and four-fifths; these, by the way, exclusive of the herd prize. We think it possible to make a distribution of the prize money in a manner that will increase the number of entries and encourage the small exhibitors to come forward without lowering the quality of the stuff brought out. The money given for herd prizes serves now-a-days no useful purpose, it may have years ago; it is practically found money for the winners in these sections, and might well be decreased two-thirds, then the lists might be increased, especially in those classes where competition is most keen, and the male progeny prizes might be combined to make one section; as it is now, monies are awarded in two sections for practically the same thing. The success of the exhibition depends on the number of people that may be got to take an active participating interest in the different classes, especially is it advisable, if not necessary, to, as it were, strain a point, in view of the cost of transportation to the show, to bring in the breeders from a distance, and thus tend to overcome the geographical disadvantage which the Industrial is bound to feel as other shows develop.

The first section called in the Shorthorns always keys the onlookers up to the top pitch, curiosity is rife to know whether any of the showing veterans have surprises up their sleeves and if so, what those surprises will turn out to be. Prince Sunbeam furnished it for 1906, as some of the prophets had decreed in 1905 that he would never come again, but alas for the fond hopes of competitors he came out better than ever, in bloom and matured, and an outstanding winner. Smooth and in good fit with an attractive head massive without being coarse, his neck veins packed with evenly laid flesh, with no extreme demarkation of shoulder from fore rib, which was well spread even to the fore flank. Quality was in evidence and had this son of Prince of Archers not inherited his father's weakness back of his hips, would be almost unbeatable in any ring; he is well come for a that, his dam being Sunbeam from one of the old Bruce of Heatherwich, Aberdeenshire, families. John Barron was second with the massive thick, meaty, red Nonpareil Prince; imported Activity of John Graham's contingent being lucky in getting third, Silver King a roan, bred by Gardners of Britannia being fourth, Master of Arts, a massive roan by Duncan Stanley being fifth, Benson's six year old roan lacking somewhat in flesh, a Watt-bred bull being sixth.

The two-year-olds were an ordinary lot, with the first prize animal out this roan Missie bull Meteor, half brother to Nonpareil Prince, being the runner-up for the senior championship; Meteor is breedy looking, has a lot of quality but is not yet matured and consequently has to bide his time. Trout Creek Guard, a red Platt-bred bull was second, he is on the lowest shortlegged, thick order and barring being a bit high at the setting on of the tail is rather a good sort, he is a son of old Spicy Marquis. Third went to the fairly well-covered roan, Right of Way, from Souris, bred by Master of Arts, while the lengthy roan Ambassador, grandson of the Marquis of Zenda, from the Adamson Bros.' herd got fourth place

Senior yearlings produced the red Watt-bred Western Beau, a claret, for the premier position, Chalmer's roan, Minister of the Interior being second, third going to another son of M. A., the dark red Jim Crack. Junior yearlings brought out two good things, sons of Spicy Marquis, in the white Spicy McOuat and Missie's Marquis, both more attractive to the eye than to the touch, they were rated in the order given, the roan Lord Kitchener from Harding and the red Crimson Admiral from Mount Royal being third and fourth respectively. Senior bull calves had two toppers for the first two places, the fight being prolonged and requiring considerable study by the Elderton man before he placed the awards. Barron's entry, the roan Topman Duke 7th, bred by exhibitor, stood for a long time at the head of the line, his back, loin, quarters, touch and coat holding him in favor for a time over his successful rival Nonpareil Marquis, who while lengthy, at first view appeared lacking in width of top, but was in higher condition and had a wider sprung forerib and fuller chest than the Carberry calf which looked a bit naked just now, but full of promise, the red son of a Sunbeam was third. In junior bull calves, a roan calf of rare promise with right shapes and mossy coat, Meteor's Conqueror from the Fairview herd put it over the Selkirk calf, Marquis of Selkirk by name the roan Poplar Park King from Harding got into third place. Prince Sunbeam was senior and also grand champion bull, the white Spicy McOuat owned by Frank being junior champion.

The females were decidedly the strongest, the four year old cows being a strong lot, the winning quartette being reds, Marchioness 14th, a five-year-old daughter of Cathness, a grand topped cow, very deep, a bit wide at the hooks, neck veins packed with flesh and in good bloom leading, closely followed by Barron's four year old Louisa Cicely, third going to Lady Jane the Rankin-bred cow, massive and thick, a right good one barring a tendency to lump and some bareness over the shoulder, the other Van Horne entry Crimson Rose was fourth, Laura of the Fairview herd being fifth.

Three year old cows were a fair good lot, the leading trio being good over the heart, John Graham got to the front here with Rosy May a smooth deep-bodied cow bred at home the get of Captain Jack and failing a little slackness in the back, something extra. Spicy Wimple the lowest imported roan from East Selkirk being second, the Roan Lady Allace, another daughter of the Rankin bull General got up to third despite a slackness over the loin and a tendency to droop in the hind quarter, Dolly Marquis was fourth John Graham's Lady Lilian being fifth. The two year olds were a good lot the herd of His Majesty the King being represented by the red and white Sylph (imp.), a well meated heifer barring a little bareness on the plate, Bellona the promising Hawthorn Bank heifer shown by John Graham, who bred her was a good second, and was additional testimony to the qualities of Captain Jack as a sire, Van Horne had third and fifth with the roan Watt-bred English Lady 20th and the roan Rankin (Ont.) bred Lovely 58th respectively, the roan Woodmere heifer of Benson's (Neepawa) Belle Stamford by Jas. Stamford Watt being fourth. Senior yearlings were a fair lot, the very smooth attractive looking white Scottish Princess from East Selkirk being first, beating the roan Spicy Prinrose and Clara Ythan from the same herd, the latter, a big growthy deep heifer but not quite as level on top as the winners, Jno. Graham's (Carberry) Fairy Princess, not in as high fit as the leading trio getting fourth.

Junior yearlings were a good lot, the three first being toppers, a daughter of Prince Sunbeam, White Heather bred by Platt out of last year's champion cow Mayflower 3rd being first, the roan Ruby Marquis from the same herd being second, John Barron's attractive homebred roan Myrtle 3rd being third, Ayearst's Crimson Gladiola getting the yellow ribbon. The senior heifer calf section contained some good stuff, being led by the roan Poplar Park Queen, Lady

Sunshine from the Fairview herd being second, the Gladstone roan heifer Vivian being third, Ferguson's entry Dawn being fourth. Only one entry appeared in the junior heifer calves, and it went to English. Marchioness 14th was senior and grand champion beating the other in scale, on the plate and over the crops and back; the white Scottish Princess was junior champion. The aged herds went Van Horne, Barron, Van Horne, English; junior herd, Van Horne, Barron; three calves, homebred under a year old, Barron, Van Horne, English; bull and two of his get, Van Horne, English, Benson; herd of three got by one bull, Van Horne, (Spicy Marquis), Barron, (Topman's Duke), Van Horne (Spicy Marquis). Van Horne had the winner of the female progeny prize in Crimson Rose; the herd with females Western bred going, Van Horne, Barron, English, Jno. Graham.

HEREFORDS.

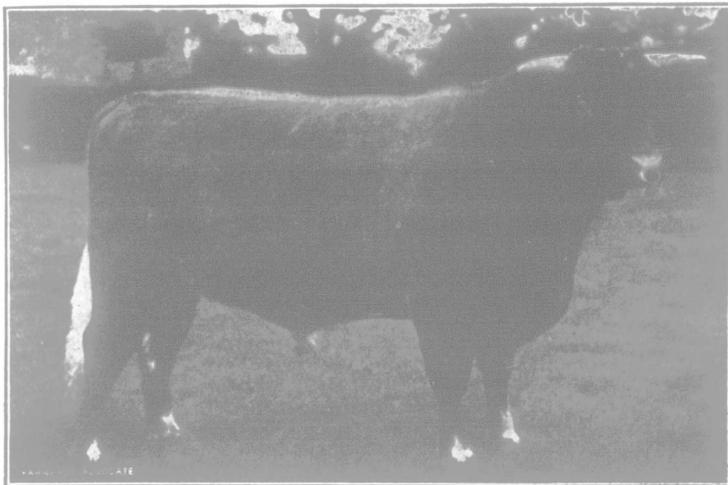
The Whitfaces were quite numerous and the tops were good, rather better than usual, the inferior ones were poor and not finished according to the judge, although compared with previous years the tailenders were not as poor as in previous years. Jim Bray's Happy Xmas. (imp.) was easily first, Bing's (Glenella) Sampson being a good second and thereby beating out his sire Albert (imp.) from the Island Park herd, who had to be content with third. All the way down through classes Chapman hammered his opponents and annexed red ribbons enough to make his stall walls match the color of his cattle; the two busy bees, Bing and Bray did not quit, however, and got a piece of the money, the Beresford herd was fitted to the hour. Happy Xmas. was senior and also grand champion in the bulls, Princess of Island Park was the winning aged cow, Bray being second with imported Julia, in two year heifers Bray was first and third with Rosemont Beauty and Rosemont Princess both by Britisher the Glenella heifer Ivy being third. Chcrus Girl was first in the yearlings, Bing being second with Rosebud, Bray having third and fourth with Esther and Lady Help and. Chapman had all three prizes in heifer calves with Princess Albert, Princess and Fairy Metal, he also had the junior and senior champion and grand champion female, also first on aged and young herds, Bray annexing second in both herd sections, Chapman won out with get of bull Albert, Bray being second. Chapman also had two calves bred and owned by exhibitor.

The Pelled Angus fellows had laid back and it was consequently a walkover for McGregor and Martin, who regret the lack of competition as much as any person. The best of the young stuff in this herd is by Prince of Benton (imp.) a winner in hot competition here and at Toronto.

DAIRY BREEDS.

Holsteins came out in force to pass under the critical eye of Prof Day, Jos. Herriott & Sons, Souris, Munroe Pure Milk Co., Winnipeg, Maw, Winnipeg, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., all being in the running. Herriott led off in aged bulls followed by Munroe and Maw. In two-year-olds Johannes led with Potter in second place. Potter had it to himself in yearlings. Herriott followed the Milk Co. with senior bull calves, turning the tables in calves of calendar year, Potter being second, Munroe third, Herriott had sweepstakes bull.

In the cows, Munroe was first and second with two workers, Modest Maiden being a cow with a capacious looking middle and a good appearing vessel, Josephine Teake hardly showing as much capacity, being leggier, albeit with good development of milk veins, both appearing to have more constitution than the Pottenenty Lady Akkrum Abbekerkerk. Potter had revenge in the two-year-olds, Munroe being second and third, the city milkman getting the two best positions also in yearlings, the Saskatchewan man being forced to be content with third. In heifer calves it was Herriott, Potter, Maw, and in calves of calendar year Herriott first and second, Munroe third. Aged herds it was Munroe, Herriott, Potter; young



RUDDINGTON PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Two-year-old Shorthorn Bull, sold for \$5,775 at the Dispersion Sale of Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, May 4th, 1906.

herd, Herriott, Potter, Munroe; three animals any age or sex, Herriott, Munroe, two calves Herriott, Munroe, Potter.

JERSEYS.

Though not a large exhibit, the Jerseys made a very pretty show. W. V. Edwards, Souris, David Wright & Son, Emerson, and D. Smith, Gladstone, were the principal exhibitors.

Aged bulls.—Edwards took first on Brampton Count, a capital little bull of good quality, Smith's Souris Hero came second.

Wright had the only two-year-old bull, Brampton Blucher, a bull of good type and character, which afterwards captured the male championship.

In bull calves, Edwards came to the front, with Smith second.

For calf of calendar year, first went to Edwards and second to Wright.

The cow class brought out some excellent individuals, particularly Billy's Lady shown by Edwards, and Smith's Dentonia Dusty Daly. Prizes were awarded in the order mentioned.

For two-year-old heifers, yearlings, and calves, Edwards captured all the prize money, while Smith and Wright took the ribbon for calf of calendar year.

In herds, Edwards was first and Wright second, while the junior herd awards went in the same order.

For get of bull, and two calves under one year, Edwards took all the ribbons.

AYRSHIRES.

This hardy Scotch breed made a capital showing. W. H. Nesbit, Roland, and Wellington Hardy, Roland, were the principal exhibitors. W. V. Edwards, Souris, and Robt. Jefferson, Cambridge Street, had a few entries.

Hardy had the only aged bull, King of Prairie Home, a great strapping fellow, with good shoulders, chine, and quarters. He was afterwards found good enough for male championship.

In the two-year-old class, another Prairie Home bull, Surprise, won first for Jefferson, and still another, Prince of Ashcroft, owned by Nesbit, stood second.

In yearlings, Nesbit won first and second, and Edwards stood third with a diminutive specimen, which would have been an easy winner had he been about twice as large. Size excepted, he was hard to fault.

Nesbit had the only senior calf. The same exhibitor also won first and second on junior calves with Hardy in third place.

Some right good cows came out in the aged class. Nesbit won first in Daisy of Fairview, a large, strong cow, swinging a wonderful udder, and possessing good teats.

Hardy came second and third with Bonnie Doon of St. Annes and Lady Lightfoot. The former is a very good type with a good udder but somewhat short in teats.

Nesbit had out a beautiful two-year-old, Duchess of Ashcroft, which easily won over Souris Beauty, shown by Edwards.

In yearlings, Nesbit won first and second, while Hardy came third.

Hardy had the only two calves, as well as calves of calendar year.

The herds made a very pretty showing, and the red ribbon eventually went to Nesbit, with Hardy a very close second.

Nesbit had the only young herd, in which were a lot of promising young things.

In the special for Western bred herd, Hardy won out with Nesbit second, and the same order was maintained in two calves bred and owned by exhibitor.

For bull and four of his get, Hardy had the only entry.

"Shires are looking up and would prove very strong competitors with the Clydesdales, if the cart horse men would only exclude the meaty legged, short upright pasterned ones from the breeding ranks. The Shires have the middles, the weight and nick extra well, better in fact than any other class of horse, on the common mares of the farm," so says a Shire horseman at the fair. His last statement is borne out by the winnings at such local fairs as Hartney, Minnedosa and Neepawa for the past three years.

Some of the pigmen think that Prof. Day's expressed views on the bacon hog type, in bulletins and lectures, are in advance of his rulings in the same classes; they expected a rather more strict adherence to the types so ably depicted in ink by the Professor. Possibly two interpretations of his writings are allowable or possible.

Hon. Mr. Finlay, Medicine Hat, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Honeyman, Seed Commissioner G. H. Clark, Supt. Jas. Murray and a lot of lesser lights of the agricultural world were seen gazing at the Knabeushue Air Ship.

SHEEP.

Sheep are never strong in numbers at Western shows, although the best show side this of the Rockies and west of the Great Lakes, in Canada is always to be found at Winnipeg. R. C. McLaren, Swan Lake and R. Preston, Pilot Mound, fought it out in Cotswolds, the honors going as named, the Swan Lake entries being good sheep well brought out, the

aged ram being a good one. It was Jasper all the way in Leicesters with Potter as the runner-up. In Shropshires the biggest competition was found, Tram winning the bulk of the prizes, Lytle and Sanderson being his competitors. The aged ram was bred by John Campbell and is a typical, lowset, thick-fleshed, well-covered sheep; the shearling winner was rather on the leggy order. The ram lambs were a fair good lot, Tram having the winning trio. In aged ewes a right good one bred by Greenway took the red for Tram, she is an extra ewe with lost of scale and well-covered, the second was a good sheep. Shearlings went Tram Preston second and third, ewe lambs, it was Tram, Lytle, Sanderson, Lytle. Tram had champion ewe and ram. In the pens, Lytle got two firsts, Sanderson getting the blue ribbons in both sections. Lincolns were W. S. Lytle all the way, he had out some rather good sheep; in grades, the long wool men clashed, W. T. Lytle getting rather the best of it over Jasper, except in grade ewe lambs, Lytle had the pen of grades headed by a pure bred ram, the grade class is a new one and deserves encouragement, breeders should take note of it and come forward.

* * *

The Grain Growers' Grain Company had a number of farmers at their tent and explained the objects of the company to many a producer of the golden grain.

THE SWINE EXHIBIT.

Though the exhibit of swine could scarcely be called a large one, it was large enough to show that the hog is attracting considerable attention in the West. The quality of the exhibit was encouraging, and competition was extremely keen in many cases. Yorkshires were most numerous, but the Berkshire camp brought out many excellent specimens of the breed. Tamworths were not so numerous, but gave a fairly good account of themselves as regards quality.

BERKSHIRES.

The Berkshires were the first to face the judge. In the aged boar class only two animals came out. Mrs. Walter Brown won first on a good, lengthy, smooth boar, which was a trifle long in the leg, and lacking something in hind quarters. Jas. M. Ewens, Minnedosa, was second with a useful, strong boned pig, but somewhat out of shape.

In yearling boars, Ewens scored first, on a very good pig, while second prize went to Hubbard & Simpson, Poplar Point, and the third ribbon to R. J. Pritchard, Roland.

In boar under one year, Pritchard had the only entry.

Boars of calendar year made a very good exhibit. Mrs. Brown won first, third and fourth, and R. C. Henders, Culross, took the second ribbon.

The aged sows were an interesting lot. Mrs. Brown's excellent sow winning first, and a capital sow shown by Pritchard making a good second. Third and fourth prizes went to Ewens and Mrs. Brown in the order named.

In yearlings, it was Ewens turn to score on a beautiful, lengthy, smooth sow, while second and third went to Mrs. Brown and Ewens respectively.

In sows under the year, Ewens came out strong, capturing first, second, and fourth, while Henders dropped into third place.

Mrs. Brown captured first and second in sows of calendar year, while third and fourth went to Pritchard and Henders respectively.

Mrs. Brown was awarded championship on her aged boar, and Ewens had champion female in his yearling sow.

In herds, Mrs. Brown took first, and Ewens second and third.

YORKSHIRES.

Aged boars gave the judge some trouble, but were finally lined up as follows: 1st, Walter James & Sons; Rosser; 2nd, R. H. Inch, Middlechurch; 3rd, Wellington Hardy, Roland; 4th, Burt Kenaston, Headingly. Kenaston's boar might have gone higher, had he been in condition. He is a very lengthy pig, but rather of the extreme type. It was a very creditable exhibit on the whole.

In the yearling class, J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, had an easy winner, while James & Sons had a good second. English took third and Clendenning Bros. stood fourth.

The under a year class was not so strong as the two preceding ones, and the prizes went to Hardy, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., and Kenaston, in the order named.

Boars of calendar year made a nice exhibit. James & Sons stood first with a good imported boar, English took second and third, and Stewart fourth, and in brood sows, James & Sons had a capital entry in Sunnysdale, a very lengthy deep sow, champion sow and winner of sow and litter, Hardy, English, Potter, Stewart and Clendenning were in the running, but the Rosser herd was taken all around, far too strong for their rivals. Tamworths were pretty good, Tram being the winner all down the line with Caswell, Neepawa, a good second. In the class for bacon hogs, it was Potter, Tram, Hardy. Potter also had the grade class and pen of four, Tram getting second in the latter competition.

* * *

The M. A. C. principal had some of the draft horse men on the qui vive. He has some government money to buy horses with for the farm near Tuxedo Park.

POULTRY.

The exhibits of poultry were quite large and the quality quite up to that of former years, one feature being the entrance into the Industrial contests of some new men. Hodkinson, Neepawa and Munro Plumas, were very unfortunate their famous winners at many other shows being delayed in some unaccountable manner, and the competition in Plymouth Rocks would have been much keener had not the delay occurred. Some specially good birds were shown, evidently there is no falling off of the interest shown by the henmen who are this year fortunate in having in Dr. Bell a confere in the breeding of high class poultry, being noted for Buff Cochins. The prize list of the utility birds will be found in the Gossip.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Nobody coming to the Industrial would dream that this was a country noted for grain growing, if the exhibit of cereals was the criterion he judged from. In spite of big money for the different farm grains the competition was small, and it is to be hoped that some of those entered in the ten-acre prize grain plots this year will save twenty-five or more bushels for the Industrial of 1907. Two hundred dollars was the first prize and it went to T. V. Gibson, Belmont, Man., Wm. Laughland, Hartney, a frequent winner getting the second prize of one hundred dollar, W. A. Rowe, Neepawa, coming in for the third prize of seventy-five and George Landreth, Lauder, fourth and fifty dollars. For five bushel lots the order was Laughland, Rowe, Landreth and Wm. Mowbray, Wolsey, Sask. Arthur Perry, Cardston, won the prize for hard red winter, we would suppose with the noted Alberta Red. Other wheat exhibitors were A. E. Studham, Dugal, Man.; Van Horne; J. B. Thomson; D. Littley, Portage la Prairie; W. Garnet, Carman; and Neil Gray, Stoughton, Sask. There was no competition worthy of mention in the great pork-making cereal, barley, although the prizes were good enough. In oats D. Littley won, with A. McPhail second, R. S. Preston won with peas. There is some easy money to be got in this class.

* * *

The other awards will appear in the Gossip Column of next issue.

DAIRY DISPLAY.

Professor Carson of the Manitoba Agricultural College was instrumental in having some radical changes made in the facilities for displaying dairy products and in arrangements for daily demonstration of butter making from the milk pail to the package. The whole dairy exhibit consisting of dairy machinery and utensils and the holding of the demonstrations was housed in the old main building on the ground floor. In the center the utensils for the demonstrations were set up and around these were seats for spectators. This proved a most interesting feature of the fair and was constantly surrounded by interested spectators. Prof. Carson also had a display of bottles showing the composition of milk, cream, buttermilk, etc. In holding over the names of winners of prizes for dairy products one may have doubts as to whether this was a Canadian exhibition as foreign names are the rule, showing that it is among the Germans, Icelanders, French Canadians, etc., that dairying is most popular. In cheese the highest score made was 94 by J. Achille Belisle on a pair of colored cheeses made in June. The same exhibitor also won the diploma. In creamery butter F. C. Gerard of Shellmouth won three firsts and sweepstakes. The exhibit this year surpassed last year by one hundred per cent and the prominence taken by the display and the interest evinced in it augurs well for the dairy industry.

In section 1, Miss Hunter, Strathcona, won first prize \$30, Mrs. Rendall, Winnipeg, second and \$20, Mrs. Smithson, Winnipeg, third and \$15. In section 2, Miss Hunter repeated her first victory, Mesdames Smithson and Rendall reversing their positions in the former section. There was plenty of seating accommodation this year and ventilation; the Art Gallery was close at hand, the model kitchen exhibit of T. Eatons and the several cream separator firms, not to forget upstairs the marvellously fine school exhibit and that institution dear to the heart of the Old Country man or woman—a tea room. The prizes offered in the dairying competitions deserved more entries, and it is to be hoped will see a larger number of entrants from Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia next year.

The dairy exhibits were auctioned off at the main building being all taken by Codville-Georgeson Co. There was a good attendance of local commission men the following prices being obtained; creamery butter 18½c, dairy butter 17½c, white cheese 10½c, coloured cheese 11½c.

FIELD NOTES

Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association Convenes.

The second annual gathering of the Aberdeen Angus Association was held in the Live Stock Association's tent at the fair grounds on Thursday morning of the show.

On motion it was decided that the next annual meeting be held in Winnipeg at the time of the regular winter gathering of the live stock men.

The question of pedigrees came up and occasioned a long discussion. A number of Western men have been recording their stock in Ontario with H. Wade, but as there was no association and no herd book this was productive of very little good.

The auction sale of Clydesdale fillies advertised by Mr. S. J. Prouse to be held on July 27th came off according to schedule in the C. P. R. sale pavilion before a small crowd of buyers.

Auction Sale of Fillies.

The auction sale of Clydesdale fillies advertised by Mr. S. J. Prouse to be held on July 27th came off according to schedule in the C. P. R. sale pavilion before a small crowd of buyers.

Over two thousand people were in Indian Head the first day of the annual excursion to the Indian Head experimental farm.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Vancouver is to have a new \$10,000 bathing pavilion.

The foreign trade of Canada for the year ending with June, 1906, was five hundred and fifty-two million dollars, an increase of nearly eighty-two millions over the previous year.

Rev. Hugh and Mrs. Pedley of Montreal were saved from drowning when their canoe capsized in the St. Lawrence at Brockville, by the prompt action of thirteen-year-old Charlie Flemming of Ottawa, who swam out, righted the canoe and dived for Mrs. Pedley.

The Indian chiefs of British Columbia, who are bound for England to complain to the king of the indignities and oppressions they suffer, have reached Quebec and will embark on the Lake Manitoba.

A typographical error in the printing of the terms of the Lord's Day Act in the parliamentary Gazette omitted the word "nor" from term 15 which should read: "No action or prosecution for violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the attorney-general for the province in which the offense is alleged to have been committed nor after the expiration of sixty days."

Radium has been found in the province of Quebec near Murray Bay, and from tests made the find appears to be a valuable one. Silicate is said to have been found at Cobalt by Prof. Hidden. Silicate has never before been found in North America, Saxony being the only source of supply heretofore.

The Alberta Education Department has been in existence just ten months, and has already added a hundred and twelve new school buildings in the province, an increase of twenty per cent on the original number.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Socorro, New Mexico, suffered a severe earthquake shock.

Russel Sage, the American multimillionaire who has just died, is said to have left nearly a hundred million dollars.

The Bishop of Zululand makes a statement accusing the British troops of having looted and murdered during the recent effort to quell the revolt in Natal.

Mr. Samuel Fingland, manager of the photographic department of Glasgow University is visiting Canada east and west. His special errand here as captain of an old country bowling team, is to meet the Ontario Bowlers in a series of games.

Things to Remember.

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

- Lakeside Fair, Killarney Aug. 7, 8-9
Regina " 9, 10-11
Prov. Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 2-6

SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.

- S. Qu'Appelle August 2-3
Moosomin " 7
Wolesey " 8
Wapella " 8
Rosthern " 9-10
Sintaluta " 10
Ft. Qu'Appelle " 14
Oxbow " 14
Fairmede August 15
Grenfell " 16
Stoughton " 16
Creelman " 16
Moose Jaw " 7-8
Regina " 8, 9-10
Prince Albert " 14-15
Alameda " 7
Carnduff " 8
Gainsboro " 9
Carlyle " 10
Kinistino September 21
Quill Lake " 27
Duck Lake " 28
Broadview " 25
Maple Creek " 27
Estevan " 28
Saskatoon October 2-3
Lloydminster " 12
Battleford " 9
North Battleford " 10

ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.

- Fort Saskatchewan August 14
Lethbridge " 16-17
Cardston September 18
Magrath " 20
Raymond " 21
Olds " 24-25
Didsbury " 26
Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake (Vegreville) " 27-28
Medicine Hat October 2-3
Macleod " 4-5
Red Deer " 9-10
Ponoka " 11-12
Innisfail " 12

MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.

- Birtle August
Strathclair "
Oak River " 9

Table listing various agricultural shows and exhibitions with dates and locations, including Boissevain, Hamiota, Dauphin, Swan River, Souris, Manitou, Horticultural Show, Brandon, Western Horticultural Society's Exhibition, Winnipeg, Woodlands, Kildonan, St. Francois Xavier, Stonewall, St. Jean, Beausejour, Plumus, Gilbert Plains, Macgregor, Russell, Meadow Lea, Headingly, and Harding.

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say.—The past week has seen a good deal of nervous activity in the American speculative markets. Rust damage stories about the spring wheat crop here have been assiduously posted in the foreground of market gossip by those interested in the long side of wheat, and these have temporarily scared operators on the short side and caused sharp spurts in prices.

On the week, prices in the U. S. markets are 1c. to 1 1/2c. lower. Our Winnipeg market shows more steadiness than the U. S. markets, with a decline of only 1/4 to 3/4c. from a week ago.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, MILLFEED, HAY, POTATOES, BUTTER, and CHEESE, with prices per ton or per bushel.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the French Cross of the Legion of Honor.

* * *

The thirtieth year of the Wagner Jubilee has just been celebrated at Bayreuth in Bavaria.

* * *

Madame Donalda (Miss Pauline Lightsome of Montreal) who has charmed England with her voice, was quietly married in London to Paul Seveilhac, the French baritone.

* * *

W. L. Grant, son of the late Principal Grant of Queen's university, Kingston, has been appointed to the assistant lectureship in colonial history at Oxford.

* * *

Mrs. Sara Jeanette Duncan Cotes, the Canadian novelist, whose home for some years has been in India, is visiting Western Canada and has bought valuable land in Edmonton.

* * *

According to the will of the late Alfred Beit, the South African financier, the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of "Lady Cockburn and her Children" is left to the British National gallery, while "Mistress Boone and her Daughter" by the same artist, and other art treasures go to Berlin and Hamburg.

* * *

Not in the United States alone have Canadians succeeded in making their mark. Noteworthy achievements by Canadian men and women in the motherland have served to keep Canada favorably in the minds of the British public.

Of Colin Forbes, the Canadian portrait painter T. P. O'Connor has this to say in his bright weekly, *M. A. P.*:

"It is right that a Canadian artist—Canadian to the core in spite of living in many lands—should be commissioned to paint state portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra for the house of parliament, Ottawa. Mr. John Colin Forbes came to England for this purpose over a year ago, and the result is to be seen in the Royal Academy, where his paintings, exhibited by command, hold one of the most prominent positions in the show. The King, who is in field marshal's uniform showed a very kindly interest in Mr. Forbes's work, giving him short sittings at every possible opportunity, showing keen anxiety—as he always does—that his different orders and the details of his uniform should be quite correct, and showing the artist now and again, in snatches of conversation, that he has not forgotten his visit to the great Dominion. The Queen was able to give longer sittings, and delighted Mr. Forbes, during the end of his time at Buckingham palace, by paying him a visit one day in his studio when he did not expect to see her again, and posing for him for over an hour.

"It is fifteen years since Mr. Colin Forbes—who studied at the Academy schools, by the way, in the days of his youth—came to this country to paint the portrait of Mr. Gladstone that now hangs in the National Liberal club. It has been called 'the Grand Old Man Eloquent,' for the artist chose a characteristic, powerful attitude—the figure erect, the wonderful eyes wide, one hand outstretched—and the time he spent at Hawarden is one of his happiest memories. In painting his second prime minister, Sir Wilfred Laurier, a long personal friendship added to the artist's professional interest in his subject. At present he is painting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is giving him sittings when he can spare time at Downing street. He describes C. B. as 'geniality itself.' This portrait is also designed for the National Liberal club.

"The doyen of Canadian portrait painting tells a thrilling story of his first Atlantic journey when the ill-fated steamer Hibernia, of the Anchor line, went down in mid-ocean. Colin Forbes was only a lad at the time. With the artist's instinct to save something of the work that was so dear to him, he cut his mother's portrait out of its frame, before taking to the boats, and thrust the small roll of canvas into an inner pocket. After tossing on the waves for the whole of a terrible day, a ship came in sight, but there were no matches with which to light a signal of distress, everything was drenched and useless. But the young Canadian discovered that his valued picture, carefully protected in his clothing, had kept his box of matches dry. His companion succeeded in lighting a lantern, and the Star of Hope—never-to-be-forgotten name of the passing ship—saw the signal and picked them up.

"Incredible as it seems, Mr. Forbes has been the victim of no less than seven fires, in several instances losing his house and possessions, and always left to deplore the loss of one or another valuable picture. He seems to have borne his misadventures in the same spirit as he takes his success—calmly, cheerily, too deeply interested in his work to be turned aside from his end and object.

"Mr. Forbes was born in Toronto, of Scotch and English descent. He is married, and lives, when he is at home, in Montreal, but there seems every prospect that he will remain for some time on this side of the Atlantic, for he has several important works on hand, including the portrait of the prime minister, and one of Mr. Galloway Weir, M. P."

TELL THE TRUTH.

It is said that a small boy gazing at the picture of George Washington, hatchet in hand beside the cherry tree, exclaimed, "Father how could George have told a lie while the chips were lying round?" What ever measure of truth there may be in this old story certain it is that in the business world of to-day there are many men who make a point of telling the truth only "when the chips are lying round."

In our recent insurance investigations we see the exposure of certain irregularities. These were never dreamed of until a commission had been appointed to investigate. We have had the services of an insurance inspector, but not until a most thorough investigation had been made, was anything of the inner workings of the companies ever found out. The truth is that somewhere there was deception; the truth was never told and things were hid from the light of day that should have been made public at the time. It is the old story of telling the truth when it cannot be helped.

Deception has become a vested right. Men of apparent morality defend it as legitimate business. In England, cheese must be branded "Canadian" in order to bring the top price. Maple sugar made from sugar beets and flavored with maple chips is sold as "Genuine Canadian Maple Sugar," the dealer defends himself on the ground that the people demand the Canadian product and trade would suffer if the truth were told, therefore, he tells the truth only when he is compelled to do so.

The leading packers have made falsehood a business, and deception a part of their stock in trade. Only when the evidence is undeniable not until the "chips" can no longer be hidden from view, do they turn their attention to reform.

The fact is that in the strife of competition we are becoming moral derelicts. We need to build into our national life more fibre and earnestness.

There is grave danger that in the struggle for commercial greatness, wealth may accumulate and men decay. Gold leaves scarred and seamed the mountains and valleys from which man takes it, and sometimes it seems to make bare and barren the hearts and minds of those who touch it. We need to have incorporated into our lives the old fashioned art of truth telling. Whether we stand with hatchet in hand in plain view of our misdeeds or whether the evidence of wrong doing seems remote and difficult of detection, there is only one course to pursue, let the individual, the corporation, the nation—tell the truth.

THE DUTY OF LETTER WRITING.

One of the greatest of the blessings that recent years have brought to mankind and one not often enough included in the list of advances, is the reduction in the postage rates. The story is not new, yet not so old in years, of the brother and sister who, far apart, found the shilling and eighteen pence far more than they could afford to pay for a letter. So they each marked the envelopes in such a way that when the postmaster handed it through the wicket the quick eye could see by the tiny mark that all was well and the letter was handed back because there was no money to redeem it.

That is, fortunately for us, a thing of the past, and yet many a one turns away in disappointment from the wicket in the little town, or watches with a sinking heart the postman pass by the door. The long expected letter failed to come and day by day the little tragedy is performed until "hope deferred" has sickened the heart. There are letters written merely for pleasure, casual pen-and-ink talks with acquaintances that may as well be deferred until one is just in the humor for letter-writing. But there are letters which it is a plain duty to write, which should be a pleasure and may become so.

When the boy goes west to a new position or to take up land, father and mother silently grieve at his going, but rejoice that he has an opportunity to advance. Their interest in all that concerns the new home is pathetic. The line over which he traveled, the town through which he passed, the climate, soil and products of the place where he has gone, are all considered points of interest, and dim eyes study the maps of the geography and try to solve the intricacies of the railway folder.

But this general knowledge is of minor interest. What mother really wants to know is what John has to eat, how he gets his darning and mending done, and what his house is like. Father's chief interest in the grain crop, or the ranching industry is pretty well narrowed down to how many acres John has seeded or how many head of cattle carry his brand.

And while they go daily to the post office and rejoice exceedingly when the letter comes which is read and re-read and lent to the neighbors, the first week that it fails there is grief which to the young is greatly out of proportion to the cause. John was tired or extra busy and concluded that since he had written every week, he could afford to miss one and would write next week for sure. But the regular weekly letter habit having once been broken becomes somewhat intermittent and after long silences letters come beginning "As I have a few minutes to spare" and telling none of the thousand little things that are of more news value to the home people than the fall of nations or the discovery of continents.

It is a shame and without excuse when the home folk are neglected by those away from the home nest which sheltered them so long and so safely.

A man cannot give up and let go of his self-respect without harming his fellows. He is a human derelict, and a constant menace to other crafts on the sea of life.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CHIEFEST DUTY.

One chiefest duty here below
Is not the seeming great to do,
That the vain world may pause to see;
But in steadfast humility
To walk the common walk, and bear
The thousand things, the trifling care,
In love, with wisdom, patiently.
Thus each one in his narrow groove
The great world nearer God may move.
—MATTHEW HUNT.

BALLAD OF VEGETABLES.

A potato went out on a mash
And sought an onion bed;
"That's pie for me!" observed the
squash,
And all the beets turned red.
"Go 'way!" the onions weeping, cried;
"Your love I cannot be;
The pumpkin be your lawful bride—
You cantaloupe with me.

But onward still the tuber came,
And lay down at her feet;
"You cauliflower by any name
And it will smell as wheat;
And I, too, am an early rose,
And you I've come to see;
So don't turnip your lovely nose,
But spinachat with me."

"I do not carrot all to wed,
So go, sir, if you please!"
The modest onion meekly said,
"And lettuce, pray have peas!
Go, think that you have never seen
Myself, or smelled my sigh;
Too long a maiden I have been
For favors in your rye!"

"Ah, spare a cuss!" the tuber prayed;
"My cherryshd bride you'll be;
You are the only weeping maid
That's currant now with me!"
And as the wily tuber spoke
He caught her by surprise,
And, giving her an artichoke,
Devoured her with his eyes.
—Philadelphia Record.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN.

On the 15th of July just three hundred years ago Rembrandt was born. The home of his birth was a comfortable house on the ramparts of Leyden in Holland. The father was a miller in prosperous circumstances. Four of this man's sons willingly followed their father's example and became tradesmen. The fifth had no commercial

talent; he was no student either. His weapon was the brush. Contrary to all established rules this father did not insist upon this son following the course desired by the parent, but seeing the bent of the lad's desire showed no opposition to the development of the talent which he possessed. The old man's hope was that his son when he "came of age might serve the city and the republic with his knowledge." He has served the world.

Rembrandt left school while still in his teens and entered the studio of Swanenburch, under whose very ordinary teaching he remained for three years. Then he left home for the first time to take a course of training under the great teacher Lastman in Amsterdam. He remained there but six months and then returned to Leyden ready for work. There was plenty of work too, along the line in which he excelled—portrait painting; for the Dutch of that period were wealthy and home-loving, and the taste of the citizen in painting was for a good portrait of himself, wife or children to hang upon the walls of his home.

Rembrandt practised his art by reproducing his own features as shown in the mirror. His was a striking looking face and many reproductions of it are left to us. Whatever the dress or surroundings it is always the same face, eager, passionate, with intense eyes and contracted brow, yet with a confidence in power to win success.

Soon another face became the subject of his skillful hand. He had loved for many years Saskia van Uylenborch and his heart was in the pleasurable task of transferring to canvas her charming if irregular face with its fair soft coloring. Only twice before their marriage in 1634, but many times during their life together she was his model. Her dearly-loved face looks out from many canvases—"The Jewish Bride," "Bathsheba," "Queen Artemisia;" and some twenty portraits of her yet remain in European galleries.

With his Saskia, his happy home, his successful work, and later his little son, Titus, the cup of Rembrandt's happiness was filled to the brim. The money so abundantly earned was lavished upon wife and child, and many a needy stranger felt the uplift of his generosity. But the sun of his happy life was near its setting. The first grief, and one whose severity kept him from feeling the full force of those which it preceded,



THE BACHELOR.

was the lingering illness and death of Saskia his wife in 1642. The world was left empty for him. Always of a retiring nature, he withdrew now almost entirely from the public eye, but devoted himself more and more to his art. His work improved, but his pupils dropped off and orders came in more slowly. But there was now a tenderness and sympathy in his art that appealed because it was the outgrowth of his own acquaintance with grief. It is seen in the "Supper at Emmaus," the pictures of rabbis and old women, and in the portrait of himself,—an old man in a dark cloak, sitting with folded hands, looking and looking and seeing nothing.

The money was gone, and debts were only paid by a sale of his house furnishings and a portfolio of valuable prints. He, with his son and their faithful companion, Hendrickje Stoffels, moved into a small house where he lived for almost ten years, during which time the companion slipped away, the son was taken by death in 1668, and the wearied old painter laid down his brush and followed them in 1669, leaving none behind to mourn the death of a genius whose gift was to depict the human of humanity as no other has been able to do.

A TRAGEDY.

In the spreading branches of a maple tree which stands on one of our streets, a robin built her nest this year, and hatched her eggs. The four young robins were hungry little things from the first; almost before they were out of their shell, they demanded something to eat, and the mother had a busy time of it keeping them supplied with worms. Up and down the street she flew every day picking many a green worm from the trees just in time to prevent it from falling on the people passing below. Then back to the nest she would fly and poke it into the open mouths that always asked for more. Sometimes she flew around to the gardens, for there are always grubs on the young cabbage plants as every bird knows, and when the little birds saw her coming with a worm for them, they always got so excited and rose up so high in the nest, that they nearly fell out.

One day when she was flying across the road on her way to a garden she saw a big cut-worm making for the cabbage patch. She lit down beside it and was about to seize it when something happened!

A boy came down the street. The boy was feeling very good indeed. His parents had given him an air-rifle to shoot gophers with, and he had already shot four and wounded a great many. The red breast of the robin shone bright against the dark road, and as she turned to seize the cut-worm the boy fired. Her little wings fluttered and fluttered and when the boy picked her up by the feet crimson drops fell on the road. He tossed her into a back lane and went on his way flushed and happy. There she lay all the afternoon, fluttering and twitching in her death agony, while the cut-worms unmolested ate the cabbages.

All day long the four hungry little birds in the nest cheeped and cheeped and craned their long necks higher and higher; all day long, with mouths wide open, they watched and called for the mother who never came. Then the night came and the wind blew cold on the little featherless things who huddled together shivering in the bottom of the nest, cheeping still, but faintly now for the little sparks of life had almost gone out. When the morning sun shone warm into the nest two little birds were still cheeping. Then the sun rose higher and higher and blazed into the defenceless nest with blazing heat, and one little voice grew faint and dwindled away into silence. The last little bird the strongest of the four, tried again and again to raise his head for one more look for the mother who would never come, but the hot sun blinded him and each time he fell back with the others now silent in the bottom of the nest.

A bird flew in among the branches and the little one in the nest rose up with new strength and a great new hope as he felt the rush of her wings but she darted out again and up into the air singing as she went, and the little one fell back into the nest to rise no more. All through the long, hot afternoon he lay, on his back struggling and gasping, and it was not until the air grew chill with the approach of evening, that his struggles ceased, and his brave little heart grew still.

The boy's aim had been sure. The air-rifle had done its work. Five little bird-voices were silenced forever, and all earth was the poorer for it.

COQUELIN'S SLEEP.

M. Coquelin, who is shortly returning to England, had an amusing experience on the occasion of his last visit to London. He was due to appear on a certain Monday night. To fulfill his engagement he had to travel from Vienna and only arrived in London a few hours before the performance commenced. Thoroughly exhausted, so tired, in fact, that in the second act of the play in question, in which he is supposed to go to sleep he went to sleep in earnest, and had to be aroused by vigorous prods from the back.

He was, as may be imagined, greatly annoyed at the time, but what consoled him, he says, was one of the notices in the paper next morning in which the writer, a young hyper-carping critic, complained that his slumber scene was obviously over-acted.

"How many lives," exclaims Dr. G. Adam Smith, "have lost their fertility for the want of a little silence and a little shadow!" Some righteous people have a terribly northeastern exposure; children do not play about their doors, nor the prodigal stop there. And, again, as there are a number of men and women who fall in struggling for virtue simply because they never see it successful in others, and the spectacle of one pure, heroic character would be their salvation, here is another way in which each servant of God may be a rock. Of the late Clerk Maxwell it was said: "He made faith in goodness easy to other men." "A man shall be as streams of water in a desert place."



IN SPITE OF THE WARNING.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE WIFE'S SETTLED INCOME.

It does not seem to me consistent for a man to say at the marriage altar: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow", and four months later make it necessary for his wife to use diplomacy to get sixty cents from him to pay the ice-man. Diplomacy in the home is the kindergarten stage of duplicity. Marriage is a partnership that can terminate legally only by death or bankruptcy,—divorce is the bankruptcy of matrimony.

The real soul of every true partnership is not the mere legal union; it is the mutual respect, confidence, trust, and co-operation and individual freedom and responsibility in working to a common end. Surely marriage, the most sacred of all partnerships, should have these elements, at least, as part of the rock foundation of happiness. Unless the money problem of the home is solved on a sound basis, there is likely to be constant rumblings of inharmony if not actual earthquakes.

The husband who dolorously doles out dollars, under protest, on the installment plan, to meet family expenses, is viewing home in a wrong perspective. He who makes his wife mark down in a little book every item of expense, and then goes over it as an auditing committee, quizzing her, in civil service style, on the wisdom of this expenditure, and the reason for that, is mistaken about wanting a wife—what he needs is merely a housekeeper. He ought to set up a cash register in the kitchen and have every purchase rung up and a voucher put in the drawer.

There is an irritating assumption of superiority in man's managing of money and a cowardly insistence on woman's irresponsibility and extravagance that is characteristic of some men. If a wife can be trusted with the motherhood of his children and their guardianship and training and the management of his home, surely she should be trusted with whatever amount he can afford to run the house, not to be extracted from him by daily "assessment," but by weekly or monthly allowance that will permit her to take a broad view of income and expenditure, to plan wisely and prudently.

In the running of a household there are constantly little rills of incidentals that trickle away the funds; they can be known and realized only by the one who is spending; a week later the detail may be forgotten but the wife knows only that it was necessary at the time; but to be forced into the humiliating position where she has to give elaborate explanations of every trifle of expense is degrading to her and to him. A man would not dare to subject his partner at the office to such indignity; how can he dare to do it to his partner at home?

They manage better in some homes I know of; the husband and wife, sitting in executive session, knowing the income upon which they can count, figure out about what portion they can afford for household expenses, and what part can be laid aside: this weekly or monthly sum for home use is assigned to the wife for her management. In addition, there is some amount set aside for the wife's private purse, her personal spending money, to use in accord with her pleasure and her whim. It is a minimum amount upon which she can count, for trifles that increase her comforts, her convenience, her pleasures. It is to be all her own, without inquiry, inquisition or interference.

Whether the amount of her settled income be large or small, whether it include additions to her wardrobe or not, is a matter of adjustment, but in itself it must ever bring a sweet sense of individuality and independence that is refreshing and inspiring. It is not giving "wages," as some husbands indignantly protest; it is assigning to one of the partners, part of the dividends from the firm's success. This is simply attesting the husband's sense of justice, not limiting his generosity which may be expressed in occasional

extra dividends. Even in households where the income is small, if the justice of the principle be recognized, some slight expression of that recognition at least can be made.

Many men who pride themselves on the care they take of their families feel that in permitting their wives to "run bills" at certain stores, they have done all that is necessary. But a store account is not cash; it is not negotiable; you cannot buy tickets for a concert and have them charged on the coal bill, or put an extra trolley ride with the children on a dry-goods store account.

Some women rather than submit to the humiliation of "asking for money" from their husbands, do without little things that would add greatly to their happiness. Others, after studying their husband's moods, as a mariner watches the weather, by policing, flattery, wheedling, or other artifice, secure as a concession what should be given them as a right. Others stint on the house-keeping money, save at the expense of their own energy, health or strength in order to get a little money of their own.

The humorous papers tell stories of the seemingly absurd values some women put on money, without realising the sub-stratum of pathos and injustice. They picture cleverly the episode of two women in a street car; each frantically insisting on paying the fares, each struggling vigorously to come in second on the hunt for an elusive dime. They portray the easy nonchalant way in which a man pays the two fares for himself and his friend. The man is not more generous than the woman; one of these women may be his wife who cannot afford the liberality that distinguishes her husband.

The bargain-hunting instinct of women, exploited in newspaper stories as humorous, may again be but instances of false money value into which they are forced by having no stated income of their own.

The settled income to his wife, even though that income be small, gives her independence, a broader freedom, a keener zest in life, a greater dignity and poise. There is no reason to believe that women, in the main are less wise, less economical, or less careful than men in the handling of money. Many men waste every week an amount that would seem a most liberal income to the wives.

A man is unjust to his wife and to his children if he permits her to be untrained in the management of money, and the responsibility that comes with it. Should his disability or death throw suddenly upon her shoulders the burden of wage-earning, she should not have to meet this crisis unawares, learning then by sad experience the wisdom it should have been his pleasure to give her.

There is no sex in brains; women are not inferior to men in any line of activity in which they have seriously entered, and the imputation of financial irresponsibility is unjust; it reflects only on the man who has been unequal to his opportunity to give to his wife the knowledge of managing that can come only through trust and responsibility.

The wife who is kept in ignorance of her husband's business, not knowing whether he is sailing on the full tide of prosperity or drifting toward the rocks of disaster, has the door shut against her sympathy, her counsel and her co-operation. Through her unknowing she may even add to her troubles in a trying period by continuing a scale of living no longer in harmony with his ability to meet. Through the mistaken kindness of trying to spare her worry he keeps back a confidence that rightly belongs to her; he deprives her of her privilege of helpfulness and of comradeship in a crisis, and he may have even a latent feeling of rebellion that she keeps up what seems to him extravagant expenditure.

The settled income for the wife is important itself, but greater far it seems to me, are its significance as a



"WASHINGTON Time"

Like George Washington

the
ELGIN
WATCH
tells the truth.



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have them. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

Rich -- Strong -- Fragrant

This Year's Blend of

Blue Ribbon
TEA

is delighting everyone who once tries it. Have YOU tried it yet? 1-lb. and ½-lb. lead packets. 40c and 50c a pound. Ask your grocer.

Western Lands

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



THE FAMOUS OIL

Every day letters arrive and tell us about the wonderful "7 Monks Oil." Have you tried it for aches and pains?

Rosewood, Man. July 16th, 1906.—Dear Sirs, I think that your "7 Monks Oil" is a wonderful remedy and I have no hesitation in recommending it to any of my friends.—Yours truly, E. GOLLELLE.

25 cents. Sold by all dealers
7 MONKS COMPANY Box 742 WINNIPEG

recognition of true relationship the individuality it recognises, the freedom it confers, and the confidence it inspires.—The July Delineator.

AFRAID HE WAS A CANNIBAL.

A new arrival in the town entered a restaurant and ordered his dinner. He had just been served when a large, rotund person entered and seated himself at the same table. The newcomer looked hungrily around, and finally reached over and helped himself to his neighbor's bread, which he soon finished; seeing that the other man's boiled potato had not been touched he took that and ate it without removing the skin. A piece of chicken followed.

By this time the waiter reappeared and handed the bill-of-fare to the newcomer.

"Roast beef; roast pork. Which shall I take?" said he. "Well, I guess you can bring me roast beef, a double order."

"Thank Heaven," said the man opposite.

"Eh? What did you say, sir?"

"I said Thank Heaven! I was afraid you were a cannibal."

WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes.

Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

McKillop Veterinary College

CHICAGO. (Chartered 1892)
(Affording unlimited clinical advantages.)
The College Building is new and contains all modern equipment.

Session begins October 1st, 1906.

Write for catalogue and other information.

GEO. B. MCKILLIP, Secretary,
1639 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Illinois.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

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

Post Holes Dug in a Hurry



The Lock-Lever Digger digs holes three feet deep, any required diameter, and the time it saves in digging holes will pay for itself in two days over any other way of digging holes. Thousands now in use and giving universal satisfaction. This engraving represents the Lock-Lever Digger with all of the loose ground on top of blade.

The Western Commission Co., Agents
307 Logan Avenue, WINNIPEG
Agents wanted.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

WAWANESA PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.
REGISTERED HEAVY DRAFT.
Stallion, 3 years.—1st, W. N. Cory; 2nd, T. E. Banting.
Stallion, 2 years.—1st, D. Stevenson; 2nd, R. Mair.
Brood mare.—1st, John Mayhew.
Filly or gelding.—1st and 2nd, Banting.
Team in harness.—1st, Banting; 2nd, John Mayhew.
Foal, 1906.—1st, Tho. Jackson; 2nd, James Downie.
Best stallion.—W. N. Cory.
Stallion and three of his get.—W. N. Cory.

HEAVY DRAFT (GRADES).
Brood mare.—1st, J. Mooney; 2nd, Jas. Downie.
Filly or gelding, 3-year-olds.—1st, Geo. Mooney. 2-year-olds, 1st, Stevenson; 2nd, Banting; yearling, 1st, E. N. Elliott.
Foal, 1906.—1st, Jas. Watson; 2nd, Tho. Fenwick.
Team.—1st, Fenwick; 2nd, G. Mooney Cory special.—1st, S. N. Henderson; 2nd, R. Wallace.
Banting special.—1st, F. Mayhew; 2nd, Wm. Hedges.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.
Stallion, 3 years.—1st, Vanstone & Rogers.
Mare.—1st, Jas. Watson; 2nd, Geo. Bissett.
Filly or gelding, 3-year-olds.—1st, W. Bertrand; 2nd, G. Mooney; 2-year-olds, 1st and 2nd, N. Rutledge; yearlings, 1st, Bertrand; 2nd, A. Grant; Foal, 1906.—1st, S. N. Henderson.
Team.—1st, W. Bertrand; 2nd, Thos. Fenwick.
Vanstone & Rogers special.—General purpose dam, 1st, Jos. Turnbull; 2nd, Matt. Hedges.
Brood mare.—1st, F. Mayhew; F. R. Maher.

Filly or gelding, 3 years.—1st, McFadden; 2nd, F. Harris.
Filly or gelding, 2 years.—1st, Fenwick; 2nd, W. Turner.
Filly or gelding, yearling.—1st, A. Grant; 2nd, F. Mayhew.
Foal, 1906.—1st, F. Mayhew; 2nd, Jos. Ward.
Team.—1st, John Mooney; 2nd, S. Clark.

STANDARD BRED.
Stallion, 3 years.—1st, Alex. Blain; 2nd, W. Gilroy.
Brood mare.—1st, Blain.
Filly or gelding, 2-year-olds.—1st and 2nd, T. Harris; yearling and foal of 1906, 1st and 2nd, A. Blain.
Special Morrison & Murray.—1st, F. N. Jackson; 2nd, Jos. Ward.
Team.—1st, Tho. Kelly.
Mare or gelding in harness.—1st, Kelly; 2nd, W. Roddick.
Saddle horse.—1st, Mrs. A. Cooper; 2nd, Jas. Watson.

CARRIAGE HORSES.
Team.—1st, Fenwick; 2nd, J. Burns.
Mare or gelding.—1st, Vanstone.
Stallion any age.—A. Blain.

CATTLE.
SHORTHORNS.
Bull, 3 years.—1st, W. J. McFadden; 2nd, King.
Bull, 2 years.—Banting.
Bull, yearling.—1st, Geo. Oliver; 2nd, A. G. Scott.
Calf, 1906.—1st, McFadden; 2nd, G. J. Griffith.
Cow, 3 years.—1st, McFadden; 2nd, Banting.
Cow, 2 years.—1st and 2nd, Banting.
Cow, yearling.—1st, McFadden; 2nd, Banting.
Herd.—1st, Banting; 2nd, McFadden.
Cow and two of her progeny.—1st, McFadden.
Best bull.—1st, Geo. Oliver.
McFadden won in the 2-year-old and yearling sections.
Calf, 1906.—1st, Banting; 2nd, McFadden.

GRADES (DAIRY).
Cow, 3 years.—1st, McFadden; 2nd, Mrs. Sweeney.
Heifer, 1 year.—A. G. Scott.
Calf, 1906.—Alex. Johnston; 2nd, McFadden.

HOLSTEINS.
Cow, 3 years.—1st, Chas. Crothers; 2nd, Mrs. Jas. Sweeney.
ABERDEEN ANGUS.
Bull, 2 years.—W. T. Johnston.
GRADES (BEEF).
Cow, 3 years.—1st, Banting; 2nd, McFadden.

PIGS.

BERKSHIRES.
All prizes to Elliott Bros., except two firsts to R. B. Fawcett for sow over one year and sow and litter.

YORKSHIRES.
All prizes to O. King, Wawanesa.

TAMWORTHS.
All prizes to T. E. M. Banting.

POULTRY.
GEESE, TOULOUSE.
Pair of old geese.—1st, King; 2nd, F. Pearce.

B. O. ROCKS.
Mrs. Cooper won all the prizes.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
F Pearce.

SALARIES AT PRESENT PAID IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina School—
Principal High School, \$1,400, 1st assistant, \$1,000, 2nd assistant, \$750; Principal of public school, \$1,200, two teachers at \$650, one at \$600, one at \$575, six at \$550, one at \$480.

Broadview School—
Principal, \$720, assistant \$480.
Wapella School—
Principal \$900, one teacher at \$600; one at \$550 and one at \$500.

Moosomin School—
Principal, \$1,200; assistant \$1,000; one teacher \$725; one at \$540; two at \$525; one at \$500 and one at \$480.

Saskatoon School—
Principal \$1,000; one teacher at \$720; five at \$600.

Wolseley School—
Principal \$950, three teachers at \$540.

Fort Qu'Appelle School—
Principal \$740, and one teacher \$480.

Indian Head—
Principal \$1,100, one teacher at \$580, one at \$550, one at \$540, one at \$500.

Whitewood School—
Principal \$1,200, one teacher at \$750, one at \$700, one at \$540, one at \$480.

Battleford School—
Principal, \$900, primary teacher, \$600.

Maple Creek School—
Principal \$800, one teacher at \$600 and two at \$540.

Grenfell School—
Principal, \$900, one teacher \$650 and three at \$600.

Yorkton School—
Principal, \$1,100, one teacher \$700, one \$660, one \$575, two \$550, one \$500.

Moose Jaw School—
Principal, \$1,500, assistant \$1000, one teacher \$900, one \$750, two at \$600, two \$575, five \$550, two \$540, one \$500.

Qu'Appelle, S. D., School—
Principal, \$1,000, one teacher \$700, one \$550, one \$540.

Prince Albert School—
Principal, \$1,150, assistant \$1000, one teacher \$850, one \$675, one \$600, one \$570, one \$560, one \$550.

Edmonton High School—
Principal, \$1,600, one assistant \$1,150, one assistant \$1,100.

Edmonton Public School—
Principal \$1,100, vice-principal \$1,000 three assistants \$720 each, eight assistants \$640 each, eleven assistants, \$600 each.

Calgary High School—
Principal \$1,500, two assistants, \$1,200 each.

Calgary Public School—
Principal \$1,300, one assistant \$900, two assistants, \$750 each, three assistants, \$720 each, nineteen assistants, \$600 each, one assistant \$540.

Medicine Hat Public School—
Principal \$1,350, one assistant \$850, one assistant \$750, one assistant, \$720, seven assistants \$600 each, one assistant \$540.

Strathcona High School—
Principal \$1,400, one assistant \$1,000.

Strathcona Public School—
Vice-principal \$800, one assistant \$750, five assistants \$625 each, three assistants, \$540 each.

Lethbridge Public School—
Principal, \$1,200, one assistant \$1,000 one assistant \$780, seven assistants \$600 each.

Wetaskiwin School Public—
Principal \$1,000, two assistants \$625 each, one assistant \$600, three assistants \$575 each.

Raymond Public School—
Principal, \$840, seven assistants, \$600 each.

Red Deer Public School—
Principal \$800, one assistant \$600, five assistants, \$540 each.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE
Trafalgar Castle

AND CONSERVATORY OF
MUSIC AND ART
Whitby, Ontario, Canada

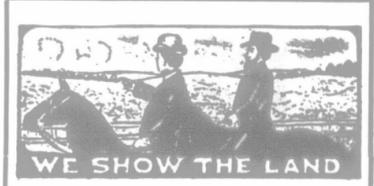
Palatial buildings, beautiful grounds, helpful social and religious influences, and the best facilities for the study of Literature, Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial and Domestic Science.
Large Pipe Organ, Concert Grand Pianos, and the most complete modern equipment in every department.
Undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada.
—Lord Aberdeen. Will re-open September 10.
Send for Calendar to Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. Send your tissue to us at once and we will give you a high quality piece of work at the following low rates:

Size	1000	add. 1000
8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12		
Single Brand 1	\$2.76	\$1.00
Single Brand 2	2.00	.75
Single Brand 4	1.85	.65
Combination S.B. 4	1.75	.65
Single Brand 9 up	1.70	.45
Combination Brand S.B. 9 up	1.50	.45

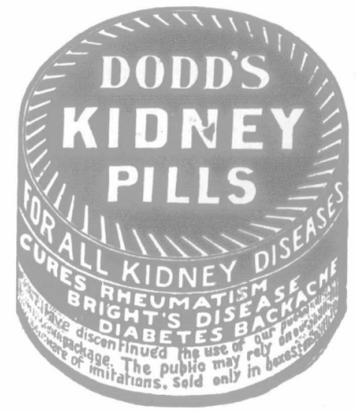
Victoria Printing Co.
Box 345, Winnipeg, Man.



And it is good land. Thousands of acres for sale. Here is a sample, 320 acres, two miles from town, fenced, built on and improved, a genuine money-making snap.

P. McDERMOTT & CO., Bowden, Alberta

If care killed the cat with its nine lives, a human being with but one runs a great risk when he harbors worries.



Piano Bargains Organ Bargains

To make room for two car-loads of new Mason and Risch Pianos, we are placing our entire stock of second-hand pianos and organs on the market at sacrifice prices and very easy terms. Anyone wishing to purchase a cheap instrument has now an opportunity which may not occur again. Special attention will be given orders by mail.

The following are some of the best bargains ever offered in Saskatchewan:

- One Dominion Square Piano, ebony case, full rich tone, smooth action, first-class in every way.....\$175
 One Dominion Square Piano, ebony case, carved legs, good tone and action.....\$133
 One F. G. Smith & Co. Square Piano, case ebony, full scale and action.....\$150
 One Mason & Risch Square Piano, in splendid condition, makes a first-class practice or teacher's piano, tone full and round, action as good as new.....\$160
 One Mason and Risch Upright Piano, slightly shop-worn, original price \$450, now going for only.....\$325
- One W. Doherty & Co. Organ, high top, 9 sets of reeds, 16 stops, walnut case, beautifully carved, 6 octaves, C scale. A snap at.....\$95
 One W. Doherty & Co. Organ, high top, 3 sets of reeds, 11 stops, walnut case, F scale, 5½ octaves, good value at.....\$35
 One Griffith & Walrod Organ, 5½ octaves, 10 stops, 3 sets of reeds, handsome walnut case.....\$40
 One W. Bell & Co. Organ, 3 sets of reeds, walnut case, 8 stops.....\$30
 One Blatchford & Co. Organ, piano case, 4 sets of reeds, 11 stops, mahogany case, 6 octaves, in use only a short time and as good as the day it left the factory. Original price \$165, now only.....\$90
 One Thomas & Co. Organ, 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, ebony case, F scale. Fine organ for church or school.....\$60
 One W. Doherty & Co. Organ, 3 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, fine organ.....\$50

Above prices F.O.B. Regina. No charge made for boxing and shipping. Remember each instrument has been gone over thoroughly by our repairer and we recommend each one as special value for the price asked.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. Ltd.
Regina, Sask. N. S. EDGAR, Manager

Regina's Industrial FAIR and EXHIBITION Aug. 9, 10 & 11, 1906

\$10,000 in Prizes
and Attractions

A splendid program of Races and Attractions will be given.

Special Performances by the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Grand Display of Fire Works. Good Platform Performances.

Exhibition entries will close August 7th. Racing entries August 8th. Prize lists and all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

A. T. HUNTER,
President

E. MEADOWS,
Sec.-Treas.

Advertise in the .. **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

GOSSIP.

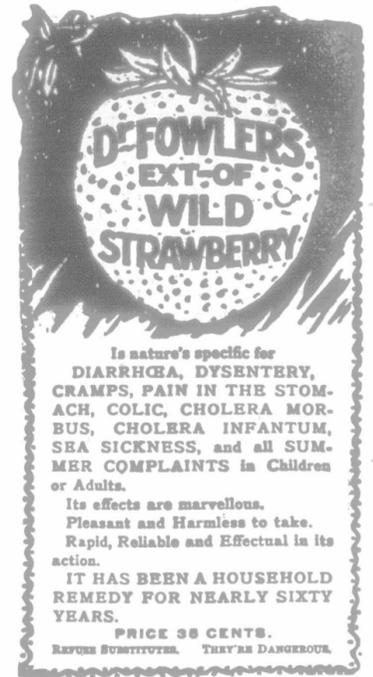
HACKNEY STALLIONS AT THE ROYAL.

This much admired breed was well represented by twelve classes, some of which were well filled and many well-known winners put in an appearance. The first class was for Hackney stallions three years old, and after due consideration the judges placed first Brigham Radiant, a bay colt shown by Mr. Richard Ford, of Driffield. This horse has a good back, a good thigh, and a noticeably good second thigh, and his all round action is highly satisfactory. Sir Walter Gilbey was second with Dashing Lad, a very good goer, and first in London this year, but he is hardly so big as the first-prize colt. Mr. Haley, of Malton, was third with Yorkshire Squire, a colt with rather too much chest for a three-year-old. Mr. Cliff, of Leeds, took reserve with New Gold, another chestnut, with four stockings and a blaze. He has plenty of bone, and goes with considerable force. Mr. Batchelor's Hopwood Legislator is now highly commended, his hock action being good, but perhaps the slight backwardness of his knees prevented a better position. The two-year-old Hackney stallion class had eight entries, the first prize going to Mr. Arthur Hall, of York, for Copmanthorpe Performer, an all-round stepper, with both bone and quality. He was the London junior champion this year. Mr. Evans, of Reigate, was second with Gartonius, a compact, home-bred chestnut, full of Connaught blood, and with such action as enabled him to be second in London this year. Dictator of Inverness took third for Mr. McAllister, of Inverness, his sire being the well-known Administrator. He is a nice little horse, with the attraction of a silver tail, but one prefers longer ribs. Drewton Masher took reserve, his exhibitor being Mr. Atkinson-Jowett, of East Yorks. This youngster bends his knees well, but has not yet developed the much-desired hock action. A rather small colt got a commendation for Mr. Inman, of Huddersfield, and of the remainder Hopwood Chancellor has somewhat short ribs at present, and Bally Blaze is a useful brougham horse, with size and bone. The judging of this class confirms the London judging, as nearly all occupy the same positions. There were only three yearling Hackney stallions, Mr. Hall, of York, being first with Copmanthorpe, a colt with such good limbs and other points as placed him first in London this year. Mr. Lysaght, of Chepstow, was second with Chepstow Desmond, a home-bred, by Polonius, not any worse for his three white stockings; and Mr. Rix, of Fakenham, took the reserve with Reformist, a brown, which shows plenty of quality.—Farmer and Stockbreeder.

A NEW SECT.

A farmer who is an elder in the auld kirk advertised for a cattleman. A man applied whose personal appearance and credentials seemed all right. After he was engaged, the farmer asked: "By the way, what is your religion?" "Well, to tell the truth," said the cattleman, "I'm a Methusalahite." "Indeed," said the farmer, "that is surely a new sect. In what do you believe?" "In leevin' as lang as I possibly can," replied the cattleman, with a grin.

A new plan for punishing bachelors is presented by a Chicago club woman, Mrs. Abbie S. Shoen. She proposes that "bachelors should be compelled to support at least one orphan." Mrs. Shoen believes that she has hit on a plan that will secure results both moral and material. She would have the child educated, clothed and fed at the bachelor's expense, and, more than that, she would have him under diverse penalties brought into personal contact with his ward. No shirking responsibilities on the bachelor's part, under any circumstances. Chicago bachelors are no doubt quaking in their boots for fear that Mrs. Shoen's original idea will develop into a law, and probably some will be frightened into matrimony to escape it.—News.



D. FOWLERS' EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Is nature's specific for
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH,
COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its action.

IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.

PRICE 38 CENTS.
REVISE SUBSTITUTES THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

We Want Good

Butter
Eggs
and
Live Poultry

We'll give the very highest market prices to get them. Write for prices and get our literature on hog raising.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg



ARTISTS
COMMERCIAL
ILLUSTRATING
DESIGNING
ENGRAVING

HOLTBY & HATHAWAY
56 PRINCESS ST.
PHONE 4043
WINNIPEG.

Province of Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO STOCK OWNERS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the First day of July, 1906, the joint office of the Recorders of Brands for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be situated at Medicine Hat, Alberta. All communications in connection with brands should after that date be addressed to THE RECORDER OF BRANDS, MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.

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

RECORDING OF BRANDS IN BOTH PROVINCES.

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

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture,
Provincial Government Offices,
Regina Sask. June 1st, 1906.

Important Notice TO FARMERS

PRESERVE your stock by using the goods manufactured by the **Veterinary Specialty Co. Limited**, put up under the direct supervision of two veterinary surgeons of wide experience and who treat hundreds of cases by letter and otherwise and are surprising the most skeptical with results.

Indigestion & Colic, Spavins, Coughs, Worms, Lump Jaw, Diarrhoea, Joint & Navel affections

in young colts treated successfully. Use our remedies and through our coupon system become acquainted with all the ailments which your stock is subject to.

Ask your dealer for those goods or write direct to
The Veterinary Specialty Co., Ltd.
106 St. Clarence Av., Toronto, Ont.

The New Home of the Canada Business College

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



Canada's Greatest School of Business
Fall term opens in the new building Tuesday, September 4th.
Our Catalogues are free for the asking and will tell you all about this splendid school, the finest of its kind on the Continent, and the grand work it has been doing for the past thirty years.
If you cannot come to Chatham and want to be a bookkeeper, stenographer or penman, take our home training by mail. Special catalogue will tell you all about our home courses. Catalogue W will tell you all about our training at Chatham.
Write for the one you want addressing
D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.
P.S.—Please mention this paper.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

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.

I Can Sell Your Real Estate or Business

NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED
Properties and Businesses of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

If You Want to Buy

any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

DAVID P. TAFF
THE LAND MAN
415 KANSAS AVENUE
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Catalog Printing

Right on time
Right on quality
Right on price
The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

WILLIAM RENNIE CO., LTD.

To a large majority of fair visitors the most interesting exhibit in the north Manufactures building was the display made by the famous seedsmen, the **William Rennie Co., Ltd.**, of Toronto. The artistic beauty of the showing brought forth words of warmest praise. This house has branches in Winnipeg and Vancouver and intend opening another in Montreal at an early date.

It is interesting to note that the firm's exhibit included every variety of garden and flower seeds, and all grains handled in the West. They also had a tastily arranged display of garden implements of all kinds of which they handle a full stock. Of their seeds a variety which is proving to be exceptionally adapted to the western climate is that of a hardy garden huckleberry with exceptionally large berries. A giant sugar mangel seed which has been sown extensively throughout Manitoba and the west has proved very successful and there has been a large call for it. Rennie's Prize Purple Top Swede has also proved very successful in the west.

The firm had on exhibit a self-operating automatic sprayer which combines simplicity of construction with speed in action. Nothing but galvanized steel and solid brass or copper with three ply rubber hose is used in construction. The spray is guaranteed. The firm handles every variety of garden tools and implements. Bee-keepers supplies, fertilizers and dairy supplies are also stocked. Everything indeed, that is needed by a market gardener can be secured from Rennie's. J. R. Purvis, 850 Main street, is the Winnipeg agent of the company.

THE DE LAVAL.

Probably the most interesting feature about De Laval Separators is the much talked off "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" patents. The combine to form a skimming device which is apparently, as nearly as possible, perfection, and withal absurdly simple. The moment one grasps the principle it is readily seen how by the division of milk in the bowl it is possible while operating the latter at a speed one-third lower than others to accomplish the complete separation of the greatest amount of milk in the shortest time. The De Laval Separator Co., have always claimed for its machines, perfect work under varying actual-use conditions, and that the nature of their construction guarantees a lifetime of service: it is only necessary to understand the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" patents in order to know how well founded is the Company's claim, and we would suggest that anyone interested have a representative explain the working principle of this famous skimming device.

The De Laval exhibit at the fair was, as usual the most striking and instructive display of its kind, and reflected no little praise upon its designers. Thousands of farmers interested in the dairy business commended the showing in terms of the greatest admiration.

THE JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

Beeman and Company had their Jumbo grain cleaner and pickler in a

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Fix The Standard

What "Sterling" is to silver, the name "De Laval" is on a separator—the stamp of merit and genuine worth.

Every Highest Award
1879 - - - 1906

Operated exclusively in creameries. Sold on the guarantee of unqualified superiority. 800,000 in use.

Last a Lifetime

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg.

MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND SEATTLE

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind, Water, Storm and Fire Proof. Locked on All Four Sides.

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet, covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVES-TROUGH, etc.

METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.
METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.
Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

Montreal, Que. 321-323 Craig St. W.	Ottawa, Ont. 423 Sussex St.	Toronto, Ont. 11 Colborne St.	London, Ont. 69 Dundas St.	Winnipeg, Man. 76 Lombard St.	Vancouver, B.C. 615 Pender St.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------

Write Your Nearest Office—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, OSHAWA, ONT

prominent place in the third manufacturers' building where they gave practical illustrations of the work done by the king of cleaners. The pickler was the subject of much favorable comment while the newest in chemical fire engines for threshing machines received well merited praise.

The Genuine . HAYES FORCE-PUMP

Double-Acting

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

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

Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.
Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.
Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—
THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.
MORDEN, MAN.

A Gun "Snap"

Should you be thinking of buying a gun this season you had better consider the following offer:

Our gun No. 5291 is a double-barrel breech loader with Damascus barrels, left barrel choke bored, fitted with top-lever, the celebrated Greener cross bolt and D and E fore-end. It is a very handsome gun, good for long range shooting and will stand years of hard use. We can highly recommend it and will guarantee satisfaction.

In 12 or 16 gauge - price \$15.00
In 10 gauge - price \$16.50

N.B.—For a limited time only we will pay the express charges to any station in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co.
WINNIPEG LIMITED



CHALK dust is fine and white, but it won't make good bread. Fine, white flour is all right as far as it goes, but if it lacks nutrition its other qualities amount to nothing as far as baking is concerned.

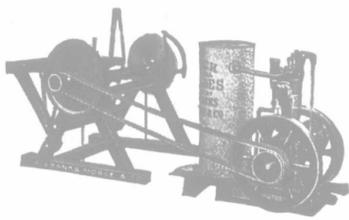
Royal Household Flour

is not only the finest and purest of flours but also the most nutritious. It is milled by a process which gives you all of the nutritious properties of the wheat in the best form for your use. You can get it from your grocer.



Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.



For Farm Use

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P.
Jack-of-all-Trades
GASOLINE ENGINE

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

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use, Catalog E. 108.
I may want a H. P. Name
Engine for Address Prov.

WINGOLD STOVE CO.

The Wingold Stove Co., 311 Notre Dame St., Winnipeg, had something to cause farmers and city people alike to stop and wonder. A cooking range for \$34.65, and a sewing machine for \$18.00 was something unheard of and would still be thus were it not for the push and aggressiveness of this western Company. Mr. Blanchard, the manager, affirms his intention to place one or the other or both in every western home. At such a low price who would be without them?

MANSON CAMPBELL CO.

The Manson Campbell display of fanning mills and baggers, scales, incubators and brooders has for many years attracted farmers and even discerning townspeople at all the fairs of any size throughout the country. The exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair and which will be at Brandon, where the western office of the company is located, next week was in charge of Mr. Wm. Attwell and was as popular and as well patronised as ever. A new article was introduced in a kitchen cabinet which apparently has already won the heart of many a housewife.

GOOD GASOLINE ENGINES.

The Cooper Gasoline Engine Co., Limited showed hundreds of interested spectators the one hundred and one points of superiority in their gasoline engines. The show was managed in Ar style by Mr. Cooper in person. The display of motor boat requisites was of more than ordinary merit.

ATTRACTIVE FAIR EXHIBITS.

The exhibits at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair were prepared with an eye to the maximum of artistic appearance and in consequence reflect credit upon the firms associated with them. It is not stretching a point to say that few exhibitions have been characterized by a more uniform excellence among the displays. We mention in detail some of the more striking features prepared by different dealers and manufacturers.

STOVES AND WIRE FENCING EXHIBIT OF CHRISTIE BROS. Co. Ltd.

Christie Bros. Company, Limited, 234 King Street, occupied the entire end of the right corridor of the first manufacturers' building with their exhibit of Empire stoves and ranges and Dillon woven wire fencing. The fence received much attention from stockmen and farmers as every one of them had seen the advertisements of the Dillon people with the man astride the wire fence which, the weight being removed, springs back into position.

The housewife was attracted by the ranges and heaters which, aside from their beauty are considered the greatest heaters and cookers going into the homes of the western farmer. The celebrated Empire Queen range the beauty of them all was the most prominent feature of an attractive display. Mr. J. Christie the manager of the Company was in charge and he was kept busy answering enquiries and pointing out a few of the many points of merit in connection with the products which he is placing on the market in Western Canada.

SAWYER-MASSEY CO.

Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd. spared no pains in displaying their up-to-date threshing outfits to a crowd of investigating visitors while those who were not directly interested flocked around the big display of machinery operating as it does while in the field. Manager Kirkland was assisted by a number of practical engineers who did everything possible to explain the superior points of Sawyer and Massey steam and gas engine threshers.

VALUABLE DIAMOND STOCK.

D. R. Dingwall & Co., Winnipeg, Man. have always been noted for the quality and size of their stock of diamonds and precious stones, but this year they have on hand a stock by far the best and most valuable in the history of the firm. Mr. Dingwall spent some time in England picking out diamonds of special purity and quality. As a result of his visit the firm has now a stock worth \$150,000. Only diamonds of the very best quality are chosen. Inferior color

A BAD CASE

KIDNEY TROUBLE

CURED BY

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills. Mr. Joseph Leland, Alma, N.W.T., recommends them to all kidney trouble sufferers, when he says:—I was troubled with dull headaches, had frightful dreams, terrible pains in my legs and a frequent desire to urinate. Noticing DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS recommended for just such annoyances as mine, it occurred to me to give them a trial, so I procured a box of them, and was very much surprised at the effectual cure they made. I take a great deal of pleasure in recommending them to all kidney trouble sufferers.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

ed stones are not carried, so that customers are sure of nothing but the best. The principle reason for carrying such a valuable stock is that the price of the glittering stones is advancing rapidly. Mr. Dingwall bought what he considered was sufficient for a year and a half; at the present rate at which they are selling however, the stock will have to be replenished in less than a year.

In addition to diamonds, the firm has an excellent stock of pearls, emeralds, amethyst, rubies, topaz, and fancy tourmaline. Every stone sold by the firm is mounted in the Winnipeg workshops by expert stone setters, who do nothing else; so that customers can depend upon the best workmanship. The extent of the factory in Winnipeg is not generally known; but there are thirty men constantly employed, all of them experts, with long years of experience.

D. R. Dingwall & Co. had the unique distinction of being the only diamond and jewelry exhibitors at the fair. Their display, as in past years, made the most favorable impression even with visitors from the large United States cities where similar showings are made along elaborate lines. It is a matter of common knowledge that practically no firm in America excels Dingwall's in breath of experience and artistic ideas.

HOME PRODUCTION EXEMPLIFIED

The many westerners who have fallen into the settled habit of annually visiting the Winnipeg fair remember with keen pleasure the exhibit made by the Royal Crown Soap Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, two years ago. Combining beauty of decoration and a lesson in western production it possessed a luxury of interest that few failed to enjoy. This summer as well as last year Royal Crown did not appear in the Manufacturers building for truth to tell the firm does not feel justified in taking time to prepare a showing worthy of its name when an enormous number of orders are waiting to be filled. However, many visitors to the city availed themselves of an opportunity to inspect the home of Royal Crown and in doing so were impressed beyond compare with the multitude of processes used to manufacture and market purely western soaps, perfumes, etc., for western people. The lesson they received in home production will never slip from their memories.

A. E. SOULIS CO.

"Canada's Highest Grade Piano—Built to Satisfy" is the proud distinction claimed by this firm in putting forward their "Martin-Orme" Piano. From the splendid appearance of the instruments, and the magnificent tone they disclose, we should say that the above is not in the least an exaggerated claim. This we can safely say, that Messrs. Soulis had nothing to fear in placing their in-

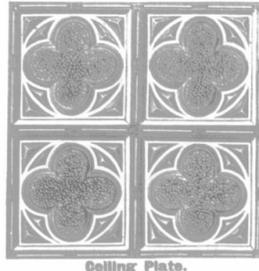


Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles
Metal Siding

Corrugated Sheets
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices.



Ceiling Plate.

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg

OATS

SHIP your
OATS to

G. B. MURPHY & CO.

and obtain HIGHEST PRICES,
also prompt settlements.

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AND UNION BANKS.

OATS

OATS

strument in competition with the best in the Exhibition. It possesses a distinct novelty in the "Violiform" sounding-board, which is a specialty peculiar to this one instrument. Briefly, it means that the sounding board is constructed with an arched center on the violin principle, which perceptibly increases the volume and beauty of tone, and which is still further improved by age, (as in the case of the violin) and a legitimate daily handling of the piano.

A five-year guarantee is provided with every instrument, and the Company's terms are phenomenally easy, Soulis & Co., seem to be confident as to the business they did while the exhibition lasted. Moreover, they distributed certain high-class music gratis—a fact that we expect did not escape the notice of all lovers of the divine art as they passed by.

Messrs. Martin and Orme are probably among the oldest and most experienced pianoforte manufacturers living. They have given a lifetime to the special study of this the "Queen of Instruments."

A great deal of pains was taken in arranging the display of the pianos at the exhibition. Green was used throughout in the decorations and it made a splendid background for showing off the instruments.

Speaking of the instruments yesterday to a FARMER'S ADVOCATE reporter, E. J. Pull, choir-master of Holy Trinity, stated that after trying every piano he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing to touch or approach the Martin-Orme instrument as far as quality of tone was concerned. A big musical event is to come off shortly at Trinity church, conducted by Mr. Pull when a Martin-Orme piano will be used. Percy Hollingshead, first tenor of the Congregational church, and a member of the Winnipeg male quartet demonstrates the merit of the pianos daily.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF CARY SAFES.

There was a unique exhibit in the south building at the exhibition of the world's famous Cary safes, as shown by Ford & Featherstone, Hamilton, Ont. These safes are not only on exhibit to show the many different sizes and varieties made by the Cary Safe Co., but each and every one of these go into actual use to the very best business people and largest institutions in the provinces of the great Canadian Northwest immediately after the fair. This fact is further evidenced by the many thousands of safes that have been sold in Canada by the above named firm.

It will also be a pleasure to customers, and those who anticipate buying, to know that in the recent great fire and earthquake at San Francisco, Cal., the Cary safe made for itself an enviable reputation, and the firm can give to any who may ask, names of scores of the largest business houses in that unfortunate city who were happy possessors of Cary safes at the time of the fire. Their Messrs. Featherstone, Jarvis and Bessey

were continuously in the booth and extended every courtesy to all who favored them with a call during the fair. Chairs, writing desk, pen and ink were at the disposal of visitors.

As a result of the exhibit the sale of Cary safes throughout Western Canada can be depended upon to reach greater proportions than ever attained before, and this, let it be said, is an interesting assertion, when the great number of safes sold last year is considered.

THE FAMOUS EXHIBIT.

When one article of country-wide distinction is artistically displayed at a fair of such magnitude as the Winnipeg Industrial, words of admiration and praise are always aroused, but when two articles of great fame are shown to excellent advantage, the result can hardly be described.

We make this introduction to a description of the showing arranged by the Raymond Mfg. Co., for the National Cream Separator and the Raymond Sewing Machine, both of which come from the same Canadian factory, the largest of its kind in Canada, and go into Canadian homes in a way that never fails to inspire the utmost confidence. It is safe to say that few manufactured products carry with them better material, better workmanship or more brain power than these two machines of every day use. Among the farmers of the East and of the West the National cream separator maintains the highest position and with the housewives no truer friend can be found than the Raymond sewing machine. Both these

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

FREE! FREE! FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE.

\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

As an advertisement we give you absolutely free a ladies' or gents' size silvered, gold-filled or gun metal Watch, guaranteed for 10 years, and keeps correct time to a second, or a sterling silver handle umbrella, silvered clock, a real diamond solid gold Government hall-marked stamped Ring, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Musical Instruments, Mechanical Toys, Blue Fox Cigarettes, besides hundreds of other useful or fancy articles which you can select from our grand 1906 list. We give

any of these articles free to any person selling 20 Packets of beautiful up-to-date Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10c. a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial Cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two

alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comics, fac-simile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address. (Postage is 2 cents).

Don't delay. Write immediately to ACTE & COMPANY (Dept. F.A.), 85 Fleet St., London, E.C., Eng.



ARE YOU BUILDING? Remember that WARMTH should be the first consideration in this country.

EDDY'S

IMPERVIOUS

Sheathing Paper

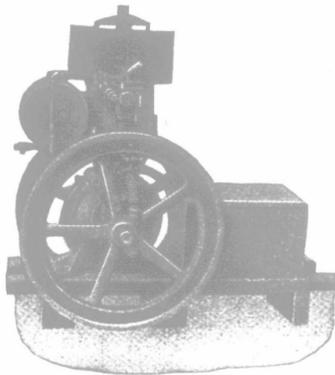
ENSURES THIS.

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Power Without a Peer

is the power you get from Manitoba Windmills and Gasoline Engines

MANITOBA GASOLINE ENGINE, 2, 3 and 4 H.P.



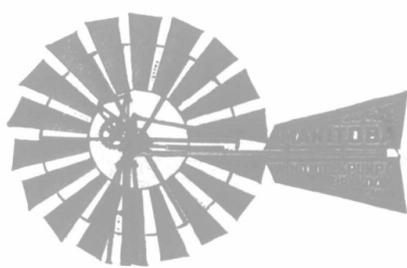
Simplest and Easiest Managed

They are built from the finest materials and the widest experience.

The workmanship that goes into them is the kind that produces long and satisfactory service.

Write for free catalog now.

MANITOBA WINDMILL



All Sizes for Pumping and Power

MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP CO. LTD.

Box 301, Brandon, Man.

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.
SORE THROAT.

I have a four year old driving horse that has taken a bad cough, can be heard breathing twenty yards away. Pulse and temperature normal, apparently healthy, otherwise, eats his feed well but hurts him to drink. Running some at the nostrils of a greenish color. Man. S. H. S. B.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from laryngitis, sore throat, probably the result of acute catarrh. Cause the animal to breathe warm moisture for fifteen or twenty minutes, three times daily, until distressed breathing disappears. This can be easily done by pouring hot water on to a small quantity of chopped hay and placing it in proper position. Give one of the following powders three times daily by placing well back on the tongue with a tablespoon: Chlorate of potassium, nitrate of potassium and powdered licorice, of each one and a half ounces; divide into twelve powders. Apply to the throat externally: Soap liniment, four ounces; tincture of cantharides, two ounces; tincture of opium, one ounce. It is not a contagious disease.

LAME COLT.

I have a colt that has been lame for a month on left hind leg at stifle joint was swollen and very hot. The soreness has moved to right stifle and there is quite a lump on left stifle. Would you please let me know what is the best thing to do? Sask.

W. R. G.

Ans.—If you had mentioned whether your colt was a sucker, a one year old, or a two year old, it would have materially assisted us in forming an approximately correct diagnosis of the case. The symptoms you have mentioned would indicate the disease to be arthritis, or an inflamed condition of the tissues of the joint. The treatment is often very unsatisfactory. Put the colt in a roomy, clean, well lighted and well ventilated box stall. Keep bowels open with laxative food and occasional small doses of sulphate of magnesia. Give three times daily from half a dram to two drams of salicylate of soda, according to age. As an external application rub into the effected joints morning and evening until skin becomes sore the following liniment: Liniment iodide of ammonia, six ounces; soap liniment, two ounces; mix.

CALVES NOT EATING.

Can you tell me what is the trouble with my calves. When they come they appear all right. I let them run with cow for a few days and then take them away and they will run and play but do not eat very well and soon get poor. Take very little at a time and very slow perhaps two quarts, but never would eat without I held their head in the milk. One calf was all right at night and the next morning was dead. The last calf drank the best it ever did and in about ten minutes began to bloat and act as though it was in pain, in less than half an hour it was dead; we gave it soda and before it died about a quart of foam and a terrible odor came from its nose. Alta.

S. D. C.

Ans.—The trouble seems to be in connection with the digestive organs caused by improper food. Perhaps the sudden change of diet from the new freshly drawn milk of the cow, to skimmed, and perhaps partially soured milk fed from dirty pails may be the sole cause of the fatality among your calves. If this should be the cause the remedy is plainly indicated.

ROPY MILK.

My customers have been complaining about my milk. They say if they set it away for twelve hours or fifteen hours that the cream is stringy and chunky, and that they cannot get it to mix with the milk of dissolve in their tea, although the milk is perfectly sweet. I find upon setting up samples, say a quart or two, that what they say is true. My cattle are in good order, apparently in good health, on good pasture, supplied with good water, with salt at their disposal nearly every day.



The more you learn about

Gourlay Pianos

the more you'll want to learn. When you know the GOURLAY as it is you will be all eagerness to possess one. That is when you know how instantly responsive is the touch, how sympathetic and rich the tone, how exquisitely cased, how lastingly built.

It would interest you to know how many modern pianos of standard make are taken in exchange for GOURLAY Pianos. Nothing but the marked superiority of the GOURLAY could occasion this. Shall we tell you more of this superiority?

Write for Booklet

We ship on approval anywhere in Canada.



Head Office
189 Yonge Street, Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms:
279 Donald Street

Ans.—The complaint which customers make regarding the milk supplied by subscriber, is evidently due to what is called "ropy" milk. This is generally caused by some form of bacteria, and the remedy is to thoroughly scald and clean every pail, can, dish, etc., which comes in contact with the milk. This is the only way to get rid of this trouble. It may be coming from some one particular cow, and I would advise setting the milk from each cow separately until all the herd had been gone over and thus see if it can be located with any one cow, but it is altogether likely that the trouble is to be found in the pails, cans, etc.

DOG DISTEMPER.

1. Dog, three months old, has lost the use of his limbs. His neck is stiff, and his body seems sore. He takes convulsions and coughs.

G. H.

Ans.—1. The dog has distemper, which requires prompt treatment. It is doubtful whether treatment will be of any use now. Keep him comfortable. Give him an emetic of 5 grains each sulphate of zinc, calomel and tartar emetic in 2 ounces of warm water. Follow up with 1 grain quinine and 3 grains nitrate of potash three times daily. Apply cloths wrung out of hot water to his neck, and give him anything he will eat. This disease is liable to various complications, which require treatment according to symptoms, hence I would advise you to call your veterinarian in.

PERVIOUS URACHUS.

What is the cause of a foal leaking from the navel? Give treatment. T. W.

Ans.—This is called pervious urachus, and is due to a nonclosure of a tube

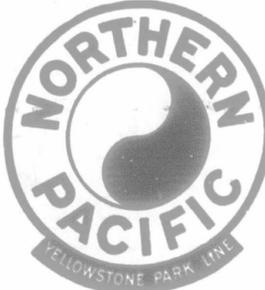
THE
Manitoba Assurance Co.
Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.,
The largest fire company in the world.
Northwest Branch: Winnipeg Canada.
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts
FRED. W. PAOE SUPERINTENDENT.

T-O-S-T-O-C-K-M-E-N
A GOOD PICTURE
Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with
TORONTO ENGRAVING & CO. LIMITED
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

The Farmer's Advocate and
Home Journal
ESTABLISHED 1866 - \$1.50 a year.

The Angle Lamp

The Light that Never Fails
As proved from experience.
The Best Coal-Oil Lamp.
The Cheapest.
Easily Managed.
Burns Less Oil.
Gives Best Light.
No Under Shadow.
Non-Explosive.
When Turned Low, no Odor.
Suitable for Home, Store or Church.
Write to—
HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY,
Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.
For Illustrated Catalogue, etc.



\$60
ROUND TRIP
ALL NORTH PACIFIC
COAST CITIES

On sale June 1st to September 15th
Limit October 31st, 1906

STOPOVERS

TOURIST RATES TO ALL SUMMER RESORTS
FROM JUNE 1st

FAST FREIGHT LINE
Route all your freight care Northern Pacific
at St. Paul or Duluth.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent
R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent
341 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

WE BUY FURS SKUNK MINK COON
and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad.
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

TOWN OF NANTON
Southern Alberta on 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 these 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.
Through Tourist Car Service to California.
Via Chicago, Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

called the urachus, which connects the bladder and membranes being an organ of foetal life, it should close or become obliterated at birth. One method of treatment is to apply a caustic, as butter of antimony, applied with a feather twice daily as long as necessary, or apply a stick of lunar caustic pushing up into the opening for a short distance. Care should always be taken to see that the natural urinary channels are pervious, or ureanic poisoning will result.

FIBROUS TUMOR.

Mare four years old, has growth on the end of her nose about the size of a hen's egg. It is very hard and is not fast to the bone. It doesn't seem to hurt her any.

W. B.

Ans.—This is evidently a fibrous tumor. It should be dissected out, the wound stitched, and then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid. Unless accustomed to such operations, you had better employ a veterinarian. External applications to such growths usually have little effect.

BLOODY MILK—FLOOR FOR HOG PEN.

1. What causes a cow to give bloody milk at this time of the year?

2. For a hog pen, would you advise a cement floor, with sleeping place about three feet up off floor? Some say hogs will not fatten, and will not do well on cement floor. I am building a brick block or hollow brick.

READER.

1. Bloody milk is due to the rupture of some of the small vessels in the udder, possibly the result of a congenital weakness of the vessels; if so, the recurrence of the trouble cannot be prevented. However, the condition is liable to occur in any cow. Excitement of the animals, particularly chasing by dogs, is liable to produce this condition, and we are inclined to the opinion that the heavy flow of milk of this season imposes an additional strain on the milk vessel and its capillaries. Keep the cow from becoming excited. Bathe the udder well and often with cold water, and give one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water twice daily, until blood ceases to appear in the milk.

2. We commend the cement floor with raised-plank sleeping place, but are not enamored of the brick wall, except for a three-foot foundation wall. Cement, like stone, is inclined to be cold and damp, hence undesirable for a hog-pen, which is more inclined in this direction than other stables. The impervious nature of cement, however, gives it a great advantage for floors on the score of sanitation, and with plank to sleep on the pigs will do pretty well if the pen is kept clean. The principal reason your neighbors find their hogs do not fatten on cement is that the young, growing pigs get stunted, and possibly contract rheumatism, consequently would not fatten well under any conditions. Cement is worse for young pigs than for fattening hogs.

GREASE.

Is there such a thing as a cure for what we call a greased leg in a heavy horse?

F. W. B.

Ans.—Heavy feeding is liable to produce grease. Prevention consists in feeding moderately to lightly of grain, allowing a proportion of succulent feed, such as grass, and exercising regularly when not working. Curative treatment consists in purging with six to ten drams of aloes, according to size and weight, and two drams ginger; following up with one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily a lotion of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash. In bad cases of grease heel, the attendant fungoid growths are quite pronounced, and are called "grapes." When they abound it is necessary to use the knife or actual cautery followed by caustics.

LUMP JAW.

Bull, 18 months old, has a lump under its jaw, near the throat, about the size of an egg. He is very slow eating, and one would think that he wasn't hungry. The lump was noticed about April 25. He has not done well since.

A. G.

Ans.—This is probably lump jaw, for which iodide of potassium is the best specific. Give as a drench in water one dram, three times daily, and increase the doses by ten grains daily, until a condition called iodism is produced. Symptoms of iodism are failure of appetite, refusal of water, slavering, and tears running from the eyes. When any of these symptoms appear, discontinue the use of the drug for three weeks, then repeat treatment if necessary. Iodide ointment applied repeatedly and well rubbed in may reduce this enlargement. If the bone is affected the lump will not be entirely removed, and may not be permanently checked.

PROBABLY THOROUGHPIN

Colt, three years old, had puffy joints, Went away on one joint, but the other joint still has a puff on each side of his hock joint. Would you advise blistering or using spavin cure? Has never been lame.

M. E.

Ans.—This is a bursal enlargement of some kind, probably thoroughpin. Avoid severe labor for a time, and apply once daily the following mixture: 3 drams each, biniodide of mercury and potassium iodide, and 6 ounces water. Clip off the hair before applying. After four or five applications cease for a week or ten days till the soreness passes away, and repeat. This is an absorbent blister, and will not make the part very sore. If necessary repeat the treatment several times.

How Eczema Is Recognized

HOW IT IS PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND THOROUGHLY CURED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

There are many kinds of eczema, but all have such symptoms as redness of the skin, with a yellow tinge, heat and inflammation, swelling, discharge of watery matter and the formation of a crust.

The most constant and troublesome feature is the itching and burning which varies from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively unendurable.

Then there is the tendency for eczema to become chronic and spread to other parts of the body.

Persistent treatment is always necessary, but you can depend upon it that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure you. Relief will come after the first few applications, and the healing process will be gradual and natural.

It is due to its remarkable record in the cure of eczema that Dr. Chase's Ointment has become known the world over. For every form of itching skin disease or skin irritation it is of incalculable worth.

Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

STEVENS FIREARMS

You can make the best of every opportunity if you have a Stevens Double Barreled Shotgun

to depend on when the critical moment comes. The surest, straightest-shooting and hardest-hitting gun made.

Nitro-steel barrels, choke-bored; for any standard shell.

Full particulars given in our Complete Catalog

sent free on receipt of 4c. in Canadian stamps to delay postage.

Every sportsman should have our new, beautiful Lithographed Hanger. Send 6c. in Canadian stamps—receive it by return mail.

Stevens Firearms are sold everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to us.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.

415 Pine Street

Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat!!

We have a limited quantity of choice selected

Alberta Red Seed Wheat Carried over from the 1905 crop, which we offer **For Sale at a Reasonable Price**

In most cases, wheat sown last fall with 1904 seed is doing much better than that sown with the new seed, which is conclusive evidence that **old seed is the best.**

For further information see any of our Elevator Agents or address—

Alberta-Pacific Elevator Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta

ALBERTA FARM LANDS

We have for sale **150,000 acres.** Prices right. Terms easy. We can suit any person.

HERE IS A SAMPLE

160 acres, 9 miles from good town, 17 miles from city. Only **\$1400.00, terms.**

THIS IS A MONEY MAKER

Write to-day
THE NORTH WEST REAL ESTATE CO.
Calgary - Alta.

BOX STALL FOR BULL—OIL CAKE FOR HORSES.

1. In building a box stall for a bull in the corner of a cow stable, would it be wise to have the partitions of the stall high enough that the bull could not see the other cattle over them?
2. Is the oil-cake meal a satisfactory food for horses, or should they be given pure linseed meal, or else the raw linseed oil? Which of the two latter is the more economical? Should like to hear the opinions of experienced readers on either of these subjects.

P. E. R.

Ans.—1. Many herdsmen think a bull is more likely to be contented and even-tempered if kept where he can see and hear the cows, and if arranging a bull-box we would be inclined to construct it so the bull could see the cows.

2. We should prefer oil-cake meal as being the safest feed, and we would not use very much of it. Raw oil is used as a laxative or purgative, not as a feed.

BARBED WIRE WOUNDS.

Filly got cut with barbed wire. Two of the wounds are about two inches long. How can I treat them so as to leave no scars? I have been bathing with carbolic water and filling with powdered charcoal.

A.

Ans.—In most cases it is impossible to prevent scars from wounds, especially from barbed-wire wounds. In order to prevent scars, wounds must heal by what is known as "first intention," that is, without the formation of pus, which is practically impossible, except the wound is clean cut and treated promptly. Keep these wounds clean by bathing as you have been doing, but instead of using charcoal dress three or four times daily with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid in water. Keep her as quiet as possible in a partially darkened stall, where the flies will not torment her.

IMPOTENT BULL.

Three year old bull has been bred to 40 cows, and there are few, if any, of them in calf. Some return in 3, some in 6, some in 9, and some in 12 weeks. He suffered from indigestion last winter. Would that effect his potency? He is in good condition.

J.

Ans.—Males sometimes become impotent without apparent cause, and in such cases practically nothing can be done more than good care and cessation of breeding for five or six months. In some cases they regain their potency, and in others they do not. Their regular appearance of oestrus indicates that the cows abort, but it is probable if there was infectious abortion in the section, some of the cows would carry their calves so long that the accident would be noticed. It is not possible for me to say whether or not the cows abort. If by careful observation, you can determine such is the case, no doubt the bull is infected and, in all probability will infect all the cows to whom he is bred, and it will be necessary to cease breeding operations with him for five or six months, and in the meantime you will need to inject his sheath about every third day with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 50 grains to a gallon of water, and heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and when he is bred again, his sheath should be flushed out before and after breeding. As regards the cows, all aborted fetuses and afterbirths should be burned, and the womb of aborted cows flushed out daily with the solution, as long as the nozzle of the injection pump will readily enter the neck of the womb, and afterwards a little injected into the vagina and the tails and hind quarters washed with it daily until all discharge ceases. Both bull and cows should be given 30 drops carbolic acid mixed with a pint of cold water and sprinkled on their food three times daily, and cows should not be bred for at least five or six months after abortion. All affected cattle should be isolated, and, as the disease is due to a germ, that is readily carried on clothing, pails, brooms, etc., great care should be taken to avoid infecting healthy cows. The premises in which affected cattle have been kept must be thoroughly disinfected by giving at least two coats of hot lime wash with five-per cent carbolic acid in order to destroy the germ and avoid reinfection.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

Maps and further particulars on application to

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

VANCOUVER, B.C.



More Money for Your Grain If You Use My Chatham Fanning Mill Pay Me as It Saves For You

You can get a Chatham Fanning Mill and pay for it as it saves for you. I sell on liberal long time terms to all responsible parties.

You can get first price for your grain if you clean it with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will weigh more to the bushel.

A CHATHAM FANNING MILL takes Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, or any one kind of grain from another.

It takes all chaff, weed seed and withered kernels out of seed-grain.

You don't get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if you clean your seed with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL.

It will save you money and become a source of profit, for you can sell seed grain to others instead of buying it yourself.

A CHATHAM FANNING MILL will clean Barley, Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Grass Seed.

Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, and everything of this kind.

My FREE Book

"How to Make Dollars Out of Wind" tells all about the CHATHAM FANNING MILL and how it puts money in your pocket.

It tells about my factory and how I have been making CHATHAM FANNING MILLS for many years.

The book tells all about these mills—how I make them and why they are best.

It tells why I sell on time and how I can afford to do it.

But send for the book today and read the interesting story for yourself.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once gets it by return mail postpaid. I have responsible agents nearly everywhere in Canada.

If I have no agent near you, I will tell you how you can get a mill direct from the factory, or from one of our warehouses at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Montreal or Halifax; shipped freight prepaid to your Railroad Station. Is that fair?

Send for my book at once. Read the dollar making facts with which it is filled from cover to cover. Write me today.

Address all mail to
MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.
Chatham, Ontario.



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

Bank With Us by Mail

This institution whose strength and integrity are unquestioned, respectfully solicits the savings accounts of readers of this publication, no matter where they live. We point with pride to our over 1000 customers, who now transact deposits and withdrawals satisfactorily by this system and prefer it to banking at home. Not one dollar has ever been lost in transit, and besides this bank affords absolute security, strict confidence and 3% interest credited.

4 TIMES YEARLY 4

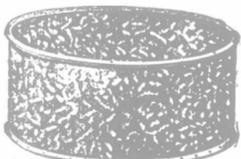
Send your money by Personal Check, Post Office or Express Order or Registered Postage, but do it now. Write to the head office or the nearest branch for information. Branches at Alameda, Brandon, Bismarck, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose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

THE NORTHERN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Sir Daniel H. McMillan Capt. Wm. Robinson
Gov. of Man., President Vice. Pres.

STEEL TANKS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Corrugated and Plain. Galvanized Steel Tanks. Portable Grain Tanks.

RED RIVER METAL CO.
51 & 53 Aikins St. Winnipeg

YOU GET MORE For Thick Cream

There's a chance for you to get 2 cents a pound more for your cream—\$4 to \$6 a year more from each cow. Creameries are commencing to grade cream—to pay 2 cents more a pound for No. 1 cream than for No. 2. As No. 1 cream must be thick—must contain at least 30 per cent butter fat—you see how necessary it is, when buying a cream separator, to get one that will be certain to skim a thick cream, for you surely intend to get the extra profit No. 1 cream brings. If your creamery is not already grading cream, it probably will within a year or two. Isn't it wise to think of that, and get the right separator—when you buy? This is a sure guide when buying a separator—the simpler the separator bowl, the easier to skim thick cream. The Sharples Dairy Tubular Bowl is the simplest made, nothing inside to clog.

Cream Thick Enough to Cut

The Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator can skim cream as thick as 60 per cent—puts you on the safe side.

Gentlemen: I purchased a Tubular Separator. My cream has tested as high as 60—the richest and best that has ever been brought to the store.
MYRTLE E. AUSTIN. (Address on request.)

Remember! The easy way to get No. 1 cream is to get the simple easy-to-clean Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator—the only simple separator made. Write for catalog L 186 and get our valuable book, "Business Dairying" free.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

We Edit, Compile and Print Live Stock Catalogues

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba

America's Leading Horse Importers

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

our Percheron Stallions won as follows:

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



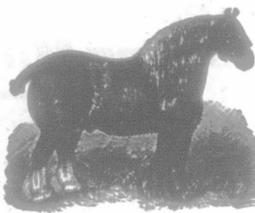
AT THE PERCHERON SHOW HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE DE FRANCE

our Horses won as follows:

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

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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



Western Horsemen

Just another importation arrived at our Regina stables of Clydesdales, Percherons and Jacks. At rock bottom prices, for fifteen days. First here first served.

Satisfaction Guaranteed is Our Motto

Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.

Opened Business in Brandon

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

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

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

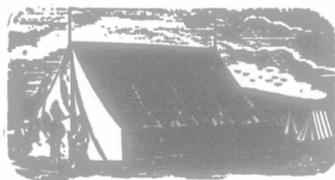
J. B. HOGATE, Brandon, Man.

Eastern Branch Weston Ont. Temporary address Brandon Hotel



HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED

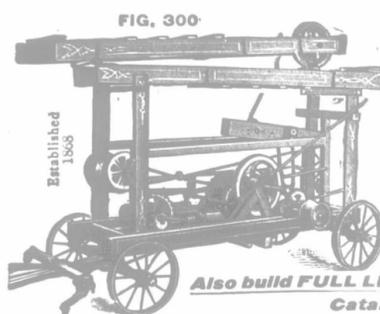
Manufacturers of



Shirts, Overalls, Smocks, Club Uniforms, Tents, Awnings, Sails, Flags, Wagon, Stack, Binder and Separator Covers.

Ask for estimates.

HAGUE ARMINGTON & CO. LIMITED
Phone 679 143 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg



ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE---IT PAYS

THE American Well Works
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS,

Build the Standard BORING, CORING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY. Catalog mailed on request.

TESTING SOILS FOR ACIDITY.

How should I go about it to make a simple test, whereby I may get an idea as to whether the soil of my farm is acid or not?

Ans.—Dr. Cyril Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station suggests the following procedure:

In testing for soil acidity with blue litmus paper the soil should be moist and it is well to test for acidity at two or three different depths, say in the plowed soil at a depth of four inches, and in the subsoil at a depth of 10 or 12 inches. It may be of interest to test for acidity even at a depth of 3 feet, as some soils which are acid in the surface are often more strongly acid in the subsoil while other soils which are equally acid in the surface soil may be alkaline at a depth of 3 feet. In the one soil water rising by capillary action from the subsoil would tend to increase the acidity in the surface soil while in the other case it would tend to correct it. The blue litmus paper should be left in contact with the moist soil for 15 or 20 minutes and it may then be compared with another piece of the same kind of blue litmus paper which has been moistened with pure water. If the piece in contact with the soil turns distinctly pink or red as compared with the other piece it shows that the soil is acid.

THE YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS.

What is the yeast treatment for sterility in cows, and what is the underlying principle governing the use of this remedy?

Ans.—It is supposed that the reason conception fails to take place, in spite of the mating of individuals in a state of health, is that the secretions of the female generative organs have become acid and therefore destructive to the vital element contributed by the male. This disastrous acidity has been at times corrected by the use of injections of baking soda solutions just previous to mating; the yeast treatment below, however, seems to be more in favor and is quite frequently recommended.

Take an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast and make it into a paste with a little warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately warm place for twelve hours, then add one pint of lukewarm freshly boiled water, mix and allow to stand for another twelve hours. Prepare this mixture twenty four hours ahead of the time the cow is expected to come in heat and inject it into the vagina as early in the heat as possible. Breed at the latter end of the heat.

PERVIOUS URACHUS.

1. What is the cause of a foal leaking from the navel?

2. Give treatment. T. Y. W.

Ans.—1. This is called pervious urachus, and is due to a nonclosure of a tube called the urachus, which is a foetal organ, and should close or become obliterated at birth.

2. The best treatment is to get a veterinarian to sear with a red hot iron. Another method is to apply a caustic, as butter of antimony, applied with a feather twice daily as long as necessary.

FIBROUS TUMOR.

Mare has hard lump on point of shoulder. I got a liniment from my veterinarian, but it did no good.

J. F. S.

Ans.—This is a fibrous tumor, and external application will do no good. It can be removed in time by introducing setons, or by injecting sloughing agents, but the better way is to have it carefully dissected out by a veterinarian, who will then stitch the wound with the exception of an opening for the escape of puss, and supply you with an antiseptic dressing, as a five-per-cent solution of Zenoleum, creolin or carbolic acid to use until healed.

RINGBONES.

A year ago my twelve year old mare got lumps like ringbone on one fore pastern. She went very lame, but seems to be a little better now. The other pastern now shows similar lumps, and she can hardly walk.

H. A.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

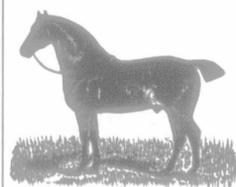


GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcelus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lotherian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices, write

T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by **KELSTON**, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price. Correspondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

Bater & McLean

Live Stock Salesmen and Commission Agents, C. P. R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

Horses Held Weekly

Every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock

when we will have yarded from one to three carloads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.

Bater & McLean, Agents Major S. Harris, Auct
Phone 3022 Phone 4249

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither breeding nor overbreeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

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

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England

Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS

Stallions and Mares always on hand for Sale, also Bulls and Heifers, all ages, both Imported and Home-Bred.

JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

Farmers' Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

PUT GOOD GRAZERS ON YOUR GRASS



The Herefords are the range cattle par excellence. They grow near the ground; they make flesh easily; and they will make money for you. Breeding stock of the most approved strains on hand.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, MAN.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young Bulls, Cows Heifers and pure bred

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Herefords and Farm



FOR SALE at a BARGAIN over 60 head of Herefords. Farm contains 480 acres, well watered, good buildings, one mile from Lacombe.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe



HEREFORDS

1 Bull (Highland La.) and 10 females must be sold at once.

Write for prices—**S. B. GREGG Kennell Ranch, Kennell P.O. Sask**

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) \$1442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. **SHETLANDS also For Sale. JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie.**

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as **DALMEY TURK** and (imp.)—1244—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) **RICHARD CALMADY** (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and **WEYANOK AMEER**—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. **Lunett**, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address,

J. A. McCILL, Neepawa, Man.

COOPER DIP

250 Million Sheep Dipped in it Every Year.

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 Gal.) Pkt. to **BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Ans.—These are ringbones and are very hard to treat in an aged mare. Get your veterinary to fire and blister them, and, if necessary, repeat the operation in a year. If this fails to cure the lameness, the only thing to be done is an operation called neurotomy, which consists in a removal of a part of the nerves that supply the foot. This operation cures the lameness by removing sensation, but it does not cure the disease, hence should be performed only in cases where other measures have failed.

GOITRE.

Several of our calves when born have goitre, and in some cases the lumps are not disappearing. Has this any connection with contagious abortion? Lumps of lime have been put in the drinking water to make up for an absence of lime in the land. Would this cause it? Is the trouble hereditary?

T. B. M.

Ans.—Too much lime in drinking water is supposed to cause this condition; hence the lime placed in the water would predispose to its appearance. It has no connection with infectious or contagious abortion. The predisposition to it is, to some extent, hereditary. A change of food and water for pregnant cows, will in most cases, be followed by the nonappearance of the trouble. The daily application, with smart friction, of a little compound iodine ointment will generally reduce the lumps. In extreme cases, the tumors should be lanced. They will bleed considerably. After bleeding ceases, inject tincture of iodine into them, and apply the ointment as above.

CANADIAN PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Would like to know all about property rights in Canada.

1. Does the oldest son inherit all the father's property?
2. Can a woman buy land in Alberta?
3. If a married woman sells property in the States and invests in Canada (Alta.) land does the land become the property of her husband?
4. If a woman takes stock or any property to Canada does she thereby lose the title to it? That is, does it become the property of her husband?

A READER.

Ans.—The property rights in Canada are practically the same as those in the United States. Both are the perpetuation of the British code. A property owner, man or woman, may will property as they wish. In case there is no will the widow is entitled to one third and the other heirs the remainder. A woman may will her property to her children irrespective of her husband.

2. Sure, if she has the price.
3. No, unless she gives him the deed.
4. No, if a woman comes to Canada with property we will see that no one takes it from her against her will.

PIG FEEDING.

What amount of oats and barley will it take to carry six months old pigs over for six months and have them in fair condition at the end of one year, and what will they gain in weight per head? Hoping to get immediate answer through your valuable paper.

Alta. A. M. B.

Ans.—In the first place a year is too long to keep pigs, they should be matured in from seven to ten months and after that it does not pay to keep them. We never figured out just what the average pig eats in six months after he is six months of age for the reason that we never fed them that long. A good deal will depend upon the amount of other food that is given. Give them as much roughage as they will eat and enough grain to keep them from getting thin or to fatten them as is desired and have them in market condition when they are matured. It does not pay to let a pig grow to maturity then start in to fatten him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare raising foal has broken out in little lumps on neck and fore quarters.
2. How soon after foaling should a mare be bred?
3. How soon after farrowing should a sow be bred?

R. N.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

12 High-class Yearling Bulls



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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

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

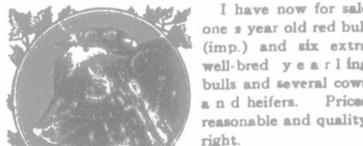
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



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

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF High-Class Scotch Shorthorns Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: **JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. 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 6f. om Brampton, Ont**

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Established 1854 CHOICE SHORTHORNS, I.BICESTERS. THE BEST. FOR SALE.

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch bred bull, **Rosy Morning**, and **White Hall Ramsden**. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. **Prince Sunbeam**, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont

Attention! Poultry Men

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of **Wyandottes**

Only high-class birds for sale. Address **James Moulton, Great Malvern England. or S. Moulton, Calgary, Canadian representative.**

STAR FARM Shorthorns

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

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of **Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—2837—** and **General—10599—**. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamlet, Man.

MINNEWASKA AYRSHIRES

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

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

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

This range's oven is rather larger than seems necessary, but you'll like the extra room, since it takes less fuel and less fuss to do better baking. Oven lined with heavy asbestos to keep heat where it belongs; top, bottom and back uniformly thick.



Burns Wood or Coal

The Right Steel Plate Range

OXFORD CHANCELLOR

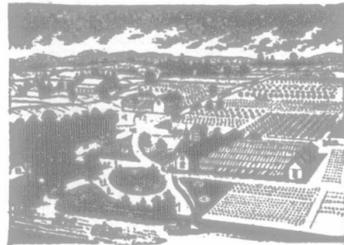
This drop-over door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges,—patent check-spring stops that. Oven bottom is double—perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control,—easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over,—you've seen no range like it for the money.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED

Toronto
Montreal Hamilton
Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

696

HARDY TREES FOR A TREELESS COUNTRY
Grown and For Sale by
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES



Thoroughly tested and recommended by the

WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD

As suitable varieties for **Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan**

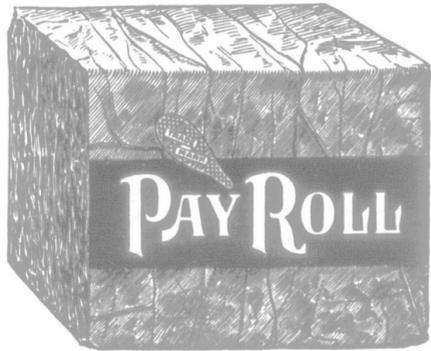
SALESMEN WANTED

Start now at best selling time
BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

Specially designed Western Outfit free. For full information and catalogue write—

STONE & WELLINGTON

Over 800 Acres FONTHILL NURSERIES Toronto, Ontario



Bright Plug Chewing TOBACCO

10c. per Cut.

Ans.—1. This is due either to high feeding or to heat. In either case it is not serious and will probably disappear now that she is on the grass. It would be unwise to treat her while she is raising the foal. If not better when foal is weaned, give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1 ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week as long as necessary.

2. The usual practice is to breed on the 9th or 10th day after parturition, and while this has proved successful, I think it is better to wait three weeks longer.

3. Sows can usually be bred in three to six days after the process of weaning commences, or, in other words, after the pigs are taken from her.

Miscellaneous.

RECOVERING DRIFTWOOD.

I purchased from the C. P. R. Co. all of a section lying north of Sheep Creek in Alberta and am charged for all of said land going as far as center of stream. At some places there is bush right to edge of stream, at other places there are several hundred feet between the bush and stream, upon this there is drift wood and other lying timber. A neighbor says he has a right to enter upon said land and take as much of this drift wood or other lying timber as he pleases within so many feet of stream. He does not say how many feet. Has he or any one a right to do so? I have not a fence along the side of stream. While this affects me personally yet there are many others similarly situated and the answer will be of general benefit.

Alta. RANCHER.

Ans.—If you own the land to center of stream your neighbor has no right whatever to trespass upon your land for the purpose of removing drift wood or drift timber which may have been thrown up by the stream on your land. Neither the land nor the drift wood nor the drift timber belongs to him, when thrown up on your land it belongs to you subject to the right of the original owner to prove his ownership. There is therefore, but one exception to the general rule we have stated, and that is that if the drift wood or drift timber originally belonged to your neighbor and was carried upon your land by a freshet, in that case your neighbor would have a right to enter on your land and recover his property providing he did not injure your land more than was necessary for that purpose, but that is the only case in which he has any right to trespass upon your land to take anything off it which may have been thrown up by the stream.

COLLECTING WAGES.

A. hires with B. for seven months and puts in three, then has to quit to do homestead duties. Can he collect wages for the three months he worked? B. refuses to pay him. A. gave a month's notice before quitting.

Sask. S. H.
Ans.—Yes he can collect but not the same proportion for each months wages as would be due him if he worked seven months. Better have the case arbitrated by three neighbors who should take into consideration B's inconvenience in getting another man, and A's work done in the three months.

FILTER FOR HOUSE WATER SUPPLY.

Some four or five years ago I had a well drilled about 116 feet; have a plentiful supply of water, but the water is never perfectly clear. I had a sample analyzed by our physician, who said it contained nothing but a little fine quicksand. We are using water for the house, and would like to know if we could arrange a convenient and inexpensive way of filtering a sufficient quantity for use in the house. We have room for tank in cellar, if that would be suitable, or could be placed underground.

A READER.

Ans.—The water in this instance may contain very fine particles of clay. It would be very difficult to clear this by filtering. If it is quick sand then filtering will likely clear it. If a drop of the water were examined under a small microscope, the nature of the substance

Kootenay Fruit Land

Avoid blizzards, sand storms, long cold winters and fat fuel bills.

Come to the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers and make as much from 10 acres in fruit as 160 in wheat.

I own or control 5,000 acres of the finest fruit land in this district. I will sell you 10, 20 or 100 acres for \$50 per acre and give you time to pay for it.

Write at once for descriptions and full information to

A. N. WOLVERTON, Nelson, B.C.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

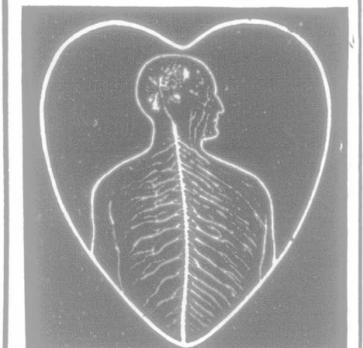
New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



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

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERERS

The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the Cause, not merely the Habit, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

The Arnott Institute Berlin, Ont., Can.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

in suspension could easily be determined. I cannot estimate exactly what quantity of water would be required per day for the house, but I shall assume 100 gallons. For this amount the filter basin would require to have a surface of one and a half square feet, and should be seven feet deep. The amount of water that will pass through the filter per day will depend upon, first, character of the filter; second, the surface area of the filter; and, third, the depth of the water over the filter. A depth of three feet of water over the filter should furnish sufficient head to force the water through the filter. As to the filter itself, on the bottom should be laid a line of two-inch tile connecting with the iron pipe that leads to the clear water basin; over the tile, one foot in depth of broken stone should be laid; over that one foot of coarse gravel, then one foot of fine gravel, then from one to two feet of medium sand. Care should be taken to have the material of these distinct layers all of uniform grade. Each grade should be sifted, and the finer as well as the coarser grades removed. Any lack of uniformity in the size of the particles composing each layer will interfere seriously with the permeability. The total depth of filter should be from four to five feet, making seven or eight feet in depth over the whole basin. The top layer of sand will likely catch most, if not all, of the quicksand, which is removed from the water. Thus this quicksand will gradually accumulate in the top layer, and in time lessen its permeability, so that the filter will draw more and more slowly. It will, therefore be necessary occasionally to renew a part or all of the top layer of sand. The old layer should be scraped off and fresh sand put in its place. It is advisable to have a separate basin for the clear water, even if it is only a small one for in event of an unusually large demand, the filter may not be able to supply water fast enough, and in any event the filter does better work when allowed to work slowly and uniformly. The clear-water basin may stand with its bottom at the same level as that of the filter, and, of course, it should be as high as the filter.

J. B. REYNOLDS.
Ontario Agricultural College.

WATER PIPE NOT WORKING.

I use a windmill for pumping water into a tank in the barn to supply the stables and house with water. I have always used a wooden tank until about three weeks ago. If the tank got empty and we started the mill to pump, we could get water at any place we wanted it right away. About three weeks ago, I put in a new steel tank, right in the same place where the wooden tank was. We cannot get water until the tank is one-third full. I feel satisfied that it is air in the pipes. Why should air stop the water since I put the steel tank in, when it did not with the wooden one, and how will I remedy it?

A SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—It is evident that the air which was allowed to fill the pipes while the tank was being changed has not yet all been removed or, which is more likely, that some obstruction has got into the pipe, partially blocking it. The latter would account for checking the rate of flow from the tank and would allow air to remain in the pipe, and thus would lessen the pressure, which would account for the failure to flow until the tank is partially filled. Certainly, if the pipe were in the same condition as before, it would act the same under the same head. It would be well to examine the pipe and remove the obstruction which is very likely there.

J. B. REYNOLDS.
Ontario Agricultural College.

A wealthy New York syndicate not long ago determined that it would be to the furtherance of some large plans in hand if they could purchase the New York Herald.

So they dispatched a cable to Mr. James Gordon Bennett: "Please wire best price for which you will sell the New York Herald." That evening the answer came: "Duly, three cents; Sunday, five cents."

"JAMES GORDON BENNETT."

A WOMAN'S WAY.

The world is full of heroines
Whose bravery none can doubt;
In circuses they face the lions,
At home put thieves to rout.
But when the storm has passed away,
The trouble disappears,
Why is it that they always say:
"She then burst forth in tears!"

A sudden panic thrills the school,
The children rush to death;
The gentle teacher, calm and cool,
Controls them with her breath.
But when the horrid fear is quelled,
The tumult once more sleeps,
Why is it, by some force impelled,
She "sits right down and weeps!"

The fire is burning in the mill,
The terror stricken run
To dash pell mell across the sill
And perish every one.
A woman leaps before their path;
They stop in ordered streams
They file to safety from death's wrath,
While she sits down and screams!

I guess, from Helen, fair, of Troy,
Unto Joan of Arc,
'Twas ever woman's way of joy
To move in mysteries dark.
No doubt, when Molly Pitcher, bold,
In battle's blood was painted,
She left her daring deed of gold
And went right home and fainted.
—Baltimore Sun.

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

CURES

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

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

Advertise in the Advocate.

"FAVORITE" CHURN



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons
Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive
Patent Steel Roller Bearings

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

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



Use my Invention for 60 days. If then cured, pay me. If not, return it. I ask not a penny in advance or on deposit.

Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged or men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way. As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year. Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

- San Francisco, Cal., 997 Market St.
- New York, 1151 Broadway.
- Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St.
- Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.
- London, Eng., 15 Hanover St.
- Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmaskilnads.
- Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

- Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
- Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
- Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 22.
- Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
- Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 62.
- Santiago, Chili, Cassilla, No. 2.
- Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

- Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
- Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.
- Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.
- Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
- Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
- Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
- Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road

The Largest Thoroughbred
Poultry Sale
 ever made

**5,000 Thoroughbred Birds and Chickens, 500
 Pekin Ducks and 200 Collie Pups**

This to be sold within the next 30 days at about one third of their usual value, for cash with order. This is a cash sale, nothing else but money. Stamps will be accepted, money orders will also be accepted, Cheques will be taken as cash, but the prices quoted are for cash with order. This is a special sale, a sale to sell the stock fast.

List of Bargains offered for cash with order

PEKIN DUCKS, pure white, \$1.00 apiece, cash. Two Pekin ducks and a Pekin drake, \$5.00 cash.

50 COLLIE DOG PUPS, sable and white \$10.00 cash; bitches, \$8.00 cash.

ONE TRICOLOR COLLIE DOG, one that is a good stud dog worth \$100, will be sold for \$25.00. Send the money first and get him.

CHICKENS! CHICKENS!! CHICKENS!!!

100 Barred Rock yearling hens, \$1.00, cash with order. 100 Brown Leghorn pullets, worth \$5.00, one dollar apiece, cash. 500 S.C. White Leghorn yearling hens, \$1.00 apiece, cash with order. 100 Buff Rocks, best in Canada, \$1.00 apiece, cash with order. Two White Rock hens and a rooster, worth \$15.00, 5 dollars cash with order. 100 White Rock hens, \$1.00 each, cash with order. One pen of S.C. Buff Leghorns, 1 rooster, 6 hens, \$10.00, cash with order. 3 Rose Comb B. Minorca hens and a rooster worth \$25.00, for \$6.00 cash. 100 Buff Orpingtons, worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00, for one dollar each, cash. 50 Buff Wyandotte hens, dandies, \$1.00 apiece, cash with order. One Buff Cochin Cock and one hen, \$3.00 cash, worth \$10.00. 5 White Wyandotte pullets and a cockerel, worth more, for \$7.50 cash. Some dandy White Rock Cocks, worth \$10.00 \$15.00, \$25.00, for \$3.00 cash. 3 Barred Rock hens and a rooster for \$5.00, cash with order.

This is the list of bargains we offer. Don't delay, but order what you want by next mail. Everything must be sold within 30 days.

WHY?

Because we want to enlarge our plant, put up more buildings and the best plan is to dispose of the stock quick. This is why we make this sacrifice sale, but you can stock up cheap.

No charges for the crates. The prices are F.O.B. Chatham. We deliver the goods at the station and we guarantee that if the goods—chickens, ducks, dogs—are not such as you expect, that we will refund your money at once.

If you want some really good birds, birds that are worth more than we ask, then order without delay, as should we be sold out, we will return your money.

DO NOT DELAY. ORDER TO-DAY

Send all correspondence and address all letters to

The Golden Kennels & Poultry Co. Ltd.
 Chatham, Ontario, Canada

LARGEST BREEDERS IN CANADA

DO NOT DELAY



THE GREATEST CATALOGUE

In the History of the Store
Now on the Press . . .

Ready for Mailing August 1st

Send Your Name and Address Now and be Sure
You Get on Our Lists

WE have devoted more care, more art and more money to the preparation of our Fall Catalogue for 1906 than ever before. It will be a beauty. Two hundred clearly but closely printed pages of modern merchandise, illustrated profusely and exactly, priced with the moderate Simpson prices which have won Mail Order Customers for this store from every post-office in Canada.

SEND FOR IT. IT IS FREE FOR THE ASKING

By it you may take advantage of Toronto fashions, Toronto prices, Toronto variety of choice. You may sit down in your own home and shop in Toronto by letter with as much surety and positively more convenience than if you came in person to the store.

Every family in the West should have Simpson's Catalogue. It's the greatest hand-book of current retail values a Canadian household can possess.

Why not sit down and drop us a card right now? That's all we ask.

Address "F. A. Department."

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Of Interest to Mail Order Customers

**We Prepay Freight or Express
Charges on all Orders of \$25.00**

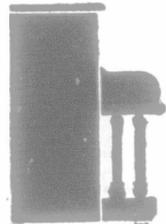
or over to your nearest railway station in **ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES**, except on some especially heavy goods, such as Furniture, Heavy Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, Baby Carriages, Wall Paper, Pictures and Sewing Machines; and on orders received for the same amount from **MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA, the NORTH-WEST and YUKON TERRITORIES** we prepay freight or express as far as **WINNIPEG**, except on goods as above stated. Where freight or express rates are the same to points outside of Winnipeg as to Winnipeg, such charges will be fully prepaid. We reserve the right to ship by cheapest way.

THE
ROBERT

SIMPSON

COMPANY
LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO



Established
in 1864

Bell

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Canada's
Best



USED ALL OVER THE WORLD. CANADA'S LARGEST MAKERS
THE BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO., Limited, GUELPH
ONTARIO

Bell Pianos and Organs are Sold in the West by

THE WINNIPEG PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
295 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg, Man.
B. E. FOSTER - - - Music Store
8th Street - - - - - Brandon

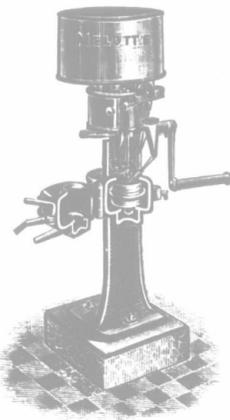
SASKATCHEWAN PIANO AND ORGAN CO.
Saskatoon and - - - Regina, Sask.
ALBERTA PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY
Norman Block - - - - - Calgary

McINTOSH & CAMPBELL
Edmonton

Catalogues or information cheerfully furnished by the Agent in your district. Write him to-day.

Melotte Cream Separators

SCORE HIGH



Those users who have kept close tab on the dollars that a **MELOTTE** has saved them, are brimful of enthusiasm for the machine that is

EASY TO BUY
EASY TO TURN
AND
EASY TO CLEAN

Ask us for information. We will mail you full particulars by return

Melotte Cream Separator Co.
312 Ross Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. LTD.

THE NEW
NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED
ELECTRIC LIGHTED

THE MOST COMFORTABLE
Convenient, Unique and Beautiful
Trains ever placed in service between
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

ONE OF THE MANY FEATURES
is the Longer Berths in Sleepers,
several inches longer than the usual
standard.

COMFORT EVERYWHERE

GEO. A. LEE, General Agent,
215 McDermott Ave. Phone 1924
WINNIPEG.