

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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MAY 30, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 714



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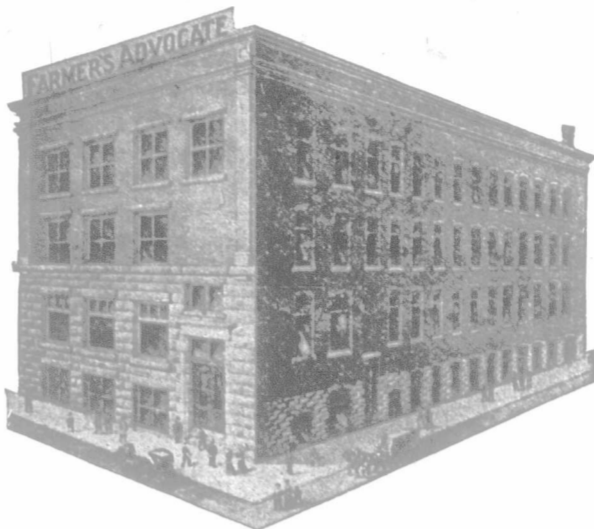
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**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
AND HOME JOURNAL

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

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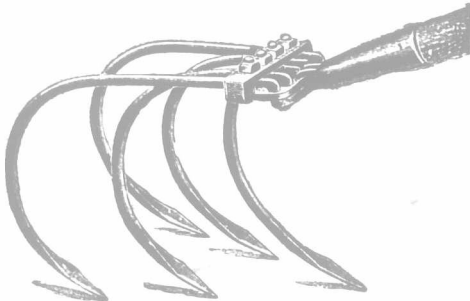
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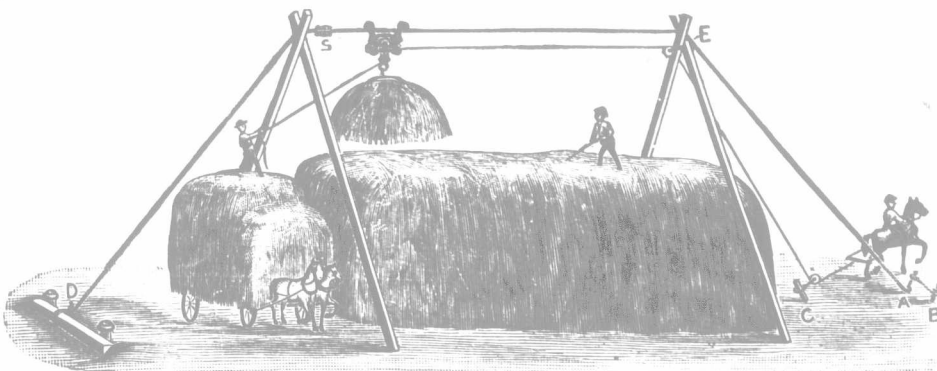
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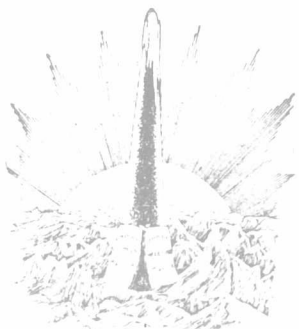
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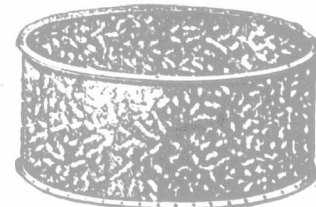
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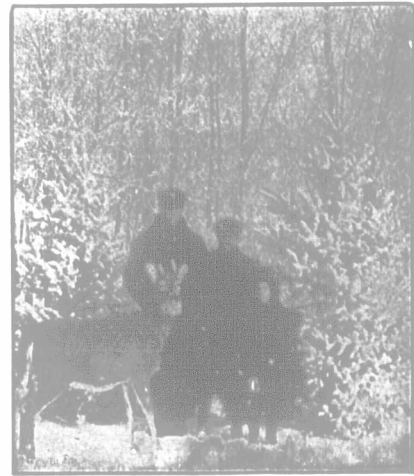


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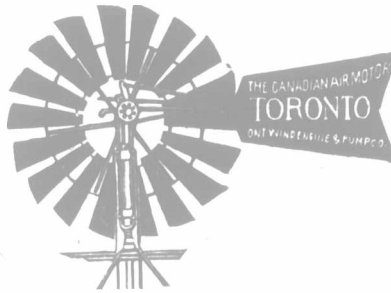


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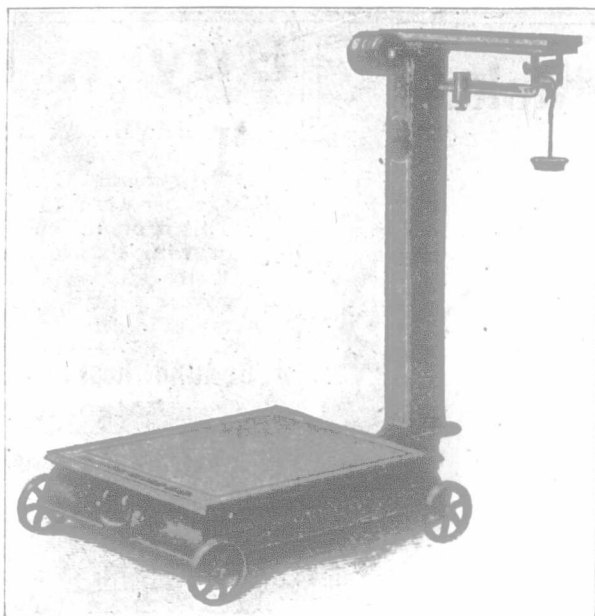
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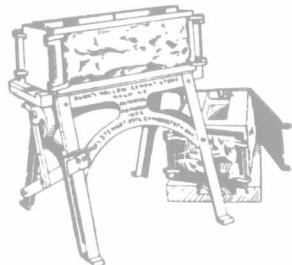
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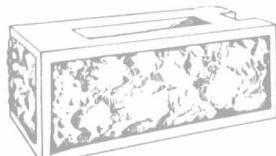
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 30, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 714.

### EDITORIAL

Now that most of the wheat is up let us get busy and worry about the harvest hands.

Emerson's philosophy of compensation applies here: Horses are scarce, but judging by the advertisements there are automobiles enough for every member of the family.

The market for pure bred stock is strengthening; the "skids" are now being utilized for "props." Even that sale at Regina was better than it would have been a year ago.

The representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations at last got together and went about their deliberations as though determined to make up for lost time.

That Alberta Farmers' Association should be a success; it wants all who are able, to withhold their produce from the market when prices are low. There is no doubt but that the public will demonstrate its approval of the idea every chance it gets, that's one of the first principles of trade.

#### The Lumbermen's Harvest.

The inconsistencies of the lumber dealers are inexcusable. Not more than two years ago the coast mill men were clamoring for protection because the market was not large enough to consume their product and some of the American surplus. The reason for the higher prices of Canadian sawn lumber was also attributed to this meagre market. The position of the coast mills looked precarious by reason of the difference between the capacity of the mills and the market demand. But a change has taken place since the advent of this year of grace. Lumber has gradually been increased in price to the consumer, but the cause given is not that the demand is so limited, but rather because it is so large. Strange that mills with such an enormous capacity as those at the coast should be affected by the increase or decrease in demand of a few million feet. Or is it a juggling of economic facts to influence our tariff commissioners? We trust the commission will make a note of the lumber trade during the past year.

#### After the Stock Show.

Prospects for Alberta stockmen were never better. A good winter, freshening pastures and the absence of the mange plague have been followed by a spring sale that is the record marker up to the present time. There is only one un-failing motto that should be framed in gold and hung in the farm house and ranchman's home throughout the land; that QUALITY, QUALITY COUNTS! "Crimson General", at less than two years brings \$365.00. Poorer stuff a year older could be bought for less than one third of that sum. Wherein lies the difference? QUALITY is the only answer. Careful breeding, feeding and management made the one animal worth three times the other. It pays.

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your ideals; hold up your heads for better things; hew to the line; good things are in store for you.

#### The Estimates in Alberta.

The agricultural estimates for the coming year in the province of Alberta amount to \$315,050.00. To the casual observer this seems a vast sum but when simmered down to actual figures it looks like the proverbial thirty cents. From the total sum we must deduct \$250,000.00 which is simply advance payments to the creamery patrons and every cent of which will be returned. Then \$10,000.00 is loaned in sums not exceeding \$1,500.00 to each creamery; this sum is secured by a charge on butter and will all be returned to the government. Protection of game—a very necessary thing but really of no great advantage to the ordinary farmer—cuts off another \$2,000.00. Then the Western Canada Immigration Association gets \$2,500.00, a grant we do not criticise, but which really does very little for the advancement of agriculture. When we have deducted these sums there is left only a trifle over \$50,000.00, or to be exact \$50,550.00 for the work of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and to advance the interests of a great agricultural province. When we realize that this is about seventy five per cent. of what the province of Ontario spends on its agricultural college alone we have some idea of the progress we are making, or rather of the progress this province has yet to make before it is doing what should be done to help the farmer in his work. Here are a few items where greater generosity would have been money well spent: For the cattle, horse, sheep and swine breeders' associations and for the establishment of fruit experimental stations. The total sum granted to the four associations and for the establishment of the fruit stations is only \$1,250.00. The work cannot be done efficiently for that sum. By special enactment the sugar beet industry is to be supported in generous fashion. Surely the other industries deserve as much. A dollar saved is a dollar lost when that dollar would help to build up the live stock industry of the province. More money is needed for the agricultural work and the government should see to it that work so important is not slighted.

#### A Reign of Cheerfulness.

An American magazine proposes to usher in a reign of cheerfulness. We hail its coming with joy. We have heard so often of the wrongs of Wall Street, of the senility of the Senate, and the graft of the grafters that it is little wonder we awake in the morning with jaundice in our eyes and pocket-books in hand.

It is true we have had some fierce exposures, but we need not on that account go round all day with sack cloth on our backs and ashes in our pockets, the pessimism dripping from our countenances and the green grass dying where we tread. Laugh sometimes. Let your face hold the reflected happiness of the joy of living as the sky holds the rose tints after the sun has gone. The world hasn't gone wrong in a day. It won't turn right side up in a week. The very severity of the attacks that have been made upon financial leaders has in a measure been broken by its own force. The strength of an opponent is sometimes reinforced by the epithets hurled against him. The people weary of this old story and in time will come a reaction, and consequently inertia and stagnation.

Then why not cheer up. We can right these wrongs far better with a smile upon our faces. There are homes to be built and in the West a nation is in the making. Take Wordsworth's advice:

"From the quiet home and first beginning  
Out to the undiscovered ends  
There's nothing worth the wear of winning  
But laughter and good friends."

And remember as a nation we are not moral bankrupts. There is enough of honest virtue in the Canadian people to throttle every bubbling wave of corruption no matter what its source or apparent strength.

#### Advertising.

The past few years have witnessed a wonderful development in the science of advertising. Only a decade ago the idea of national publicity was scarcely conceived; to-day every progressive town has its Board of Trade, Publicity Commissioner or some other organization making a special duty of bringing to the knowledge of the outside world the good points of particular localities.

In certain cities of the United States clubs have been formed with the object of bringing the population to a certain limit. By means of newspaper advertising, by securing the location of manufacturing industries and by using every means that is possible to accomplish the end, the goal is being readily reached.

Every progressive railway has a special department devoted to the development of the district through which it passes, and the government of New Zealand has lately started an advertising propaganda in order to draw to its shores some of the drifting population of the United States. All these things point in one direction: It pays to advertise.

Our western provinces have to-day untold opportunities that simply await the touch of the magic hand of capital to wake the country to a newer life. There is only one way to bring it about. If your district possesses something worth while sound the news abroad. There is truth in the fact that your display of energy will in itself bring results. If a man with money to invest is looking for a location he will, if he knows his business, choose a town that advertises, because he knows there is energy there and ability back of the energy. Much depends on the start in a new town. There is nothing that succeeds like success and nothing draws success like publicity. And what applies to the town, applies just as well to the farmer. It is not alone the actual traceable results but the fact that you have let the outside world know that you are in the business that counts for your future success.

Advertising, then is the key note of progress, the button that when touched starts the machinery of the people's thoughts running along the right direction and keeps the wheels of progress in motion. Are you doing your share to advertise your business, your district, your country? It rests with you to put your shoulder to the wheel, to touch the button, to help to roll the business world along. Are you doing it? If not, why not?

#### Some Fallacies.

Judging from the tone of several recent farmer's meetings the great text for every speaker is: Tax the absentee landowner. When a speaker desires to emphasize a point, when he wants to become eloquent he thunders from the top most of his oratory, "tax the absentee landowner." In fact it is becoming such a standard that many measures are suggested, simply as a text on which to hang this slogan of the chronic kicker.

Yes, tax the landowner. This cry is in many respects a sane one, but it is questionable if such taxation should be levied for some of the purposes proposed for it. Many want a special hail insurance tax. Some want a tax to be devoted to the destruction of gophers, while a few, a very few, want taxation devoted to the purpose for which it is intended, namely, schools, roads, bridges, etc. There is always this sound objection to a general compulsory scheme of hail insurance. Large areas of the country are adapted for ranching and many districts consider themselves comparatively immune from destructive hail storms. The experiment of government



hail insurance has been tried and very few have cared to avail themselves of it. The people then do not want it. The natural question is why should it be continued? Why should it be made compulsory?

There are many schemes suggested that are simply an evidence of a large heart turning to softness of head. Not many days ago a gentleman suggested to the writer that all the good grain in the country should be bought up by the government and retained in the country for seed. Another has an idea that the government in Alberta should go into the pork packing business and start an outfit in every little burg that would throw Swift's, Armour's and P. Burns & Co's completely in the shade. The trouble is that in many ways are we already nearing the condition of the ants in the old school books; through too much attention we are forgetting to develop our own ability to help ourselves. The farmers of the country should realize that they can only hope for success as they depend on their own strength and individuality. The functions we cease to exercise are the ones that decay. There is grave danger from over pampering. With the government rests the work of pointing the way, of collecting information, and making such investigation as can best be made by collective effort, but upon the farmers themselves, upon the separate units, among the people rests the responsibility for success or failure.

#### Indiscreet Generosity.

It is gratifying to note that public men in different stations are beginning to realize that the area of free land in Canada is pretty well circumscribed. Jas. J. Hill voiced the sentiments of most thinking men when he said, "don't give away any more of your public domain." Mr. Hill may have had reference to railway grants but the Canadian public are willing to go further and cease to desire any parade of Canada's free lands outside of the Anglo Saxon countries. Scarcely have we become accustomed to the slogan, "Homes for millions" than we are made aware of the fact that at the rate at which the Northwest is being settled all the free land will be taken up in eight or ten years. We have been lavish of our soil and a large area yet remains to be settled but there is no ignoring the fact that our farming area has a limit and that we owe it to posterity to husband our resources. Our people are frequently heard to decry the so-called folly of our statesmen of twenty five years ago and earlier for the extensive grants they made to the C.P.R. and the large fur companies; but in the light of that experience have we not been committing as great error and doing as great injustice to future generations by our indiscriminate exploitation of the public domain?

## HORSE

### Draft Horses: Origin and Characteristics.

#### THE SHIRE HORSE.

The Shire, the draft horse of England, doubtless originated in England in much the same way as the Clydesdale did in Scotland, viz., by crossing the native heavy mares with stallions imported from European countries, notably Normandy and Flanders. Considerable evidence exists to show that large horses existed in England before the Christian era. There are no plates or drawings in existence to show the type, and we can only surmise that they were of considerable size, because their descendants were large, and bore considerable resemblance to the Shire of to-day. It must be remembered that a horse of a certain period is naturally moulded so as to be suitable for the requirements of the times, and that in the early history of England the majority of the inhabitants were warriors, and this created a demand for horses of sufficient size and strength to carry an armored man, weighing (with his armor) probably about 400 pounds, much if not quite the same condition as existed in Scotland about the same time; hence the horses must have had considerable size and weight-carrying capacity, while those used in harness were required to draw heavy chariots over rough and heavy roads. Besides weight and strength, these horses would, of necessity, be horses of considerable activity. History supports these suppositions, as Cesar recounts the methods of warfare carried on in

Great Britain in those days, and mentions the chariots full of warriors that were drawn at a rapid pace over rough and uneven ground. These horses, while doubtless not approaching the modern Shire in quality, and probably not in size, were doubtless the foundation stock of the high-class modern Shire.

An extract from the work written by Sir Thomas Blundeville over 500 years ago, reads thus: "Some men have a breed of great horses, meete for the war and to serve in the field; others tried ambling horses of a meane stature for to journey and travel by the way. Some, again, have a race of swift runners to run for wagers or to gallop the bucke; but plane country men have a breed only for drafts of burden."

This passage affords strong evidence that in England at that time existed the different classes or breeds much as they exist to-day. They evidently had the race-horse, the carriage horse and the draft horse.

From early cuts of the English cart horse or Shire, we learn that there were some differences in type, one of which was endowed with peculiar appendages of hair, as a mustache on the upper lip, a long lock of hair hanging from the front of the knee, and one also projecting from the back of the hock, and the back of each leg, below knee and hock, was supplied with long hair in great profusion, while in other strains there was an absence of the mustache and locks mentioned, and a general lessening of hair on the posterior border of the cannons. The latter strain doubtless had an infusion of light blood of some kind but whether this was derived from foreign ancestry is not certain. While doubtless there were very early importations of both sires and dams from European countries into England, to cross with the sires and dams of that country, the first recorded importation took place from Flanders in the year 1160, and this was followed by many others. In the meantime, there were doubtless importations from Scotland, and exportations from England to that country. In this way, we may say that there was a more or less constant infusion of foreign blood, both from European countries and from Scotland, in the English horse during the years in which the Shire horse was being improved. This infusion continued until the introduction of the Shire Horse Studbook in or about the year 1877, since which, of course, no such infusion has been tolerated. In the first volume of the studbook 2,381 stallions were registered, all of which were born before 1887, and some as far back as 1770, thus covering a period of 110 years. It is hard to appreciate the labor it must have entailed to collect the names and breeding of all these horses. As no public record had been kept, details were obtained from breeders and records kept by families.

By careful selection of sires and dams, the breed has been gradually but surely improved; the general quality has been increased without sacrificing size and substance to too great an extent. The obliquity of shoulder and pastern, the quality of feathering and of feet and the

improvement in action have been the principal points which the intelligent breeder has aimed at, and so great has been his success that no better draft horse can be produced than the high-class modern Shire. In the points mentioned, the Shires that have been imported into Canada, with some exceptions, do not compare favorably with the Clydesdales, but the numbers have not been nearly so great, and the price of the high-class Shire in England is so great that the importer cannot purchase him with reasonable probability of making the investment a financial success.

The desirable characteristics of the modern Shire are identical with those of the modern Clydesdale. While many may take objections to the ideas I have given when comparing the two breeds, and may claim that the Clydesdale is the better horse, none, I think, will deny that if any difference exists it is merely in degree, not in kind, and when I say that "the desirable characteristics are the same," I am correct; and, as those of the Clydesdale were given in detail in a recent issue, it is not necessary to repeat.

"WHIP."

#### Breeding Polo Ponies.

The exhibition of polo ponies at shows may raise the question in some enquiring minds whether there should be any money in seeking to produce this type of horse in a commercial way. Seward Carey, the well-known polo-pony judge, of Buffalo, N. Y., interrogated on this point by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, said he had given up trying to breed them. The polo pony, like the ideal farm horse, must be regarded as somewhat of an accident of breeding. There is no known breed, cross, grade or line of breeding that can be depended upon to produce polo ponies in any profitable number of instances. "I used to undertake," said Mr. Carey, "to superintend matings, taking, perhaps, the first foal for my trouble, but it did not pan out very satisfactorily. Now, when I get a polo mare too old or otherwise incapacitated for the game of polo, I give or sell her to someone who wants to try the experiment of breeding ponies, and if she has a promising colt I buy it from him at his own price."

One great drawback to the enterprise is the fact that the culls are of little value for other purposes, and the number of suitable ponies being so small, the business of breeding them is not only very precarious, but unprofitable. If a skilled breeder and expert judge cannot make it pay, it requires no argument to persuade farmers to stick to the breeding of drafters, in preference to polo ponies.

\* \* \*

At a recent Scottish sale of Hackneys ten animals, the get of Mathias the London champion, averaged \$1,580.00. The dam of Mathias is Ophelia but it is not known whether her sire was Denmark or Danegelt. At the same sale the London champion mare Menella sold for \$5,875.00 and the black gelding Gay Mathias for \$3,250.00.



GRASS, TREES AND VINES ADD BEAUTY TO THE HOME.  
Major Barwis, Calgary, Alta.



**Judging Clydesdales.**

Mr. Barrie, Balmedie, told the students attending the farmers' class at the Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture the other day how to judge Clydesdales. He pointed out to them that the first thing in examining a horse was to see him move—walking and trotting—which should be done in a straight line, because in doing so one would see at once whether he was true in his movements or faulty. In his movements a horse should go straight in front and keep his hocks well together. One should keep a very sharp lookout for lameness or stringhalt. After seeing the horse move he should be examined. To begin with, a stallion should look like a male, and a female should look like a female, and a male like a male, because a male with feminine character, or a female with male character, were not to be trusted as true breeders. Nowhere would one discriminate better as to character than in the head. A horse should have a nice head, a lengthy neck, slightly arched, a sloping shoulder, and a good forearm. In a male there should be plenty of muscle, and in a female quality. There should be a nice clean ankle joint, a nicely set pastern, a good foot, and nice silky hair in the back of the leg. He should be thick round his heart, and have good, barrelly ribs and back. His hind quarters should be lengthy and wide, with a nice hock joint, which was a very important consideration in a horse. A narrow hock was very objectionable, because it was very often apt to get soft and "boggy." Sometimes they might get a hock too much set, which might suggest a possible curb. Some people thought a horse could not be too wide in front, but that was a great mistake. It was just as great a mistake for a horse to be too wide set in his fore legs as to be wide in his hocks. It was all the greater objection for a horse to be too wide in his shoulder if he was a stallion, because he generally got worse when he went to stud. There was one thing he would like to impress upon the pony men, and that was that it often happened that a farmer seldom looked at a young colt's foot until it went to the smithy. That was a great mistake. A farmer should start with the foal at four months old and see that his heels were kept down, which could easily be done with a rasp, because there was a danger of a horse growing his inside quarter of his foot both in front and behind rather than his outside quarter. The result was that a great deal of pressure was thrown on his outside quarter, with the possible chance of his throwing a side-bone. Then, by keeping down the inside of his hoof, it had the effect of keeping his hocks together, because at an early age the bones were soft, and the farmer could thus do a great deal in moulding the character of the horse. This was a very important point, because it was essential that a cart horse should have proper legs and feet.—*Scottish Farmer.*

**Terms of Service Fees.**

A reader says: "My mare lost her foal by abortion, the stallion fee is fifteen dollars, \$1.50 down, balance when mare proved with foal. So far I have not paid balance and would like to know if I must pay it now."

This question brings up a problem that confronts most stallion owners every year and frequently is the cause of considerable bickering. In most cases where a mare aborts, the stallion owner hesitates to enforce the terms of the contract as printed upon his season bills for the reason that the owner of the mare has no tangible evidence to show for the money he would spend in service fees, and in many other cases terms are not printed upon season bills and there is no definite understanding what the service fee is to be or when it is to be paid.

In the stallion business, as in all others, the man who prints the terms by which he is prepared to stand his horse for service and then strictly enforces them, always has the best success and the largest patronage, provided his horse is not at fault.

Different kinds of contracts or agreements may be entered into in breeding a mare. The most commonly used terms are these; to insure a foal—dollars, season mares—dollars payable at end of season; single leap—dollars payable at time of service.

Naturally when a mare is bred the stallion owner should know which of these agreements the owner of the mare wishes to be bound by and should enquire before service, then should enforce the terms as far as in his power. If the first named contract is accepted, the mare owner

is entitled to return her the full season until she gives evidence of being "set". The stallion owner has nothing more to do with this mare then until she proves to be in foal. If he has been so generous as to guarantee a foal to walk and trot he must wait till the foal does so, or if his terms read a foal nine days old he must wait until that time when he is entitled to the full amount stated in his agreement whether or not the foal dies at ten days of age. When the contract calls for a live foal the fee is larger than for an insured mare, generally five dollars more but in a case of this kind the stallion owner assumes much of the risk that naturally should be borne by the owner of the mare.

Strictly speaking the stallion owner discharges his full duty when he breeds the mare. An insured mare may be returned until with foal and about January 1st if the stallion owner or his agent decide she is in foal he can demand payment. Later if she proves not in foal the owner of the mare may claim a rebate or another year's service. An insured mare is seldom charged for unless in foal although the stallion owner might be justified in demanding pay. This is the most popular kind of arrangement because the stallion owner has little risk if the horse is sure and the mare owner is satisfied having his mare in foal. The understanding should be plain though, as to whether or not the mare must be in foal before payment for actually the stallion owner discharges his responsibility by breeding the mare for the season.

As every one knows the terms of arrangement are frequently violated if the mare loses her foal, the stallion owners often offering the service of his horse at a reduced price or free, although he is under no obligation to do so.

The third class of agreement needs no explanation but the stallion owner should be paid at time of service. In every case the understanding should be definite and later no matter what unforeseen condition might arise the terms of the agreement should be adhered to.

In the case of our enquirer we cannot tell whether or not he is liable without knowing what terms he bred his mare upon.

**A Spring Medicine for Horses.**

Many requests are made for a spring medicine for horses, to aid them in shedding the winter coat of hair and to tone up the system generally, a result shown by more life in the animal and more natural condition of the excretions, urine and feces. Prof. Alexander gives the following formula as useful: Mix together equal parts of powdered gentian root, ginger root, wood charcoal, flowers of sulphur and saltpeter. Give a tablespoonful twice daily in the food.

There is quite a pronounced movement of opinion among a large number of English Hackney breeders that the breed should not sacrifice its characteristics of a riding horse to the craze of the harness market. This is in line with the contention of Mr. S. B. Carnley who has recently contributed to these columns.

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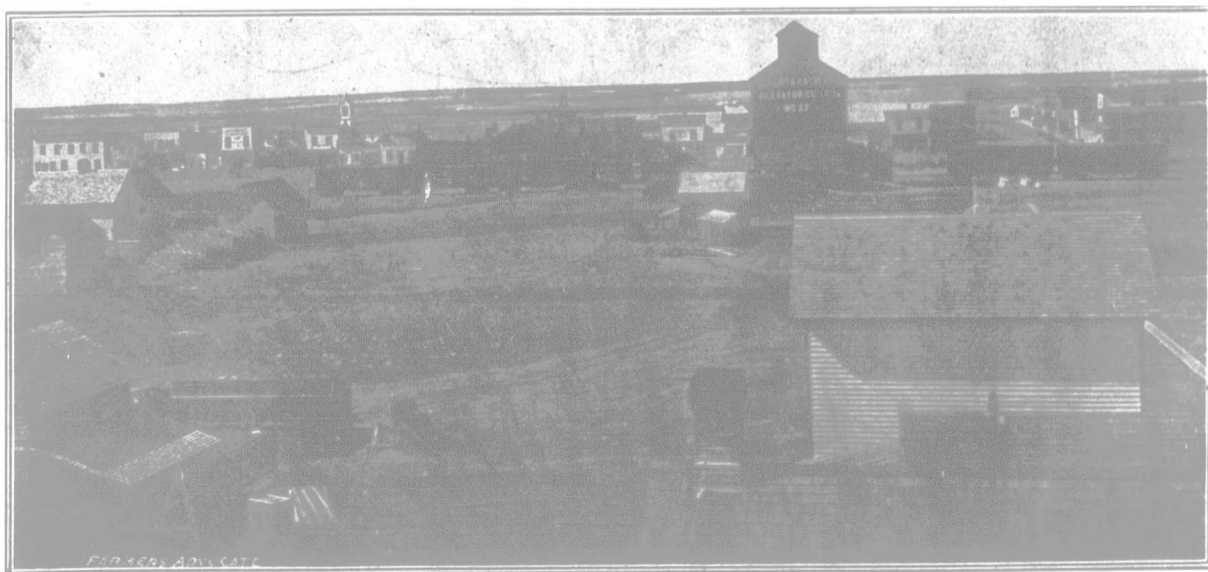
Slaughter, one of J. M. Seagram's entries, won the King's Plate at Toronto on the 19th. Mr. Dymont's Courtmartial, the favorite, ran second, three lengths behind, and Mr. Seagram's Harnuka third, but not a dangerous competitor. Wicklight, of the Kirkfield stables had little chance. The time was 2.11 1/4.

**STOCK**

**Selecting a Sire.**

The sire is more than half the herd, or stud, or flock, in breeding, since he imparts his excellences or his defects to the produce of all the females with which he is mated, while each female leaves the impress of her individuality only on her own progeny. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that special care and discrimination be used in the selection of a sire in breeding any class of stock, in order to a probability that satisfactory results may be secured. It should hardly be necessary in this day to insist that the nearest possible approach to uniformity of desirable qualities in the progeny the sire used should be pure-bred. He should also be individually of the most approved type in conformation and character of the breed to which he belongs, and should be selected for quality, rather than for excessive size. The novice in breeding is liable to fall into the error of looking for and regarding large size and great weight as a first requisite, and as of greater importance than quality of flesh and bone and hair. Experience and observation have taught that rarely is an extremely large or overgrown male animal a successful sire of progeny of uniform type and desirable quality. The overgrown horse or other animal is an anomaly, and is never a favorite with competent judges. Great size does not necessarily mean great strength or endurance in man or beast. Nature despises extremes as she does right angles. The king of the forest wild, for strength and prowess, is not the elephant or a behemoth, but a beast of medium size, with marked masculine characteristics, and with strength, courage and endurance, bound up in moderate superficies. The happy medium in breeding exemplifies the law of "the survival of the fittest," not only in personality, but also in progeny.

In the history of the origin and improvement of the greatest Shorthorn breed of cattle, as recently reviewed in these columns, it will be remembered that the sires which played the most prominent part in that evolution were the medium sized but superior-quality animals, Hubback, Favorite and Comet in the early years, and Champion of England and his heirs in the Cruickshank contingent in their work of remodelling the breed in later times. Consider the history of Clydesdale breeding, and note that the most prepotent and potential sires in the record, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor and Baron's Pride, not one could be called a large horse, and some were under the average in size. Compactness, vigor of constitution, masculine character, soundness and cleanness of limbs, with sufficient quantity of best quality of bone, obliquity of shoulders and pasterns, and good feet, with medium size, are the requisites in a stud sire in the equine race, modified to suit the breed or class to which he belongs, while in times and its purposes must be studied, and selections made in accordance therewith. While other classes of stock the approved type for the no absolute rule can be fixed that will apply in all cases and under all circumstances, the breeder learns by observation and experience what is best for his purposes, and it is safe to advise the avoidance of extremes in crossing and in the selection of a sire, now that our types are so well fixed and generally approved.



CARSTAIRS, A GROWING ALBERTA TOWN, ON THE C. & E. RAILWAY.



## SASKATCHEWAN LIVE STOCK SALE & SHOW

The initial gathering of live stock and breeders of pure bred stock under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association was held in Regina, May 16, 17 and 18. The time of holding these gatherings seemed, judging by the attendance due to seeding being yet unfinished, as hardly as well suited to the work as the dates should be; the executive have the matter under consideration, however, and will endeavor to arrange the future work so as to get the largest crowd possible and ensure the greatest amount of educational work being done. The concensus of opinion seems to be that the annual meetings of the live stock associations, the fat stock and stallion show and seed grain fair should be held the latter end of March and that the cattle sale should be held a week or ten days later in May, an idea with which we are entirely in accord as being sensible and likely to result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The prospects for the Saskatchewan associations are of the brightest, the local government there seems seized of the importance of these organizations, which is only to be expected from a department having a practical man at its head, and the grants to those associations are reasonable, \$2,000, of which \$800 is for the Horse Breeders, \$1,200 among the Cattle, Sheep and Swine men; it will thus be seen that the live stock men of the new sister province get more encouragement than do the Manitoba stock men. This spirit of appreciation of the value of good live stock to the country is not confined to the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, but is shared by the city of Regina, whose mayor at the splendid, no-liquor banquet to the stock men, stated that the city intended building a \$20,000 auditorium suitable for stock men's meetings and fat stock shows and other gatherings; we doubt if another city in Canada is so mindful of the stockmen. Regina will be the stock men's Mecca if the treatment meted to them now, is continued; the city of the 'pile of bones', needs, however, more and better hotel accommodation to make it a really acceptable convention town, this lack will no doubt be remedied in the near future.

The proceedings opened on Wednesday, May 16th, in the spacious agricultural grounds, distant a mile or so from the center of the town, with the judging of fat cattle by Messrs. Duncan Anderson and A. P. Ketchen and of sheep and swine by Dr. A. G. Hopkins. The list of winners in the breeding classes of cattle and in swine being published on page 794 May 23.

The prizes for the fat stock classes resulted as follows:

### SHORTHORNS.

Class 1, Section 1—Steer or heifer three years old and under four, first, A. & G. Mutch, Sittyton Flower 54023; second, Geo. Kinnon's Jenny Lind 56466.

Steer or heifer two years and under three—First, Geo. Kinnon's smooth Golden Jewel 65067; second, Geo. Kinnon's; third, R. W. Caswell's Princess of Saskatoon 60254.

Steer or heifer one year and under two—First, Mutch's heavy fleshed, albeit a little patchy,

Brawith Bud 2nd; second the smaller but well covered Bessie Belle and third the leggier Crimson Flower both owned by Kinnon; highly commended, R. W. Caswell.

Cows—First, Kinnon's Endymion 31002; second, R. W. Caswell's Brilliantine 55866; third, Mutch's Necklace 28th 57144; highly commended, Caswell's Calpurnia 39875; commended, Kinnon's roan Nonpareil 57th 31214.

### HEREFORDS.

Section 1—Sinton on Bashful Queen 187065.

Section 2—Steer or heifer, two years and under three, Sinton.

Section 4, Cows—First and second, Sinton, for Lady Fisk and Miss Prince.

Class 3, Section 3—Galloways and Polled Angus—Steer or heifer, one year or under two. Third prize, R. B. Aldous, Lorlie, for Lorland's Duke.

Class 3, Section 4—Galloway or Polled Angus cows—First Aldous.

### GRADE STEERS.

Three years and under four, first, J. G. Donaldson; second, Thomas Elliott Regina, the first being an outstanding winner; third, Donaldson, Broadview.

Two years and under three, first, J. D. and R. J. Traynor, outstanding one and later champion, probably a little on the small side for an export animal; second, to W. M. Child, Regina for a smooth roan; third, Mutch; highly commended, Child.

One year old and under three Mutch.

### HEIFERS.

Two years and under three, Mutch.

Class 5—Cows four years and over, first and second, Mutch; third, J. C. Pope.

### GRAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Best beef animal, any age, pure bred or grade—Traynor.

Best beef heifer, any breed or grade under four years—Kinnon.

Best pair of two year old steers—Mutch.

Best two year old heifer (grade)—Mutch.

Best two year old grade steer—Traynor.

Two best export steers—Donaldson.

Best export steer—Traynor.

### THE SALE.

The second day was reserved for the sale which opened in one of the trio of fine new barns in course of erection on the grounds, and which will ensure accommodation for a good lot of stock at the summer show. Auctioneer Paisley, Lacombe, was as usual efficient and zealous in the cause of the breeders, but the wheat farmers do not seem to hanker for Whitefaces as do the ranchers, and although these cattle were in good fit and the right sort, demand was slow. The reds, whites and roans were more in demand due probably to the opinion held by the general farmer that the Shorthorn is more or less an animal of dual purpose tendencies and therefore the general farmer's.

The averages are as follows:—

Shorthorn Bulls	32	\$2673.00	\$83.53
" Cows	15	967.00	61.13
Hereford Bulls	9	815.00	90.55
" Cows	11	619.00	56.27
Galloway Bulls	1	50.00	50.00
Total	68	5124.00	
Grand average			75.35

The taking of several bulls by the Indian department undoubtedly aided the sale.

The average does not look to be very high, but the inferior quality of some of the stuff offered undoubtedly lowered the price average; several animals went well up into three figures, one being sold at well over \$200. At one of the meetings some of the stockmen expressed themselves disappointed in the quality of some stuff put up, but it was explained that while an inspector of stock was suggested, the improvement would be sure to come with less friction, by means of the operation of price and demand in the sale ring. The last day was taken up largely with the horse judging, the carcass competitions being decided also; the proceedings tended to drag towards the finish, three days is too long a period at such a busy time of year, the hotel men being the main ones benefitted. The carcass competitions, Traynor's sweepstakes steer on foot was first, dressing out 62 per cent, Elliott second with a steer dressing 59 per cent; in swine, Potter's second prize hog on foot was first in the competition, dressing 75 per cent, J. C. Pope second with 61 per cent and Potter third. The mutton carcasses Skinner's Shropshire lamb, the winner of sweepstakes on foot was first with a gross weight of 150 lbs. and net 90, his shearing Shropshire ewe being second, gross 140, net 85 lbs., McQueen being third with an Oxford grade carcass, gross 150 lbs., net 81 lbs.

### THE HORSE SHOW.

The main feature of the equine exhibit was the array of high class Clydesdales and the coming together of those giants in Western Canada's draft horse circles, of Baron's Gem 3830 and Perpetual Motion the Highland winner (1905) and Manitoba champion (1906) were lined up with four others before judges Ness and Standish. The decision placing the older horse first was not arrived at hastily, the competition for first being close, Baron's Gem is splendid at the ground, and is rather more heavily muscled through the stifles and along the back than his unsuccessful rival, Perpetual Motion, who, however, moves very well. Neil Martin's brown horse, Prime Minister 2772 was third, Elliott's Black Guide a good topped horse but coarse below being fourth; a big horse with a great top was seen in General Charmer but he was laboring under a few disabilities that the judges could not overlook. Christner and Fisher had a strong useful horse in a son of Prince Thomas, Scotland's Prince by name. In stallions foaled in 1903 or 04, Simpson of Moose Jaw was alone with Fair Everard, a son of Gay Everard. Some good colt and filly foals were shown.

In the classes for aged brood mares, two noted matrons were exhibited in Montrave Geisha 4442 and Charming Lassie 2712, being placed in the order named. In the class for mares of 1903 and 1904, Rosadora again gained pride of place, although her stable mate Lady Rotha is 'some punkins,' the Mutch entry, a year younger than the other two, was third, Taber being fourth.



CATTLE ON "PAT" BURNS RANCH, OLDS, ALTA.



The balance of the winners will be found in the Gossip column.

Taken altogether the show was a success, the association is thriving, it reports a membership of over 300 and has a satisfactory balance.

#### Dairy Shorthorns Popular.

A movement which is calculated to do more for the ordinary average farmer than for the recognized breeders of Shorthorns is on foot in England. It is to develop and perpetuate the milking strains of Shorthorns. The situation is aptly discussed by a writer in *Farmer and Stockbreeder*, as below:

Ever since the period when Thomas Booth the elder, according to Carr, pointed to the well-covered pinbones of one of his breeding cows and asked a bystander if "that was not worth more than a few pints of milk," the dairy properties of Shorthorns have been neglected in search after what has been deemed the more valuable characteristics of flesh affluence, rare style, and grand conformation. The theory that deep milking can be combined with the sepearfections has not received general belief, although the Rev. Henry Berry gave every assurance of the possibility. The bulls of Richard Booth created a peaceful revolution in Ireland, and Irish cattle breeders in consequence have ever since been able to supply Scotch and English graziers with the greater part of their raw material. The supposition must by no means be entertained, however, that in the old days when Shorthorn breeders were divided into two hostile camps the Booth men alone neglected dairy property. Thomas Bates himself, with his contemporary Whitaker, appreciated and cultivated dairy properties, but their successors neglected it just as much as other breeders for fashion and the showyard. Nature would not be mocked with impunity, however. The families which relied on nurse cows for the rearing of their young soon dwindled to virtual extinction. Wisely has it been ordained that lacteal secretion and breeding prolificacy shall develop together.

There are

#### GREATER INDUCEMENTS NOW

to breed for form, perfection, and flesh affluence solely than there were from the fifties to the eighties of the last century, when this folly became so noteworthy. The remarkably high prices paid for young bulls of grand conformation for export to Argentina affords the strongest temptation to sacrifice anything and everything to get the showyard character which ensures the three figures. Scotch Shorthorns are now all the rage, because their young bulls exhibit such marvellous early maturity, with heavy, rich flesh and grand showyard character. Their constitutional robustness also naturally carries great weight in the eyes of foreigners, the agents of whom never inquire whether they come of deep-milking stocks or not. Under these circumstances apprehensions are entertained that the same error will be repeated which undoubtedly led to the Bates and Booth tribes declining in popularity. Mr. Richard Stratton and his followers who have always advocated breeding the true general purpose Shorthorn, deem the danger sufficiently great to form a society, the special function of which will be to promote dairy property in Shorthorn herds. This is by no means a rival institution to the original Coates Shorthorn Society, but a kind of imperium in imperio within its limits to promote the breeding of pedigree dairy Shorthorns, the modus operandi being chiefly that of offering prizes at shows for them.

If there are extraordinary influences prevailing calculated to favor the more general breeding of Cruickshank Shorthorns, the section devoted to the sustenance of dairy property is not wholly devoid of them. There has been in recent years quite a strong demand from ordinary non-pedigree dairy herds for pedigree bulls, and an indispensable qualification for them in such cases is that of being from deep-milking dams. Very probably also the buyer would have to be satisfied that the sire of the bull about to be bought belonged to a family reputed for milking property. Hence the owners of herds possessed of dairy character are not disqualified for bull-breeding, although, it is true, the prices ordinary dairy farmers can afford to give are not high.

Owing to the latter demand several tenant-farmer breeders have taken advantage of the condition in Coates Shorthorn Herd Book permitting the registry of any animal which owns four successive crosses of pure blood to raise fresh families of deeper milking character than any of the older long lineage ones. The father of Mr. Richard Stratton commenced doing this a great many years ago. Mr. G. F. King bred ordinary dairy cows, and more recently Mr. R. W. Hobbs, of Kelmscott, has registered several short-pedigree families thus bred. With such new blood influences actively working there can be no danger of milk being entirely pedigreed away from Shorthorn herds, or even to an extent affecting the vital interests of the breed universally. The danger is alone confined to herds and strains bred solely for the export market, and conspicuous for females elephantine and attractive in appearance, with small udders and defective milk veins. Some of the most fashionable Cruickshank families are as yet by no means devoid of some milking property at least; and very much is it to be hoped that it will not be pedigreed away to anything like the degree of sacrifice permitted in the latter part of the last century. Some of Mr. Richard Stratton's utterances, however, warrant the assumption that this invaluable attribute of the bovine

nature is not appreciated so much as it ought to be by breeders who seek only to distinguish themselves in showyards or to breed animals attractive to export agents. In fact, if no serious danger existed of the breed sustaining vital injury by the trend of things, where would be the necessity to incur the mangitudinous labor and cost of creating an entirely new national society to stem the torrent of degeneration?

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DAIRYING.

There is another view to take of existing developments and future prospects, however. The foreign and colonial demand as yet has been almost entirely for bulls of grand outlines, constitutional vigor, and heavy flesh, and when females have been sought for they have been selected from the herds which have showyards. The great need of the Argentine as yet has been to regenerate its own teeming native herds, that beef may be returned in big ocean cargoes to the country from which the pure-blooded bulls have been taken. But ere long the Argentine estanciero will apply his energies to the sending of big consignments of dairy goods no less than meat to British markets, and then his agents in this country will be likely, if not to inquire for bulls bred in pedigree dairy Shorthorn herds, to be a little more particular than they are now as to the young bulls they buy being from cows that yielded enough milk to nurse them.

According to Mr. Herbert Gibson, the vice-president of the Argentine Rural Society, when, about five years since, the British ports had to be closed against live stock from the Argentine, it was a blessing in disguise to that Republic, leading not only to the development of its now gigantic dead meat-trade, but to the establishment of dairy herds and butter factories in the Buenos Ayres division of the country. "The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and its effect on the live stock trade," he states, "was incentive to the estanciero to study the profitability of the dairy business. Central butter factories, receiving cream either by direct purchase or on the co-operative system, were established in many districts. In 1898 the production of butter barely exceeded the local consumption. In 1902 over 4,000 tons were exported, almost entirely to the United Kingdom. In 1903 Argentine butter obtained a price second only to that of Denmark and Sweden." By the Board of Trade returns it appears that the imports of butter from Argentina increased from 22,787 cwt. in 1901 to 82,568 cwt. in 1904.

Extremely difficult is it to form any adequate conception of the vast resources of Argentina and the capabilities of its vast fertile provinces to feed Europe as cultivation of, wastes and improvement of flocks and herds gain progressive development. The demand for the very best bulls and rams Great Britain can supply is more likely to increase than diminish for generations to come. But most likely it will prove more cosmopolitan in future, than ever it has been yet. In other words, pedigree dairy Shorthorns may be included.

#### A Tip to Cattle Ranchers.

In swimming cattle, one of the first things to guard against is having the sun shine in their eyes, as they will not swim against the glare; in other words, they will not swim where they cannot see. It is also of the first importance to keep them away from the water they are to cross until they are very thirsty, otherwise it is impossible to force them beyond the edge of the bank. When really thirsty, they rush in deep, and the others following behind, force them out of their depth. Another important thing is to find for the crossing a place where the bank shelves gradually on either side of the river, that the herd may enter and clamber out easily. Cattle, when they find themselves swimming, always try to turn back, and to guard against this men in boats are ready, armed with tin pans, with which they make a deafening din and frighten the cattle into heading or the opposite bank.—*Live Stock World*.

#### The Problem of Pork Production.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The agitation for the establishment of pork packing plants in the West and especially in Alberta seems to be gaining strength as the days go by. It is well that it should be so. It shows that the farmers are alive to a forward move in the methods of distribution of the products of the farm. The principle of co-operation is imminently sound, but is it well to remember that in such work as pork packing economy and efficiency of management are the prime essentials of success, and if packing houses are established in many towns there will be the hampering restrictions of small product and therefore greater expense in handling. To be successful co-operation should be on a fairly generous scale.

There is also this feature to be kept in mind: It is quite probable that in its inception such a plant would have difficulties to overcome. The farmers have not always shown a willingness to stand closely together on this or on any other question. A few years ago several packing houses, owned and operated by the farmers, were started in the Province of Ontario. Where are they to-day? All in the hands of packers. And why may I ask? Simply because the farmers

were united in name only, because they started with insufficient capital and failed to stand by their own factory when such action meant the loss of a few dollars. I do not wish to be understood as opposing this effort but I only want to point out the troubles that have always existed in such organizations. Unless the farmers are in earnest they had better hang their harps on the willows, and cease to offer objections to the existing evils, great as such evils may be.

There is no doubt that prices are low when the farmer has anything to sell, and high when he is out of the market; but how can you expect otherwise? The German maxim, "Run when everybody else stands, and stand when everybody else runs" is particularly applicable to hog raising. It is such a simple matter to become a large hog producer that the tendency is to rush into the business whenever the price barometer shows indications of a rise. The natural result follows: over production and prices tumbling to the bottom. If the packers could rely on a steady production, if they could be certain of a reasonable supply the year round, they would be in a better position to pay the prices they should pay to make the business profitable alike to farmer and to packer. The farmer can rely on the fact that the packer is not in the business for the glory or the squeal. It is a cold-blooded, dyed-in-the-wool, bred-in-the-bone, dollar-for-dollar deal for him and he is going to make all he can out of it. At the same time he naturally desires to pay a fair price and thus tend to increase production and improve his own business. Such a desire is seriously interfered with when the farmers of the country are either overloaded with hogs or else hog free the greater part of the time.

There is also a possibility, nay more, it is already in evidence, that the farmer has talked markets and co-operation but has failed to look after the quality of his product, and in endeavoring to get the highest price has ignored, in a good many cases the fact that lowering the cost of production is also a factor towards increasing the profits. There is no doubt whatever that we have in Alberta far too many of the short, thick, fat type of hog—the kind that is really not worth the top price on the market. There is room in this country for a good breeder of pure bred hogs, one who could help to establish the true bacon type and fill the country with a better class of rooters. There is also a strong tendency to ignore all efforts to lower the cost of production. There are few farms where summer pasturage is provided other than the time honored, cattle trodden lot near the back yard. The growing of a small patch of rape or clover and the use of roots for winter feeding would work wonders in increasing the profits. There is around the best of farms a certain amount of grain that can best be utilized for hog feeding and if the dairy by-products are made to form a part of the ration his porcine majesty can be made to pay, and pay royally, even when the prices do not appear to be in favor of the producer.

All this is a matter of study. The pig is worth a deal of thought and attention from his earliest days until he reaches his final resting place on the consumer's table, and if I have managed to convey to the many readers of your paper the one idea, that all the problems of money making in the business, do not lie in the marketing alone I shall be more than satisfied.

L. E. CARR.

The "Athenia" of the Donaldson line recently sailed for Canada with twenty one Clydesdales and about seventy head of Ayrshires. About the same time five vessels left Montreal with 3,002 cattle and 900 sheep bound for British ports.

\* \* \*

Big averages were made at the recent sale of Shorthorns at Ruddington Hall. Thirty seven bulls averaged \$756.00 the highest figure being \$5,500.00. Forty four cows and three-year-old heifers averaged \$682.00; seventeen two-year-old heifers averaged \$831.00 and sixteen yearlings made an average of \$442.

\* \* \*

In recognition of the work done by newspaper women in Canada, the Western Canada Immigration Association has offered the Canadian Woman's Press Club a trip over the C. P. R. to Banff and other western points. The trip will be taken at the close of the Press Club's annual meeting which will be held in Winnipeg, June 8th and 9th.



## FARM

### How Earth Worms Help.

Darwin was perhaps the first to publish to the world accurate investigations of the work done by earth worms. Since Darwin's time a great deal of attention has been paid to the earth worm and he becomes of more and more interest to agriculturists. Thus we have discovered that nitrogen is being supplied to the earth in various ways and that the world is really not in danger of exhausting its nitrogen. We have already learned that potash exists in very great quantities in the lower layers of the soil but the question of the phosphorus has been one that has been unsolved from generation to generation. The amount is limited and much of that is locked up in an insoluble form. Scientists have been puzzling their heads to find out in what manner much of this phosphorus becomes available for the use of plants. It is now being discovered that the earth worm is a very great factor in keeping up the supply of the available phosphorus. Some Russian scientists have been giving a good deal of attention to this matter and have obtained valuable results. In one set of experiments carried out in Russia alternate layers of different kinds of soils were placed in zinc boxes with one side glass. In these soils earth worms were put and the soil was kept in the proper state of moisture, so that the earth worms worked as naturally as they would in the open ground. The experiments lasted one year, and at the beginning and end of that time analyses were made to determine what the effect had been. A similar series of boxes were treated in the same manner except that earth worms were not added. The results showed that in the soils to which the earth worms were added, the soluble phosphoric acid increased in all cases. This is of great importance. It shows that the earth worm in passing the earth through itself uses some kind of an acid upon that earth which renders soluble the phosphorus. This is the greatest work probably that the earth worm does but it does a secondary work in carrying the humus from the surface of the soil deep into the soil and also in carrying down the lime. In the experiment mentioned above it was found that the lime which was at the beginning in the surface soils was, at the end, more in the subsoils than in the surface soils and that the increase of lime was gradual from the top of the boxes to the bottom. It was also further discovered that the nitrogen content was more evenly distributed through the soil at the end of the experiment than at the beginning. This was of course due to the fact that the humus of the soil had been carried downward by the earth worm. Thus, without the help of the earth all of the humus that has accumulated through the centuries by the decaying of leaves and grass on the surface would never have been mixed with the soils. When we consider the long ages in which the earth worms have been carrying on their work we see how great a part they have had in preparing the earth for the use of man. Thus it is that apparently insignificant agencies become the chief factor in the building up of a habitable world.—*Farmer's World.*

### "Delegate" to His Critics.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of the 9th inst. I notice a couple of replies to my letter concerning the inadvisability "under present conditions" of demanding that Winnipeg be made an "order point" but fear that I must admit that nothing contained in either of those epistles has tended to make me change my opinion that the reasons adduced by Mr. Sanderson were sufficient to show that it would be inexpedient to make that demand at present.

Dealing first with that over the signature of Randall, Gee & Mitchell the commission firm, it should be borne in mind that the presumed writer of this letter (Mr. Gee) was present at the Moose Jaw convention last February when Mr. Sanderson submitted his report, and as he was subsequently permitted to address the convention, he should have then objected to Mr. Sanderson's statements had they been incorrect.

He states that the railway companies would not stop farmers' shipments when consigned to Fort William at 1c. per 100 lbs. I did not say that they would, but I did say that if the bill of lading reached Winnipeg before the arrival of the car and that car was sold on sample, its destination could be changed to suit the convenience of the customers, and this, I think Mr. Gee will hardly dispute. I hold at least one certificate that shows that this was done this past season. On cars consigned to the Guelphie Milling Co., Crown Elevator Co., Newell Elevator Co. or Body & Noakes at Winnipeg, one cent per hundred pounds is charged for witching, etc.

As for the freight rates being sufficiently high to allow of the railway companies holding cars twelve hours free. I hold no brief for these companies but believe the rates to be about 4c. or 5c. per hundred pounds lower for the same length of haul than on the other side of the line, and I think that competition will have to be a good deal keener before we get any such concession here.

Mr. Gee is under the impression that were there numerous mills and mixing elevators in Winnipeg the car service would be in consequence much improved, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that practically the whole of the receipts would have to be shipped out after having been ground or mixed (and these institutions would be just as anxious to empty their warehouses as the country owner before navigation closed in the fall) consequently, to my mind, instead of relieving the situation we would be in a worse position than at present, losing the use of the cars whilst loading and unloading in Winnipeg.

There is a good deal of truth in the concluding paragraph of his letter that farmers would be "not the only ones benefitted by the change," hence the reason for the presence of himself at the convention at Moose Jaw and of the representative of the Crown Grain Co. at Regina the previous year.

Now for "Grain Grower". This gentleman must remember that Mr. D. W. McQuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was also a member of the delegation to which reference was made and he was present on the platform when Mr. Sanderson repeated the substance of his report at Brandon and he did not audibly disagree with the statements then made. The convention also was so impressed with Mr. Sanderson's views that they adopted a much more reasonable resolution than that which they were previously anxious to accept.

I quite agree with Grain Grower that the loss of one-sixth of the car service owing to the making of Winnipeg an "order point" might be very reasonably overcome by the railway companies themselves increasing the speed of their trains and number of locomotives and cars, and he will find that the last paragraph of my letter deals with that phase of the question, but we have to deal with facts as they exist at the present and it is most improbable in my opinion that the railway companies will move any more grain to the lake front before the close of navigation than suits their convenience, as it is to their interest to fill their terminal elevators early in the season, thus increasing their storage receipts, as well as getting along with a smaller investment in rolling stock.

The grading system has so frequently been explained by abler pens than mine that I need hardly go into the matter again, and I think (although I have no copy of the Inspection Act at hand) that Grain Grower will find some reference to "average" grade in the clause that deals with the output of "mixing elevators", and whether it is specifically mentioned or not in the specifications of the grades, he will find, if he enquires, that it is the "average" that the inspector maintains.

Grain Grower assumes that Mr. Sanderson and myself are opposed to the "sample market" as a principle. This is incorrect as far as I am concerned, and I believe I am justified in stating as much for Mr. Sanderson; but I feel, as I stated before, that it would be detrimental to our own interests and "a jump from the frying pan into the fire" to take such a step without due investigation.

He is also far astray when he infers that I am in favor of the present grading system. I believe that color has but little value as an indication of the intrinsic milling worth of the wheat and that a system of grading based almost entirely upon weight and soundness would be more just to both buyer and seller. And I am glad to find that in the report of the cerealist of the experimental farms just at hand, (page 209) in summing up the results of his observations he uses these words: "This serves to show that color and hardness alone are very poor indications of actual milling value."

But as Kipling says, "This is another story" and I will conclude with the hope that the representatives of the two grain growers' associations now in session in Winnipeg may be able to bring sufficient influence to bear on the railway companies to induce them to improve their services and lower the demurrage charges, when nobody will welcome a "sample market" more cordially than

"DELEGATE."

### Some Suggestions on Housebuilding.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Of recent years more attention has been given by the farmers of this province to the dwelling house and its surroundings than was the case in earlier times, when shelter from the rains and heat of summer and the keen frosts and storms of winter was almost the only object sought, and while many have now erected substantial and commodious houses which will probably serve them for the rest of their lifetime, there are yet numbers whose requirements in this direction are still in the prospective, and to such we would venture to suggest a few of what we think are the most desirable features in a modern farm house in this progressive and fertile province of ours.

One of the first points to be determined by the intending builder is probably, the size of the proposed house and this we think is best arrived at from the inside, that is to say, first decide how many rooms are required and their size and then you have the external dimensions. With regard to this as also to other features no doubt there are and always will be differences of opinion, and the writer of course is only giving his own, which your readers, Mr. Editor, can take for what it is worth.

We will begin with the kitchen as probably this room is really more important than any other. In it the mistress of the house spends more of her time than in any other and it should we think, not be smaller than at least 16x20 feet, a little larger perhaps would be better. There should be a good sized sink where the cooking utensils, dishes, etc., can be conveniently washed, and connected with which there should be a pump from the soft water cistern in the cellar. A good sized pantry should also be contained in this room with a small elevator to the dairy cellar underneath, which is a great labor saver in transferring supplies from cellar to kitchen. When practicable it is also found convenient to have the pantry adjoining the dining room, when by means of a small door between the two, articles may be easily passed to or fro thereby saving many steps.

When there is a summer kitchen connected with the main kitchen there should be convenient to the stove or range a good sized wood box in the former, communicating by an opening to the latter, through which fuel may be easily passed. In the summer kitchen should be placed the pump from the well, and if the well itself is situated there, it is a good place to have a wooden pipe of four or five inches inside diameter opening through the roof to the outer air for purposes of ventilation, and also a small hatch on the roof to enable the pump to be hoisted out when necessary. I should also add that the outlet from the kitchen sink should connect with a cesspool 15 or 20 feet distant from the house with a pipe leading from the outflow pipe up the outside of the house to the eave, by which means the return of foul air or gases to the kitchen is prevented.

The dining room should be sufficiently large to accommodate all the members of the family together with a fair number of friends and of course the usual necessary furniture. These two rooms, the kitchen and the dining room, should be the highest and most cheerful in the dwelling and when possible have a southern or south-eastern exposure for in them the greater part of the daylight hours are spent by the inmates, and sunlight is indispensable to health. We would say that for an average family it should be at least 14x18 feet.

The parlor or sitting room may be somewhat smaller than the other rooms mentioned, more particularly if it is connected by sliding doors or an archway with the dining room, an arrangement which we think is very desirable. Some prefer having a bedroom on the first floor, the writer does not, but a small library or office may be advantageously placed on this flat.

With regard to bedrooms, for good sanitary reasons it would no doubt be well to have one for each member of the family. But at the outside there should not be more than two occupants for each room, and there should be a separate bed for each, as the inhaling of air expelled from the lungs of others cannot but be extremely injurious to health. These should be situated in the second story, and the larger the size in reason the better. When there is sufficient room on this story for a small sitting room where the housewife can do her sewing it will be found a great convenience.

One of the most necessary compartments in the entire house, the bath room, should also be located here, and this should when possible be placed immediately over the kitchen sink, which in turn should be over the cellar cistern, when by having a hot water reservoir and pipes from the range, the bath may be conveniently provided with hot and cold water.



The cellar should be constructed of stone which can usually be obtained on the farm or convenient thereto, and a good mason can build a first class foundation wall from the ordinary field boulders. There should be one or more cross walls to prevent settling of upper floors which would otherwise be the case, for plastered partitions are very heavy. In the cellar walls should be built shutes for putting in vegetables, fuel, etc. The hot air furnace or hot water boiler must also necessarily be here, and the ceiling must be high enough to permit a fairly tall man to walk under the hot air pipes.

The attic may be finished off or not as desired, and can be made convenient for extra bedroom space for the boys or hired man, and also for drying clothes in winter time.

Now we come to material in walls etc., and for an isolated building such as a farm house the writer prefers frame of good quality lumber, and good workmanship to any other; as stone, brick or cement are all great conductors of heat or cold, and especially in winter are always more or less damp.

A good wind-tight wall can be made by using 2x6 studding with two ply of lumber and sheeting or tar paper between on the outside and by lathing and plastering midway between studs, which should not be more than 16 inches apart, and then lathing and plastering again on the inside of studs, you have a substantial wall with two equally divided air spaces, through which neither wind nor frost will penetrate.

The hallway in which the front stairs will be placed I will not dwell upon as that is principally a matter of taste and need not conflict with the general plan herewith submitted; there should though, of course, be a second flight of stairs leading from the kitchen in order to enable the good wife to always keep the former in a presentable state.

Such a building as is here described when furnished with verandas, etc., and painted would cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

J. E. G.

**The Grain Fields Competition.**

The interest awakened in the above competition is becoming more keen as the season goes along and the fields take on their greenest hue. This work is to be part of that carried out by agricultural societies, who will be assisted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The size of the fields are 10 acres, and the competition is to be limited to members of the agricultural societies, entry fee being \$2.00, and a limit of one entry to each man, and such entries must be made with the society doing business nearest to the field entered, a radius of 15 miles being the limit for each society. Judges are to be supplied by the Seed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture who will work on the following scale of points, or one somewhat similar.

SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING GRAIN FIELDS.	
	Points.
Suitability of variety.....	10
Freedom from weeds.....	25
Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.....	20
Freedom from attack from smut, rust and insects.....	15
Vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, apparent yield.....	30
	100

It has been suggested that the entire farm should be judged, an idea which might be modified so as to judge the entire grain area on a quarter or half section, the latter preferable and the condition of the summer fallow could also be noted by the judges. While we like the larger idea the better, it is best to start small and grow. All entries to be made before June 20th.

**Protection from Lightning.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I observe in the issue of May 9, an excellent article from Mr. Baty on "Protection from Lightning." Very properly he points out the protective influence of trees, and this influence cannot be too strongly emphasized. With regard to protection from this source, or any other, it should always be borne in mind that, at best, only a reasonable measure of protection can be expected. The lightning-flash should be compared to an avalanche, which is frequently of sufficient height and intensity to bear down all opposition,

so that ordinary means of control, such as dams and dykes are broken through, no matter how efficient they may be for ordinary purposes. Any means of protection from lightning cannot with certainty guard against certain impetuous discharges; but that is no reason for neglecting the ordinary means of protection that are offered.

I would like to point out the relative immunity of sites. It is sometimes said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. There is no foundation, either in fact or in science, for such a statement. Any particular site that offers a path to a lightning-flash is just as likely, and in some instances more likely, to offer a path to a second lightning-flash. I have in mind an instance of this. In the neighborhood of Alma, Wellington county, three successive barns on the same sight have been struck by lightning and burned. There seems to be something in the geological structure immediately below the barn, in this instance, that offers a path of least resistance. In any event, it is certainly unwise to build a third barn on the same site where two have been struck by lightning. Where one stroke only has occurred, it may be an accident, not to occur again; but where two strokes have occurred on exactly the same site, it is more likely the result of a peculiar formation of the ground.

As to the materials for constructing lightning-rods, copper and iron are not equally good at the same weight or diameter of rod. As a matter of fact, copper has about six times the conductivity of iron. A Lightning-rod Conference, which met some years ago, and made recommendations of great importance, recommended the following: A copper rod weighing six ounces to the foot, or an iron rod weighing thirty five ounces to the foot. To meet these specifications, the copper rod would be three eighths of an inch in diameter, the iron rod fifteen sixteenths of an inch. It is seldom that either copper or iron rods are made so large as this. Mr. Baty's recommendation of the nine strands of galvanized iron wire though weighing less than thirty five ounces to the foot, would serve the purpose well, since the cable formed by twisting the nine wires would present larger surface than the same weight fused into one rod.

I wish to commend the idea of farmers erecting their own rods. If Mr. Baty's directions are followed the chances are the work will be better done than if done under the direction of a lightning-rod agent. It is necessary to make sure of continuous metallic connection. In wrapping the upright part of the rod to the horizontal ridge wire, as Mr. Baty recommends, great care should be taken to get very close connection. Unless the wire is very flexible it would be difficult to secure close connection, and in that case it would be better to use solder.

As to insulation: While insulation, is no essential, and sometimes not effective, principally on account of the avalanche character of lightning, as above referred to, yet it is advisable to place a glass or porcelain insulator between the wire and the building at an approaching bend; for example, where the wire re-enters towards the building below the eaves, if it happens to be carried down in that way. In other places insulation is not necessary.

J. B. REYNOLDS, Prof. of Physics.  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**Formalin for Potato Scab.**

Potato scab is a fungus disease, the spores of which may remain in the land for an indefinite length of time. They may be introduced into a manure pile by feeding scabby potatoes to stock, or by putting the tubers directly into the compost heap. An alkaline condition of the soil is favorable to their growth, and for this reason it is usually advised not to apply ashes or lime to soil intended for potato-growing. The application of fresh farmyard manure is also advised against, but the plowing under of a green crop tends to produce a slightly acid condition of the soil, unfavorable to the growth of the fungus.

The most common way in which scab fungus is disseminated is by the use of infected seed. This should be avoided, if possible, but where necessary to use seed even slightly scabby, it should be treated with a fungicide. Corrosive sublimate used to be recommended, but an equally good and safer means is formaldehyde gas, either in gaseous form or in the common commercial solution known as formalin. Where only a small quantity of seed potatoes are to be treated, the latter is undoubtedly better. Make up a solution, using 16 ounces of formalin to about 25 or 30 gallons

of water. Soak the tubers two hours, and then spread out to dry. After drying, cut and plant in the usual way, taking care not to let them touch any sack or other vessel that has been in contact with scabby potatoes, unless it has been subsequently disinfected with the formalin solution. The expense of this treatment is a trifle.

The Vermont Experiment Station is studying the treatment of potatoes by formaldehyde gas, and, while they have not reached perfectly definite conclusions, they recommend the following treatment for potatoes in bins:

The bin or room where the potatoes are stored should be closed as tightly as possible. Ten ounces of formalin should be used for every 1,000 cubic feet of room, and the potatoes should be left exposed to this gas for 24 hours. The gas is generated by the action of formalin upon potassium permanganate. For this purpose, three parts by weight of potassium permanganate are mixed with eight parts of formalin in an earthen jar. The jar should have a capacity of about a gallon for each pint (16 ounces) of formalin. The required amount of permanganate should be placed in the bottom of the jar, and the needed amount of formalin poured over it. The operator should leave the room at once, taking care to close the door as tightly as possible. The retail cost of the chemicals to produce gas for 1,000 cubic feet will be about \$1.50.

**Breeding Drought-Resistant Wheat.**

Before the annual convention of the American Breeders' Association, which assembled in Lincoln, Nebraska, last January, there was read a paper prepared by Robert Gauss, who has been doing some noteworthy work in breeding drought-resistant varieties of wheat and other crops intended to be adapted for the great American arid belt, an immense area, possessing an average width of 300 miles, and extending up into Canada.

The portion which lies in the United States exceeds in square miles either France or Germany. It constitutes the most interesting part of the grassy plains, receiving precipitation enough to maintain a strong growth of perennial grasses, but lacking, as a rule, an adequate supply of moisture to make the profitable production of cereals and other annuals practicable. In eastern Colorado the normal annual precipitation is about 14.50 inches, from which there is but little departure, either north or south of the State. About two thirds of this precipitation occurs between March 1 and Sept. 1, thus coming in the growing season, and at a time when it can do the most good. Occasionally, in exceptionally favorable seasons, like that of 1905, agriculture is practicable without irrigation. But upon such seasons little dependence can be placed, and hence, where irrigation is impracticable, farming must remain a precarious industry, unless means be found to adapt, not physical conditions to vegetation—as through irrigation—but rather vegetation to physical conditions, through acclimatization of desirable species.

"In the latter part of 1886," says Mr. Gauss, "the idea first occurred to me that something might be accomplished of practicable value to arid region agriculture along the lines just suggested. It found expression in an editorial in *The Denver Republican*, entitled, 'Is There an Arid Region?' and in which the suggestion appeared that we might, by a series of experiments, extending through a number of years, develop a variety of wheat which would thrive on our highlands without irrigation.

"It was not until the spring of 1896 that I undertook the experiment myself. In doing so, I was much encouraged by a conversation with Mr. W. M. Hays, now secretary of the American Breeders' Association, and assistant secretary of agriculture, who recognized that there was ground to hope that something might be accomplished. I recall that I told him that among the plant characteristics I should note in selecting wheat grains for replanting would be amount of leaf surface, size of head, and size of root, and that he remarked that it would be hard to make observations of any value respecting the roots of wheat plants. Subsequently, finding this to be true, I accepted the outward appearance of each plant as sufficient evidence of the size and strength of the roots.

"Unfortunately, I have accomplished little of a definite character, and the methods employed have been so simple that there is really very little for me to tell. Prof. Olin, of the Colorado Agricultural College, kindly wrote me some months ago, that, in his opinion, my experiments had demonstrated that it is practicable to increase the



drought-resisting power of cereals by breeding. That, probably, is about all that I can thus far claim to have done. Prof. Olin tells me that the milling qualities of my wheat are inferior to some other varieties tested by him, and there seems to be no question that, at places where it was tested on the plains last summer, my wheat was more subject to rust than the varieties near which it was grown. It would be premature for any one to conclude that I have solved the entire problem of acclimatizing cereals to arid conditions. If I may justly lay claim to have pointed the way by which a solution may be reached, I shall be satisfied, even though I may have to leave to others the full demonstration of the theory.

#### HOW THE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT.

"I began my experiment in the spring of 1896 with wheat of the variety known as Improved Fife, which was sent me from the agricultural college at Fort Collins. The ground was broken that spring to a depth of about seven inches and the seed was sown broadcast. The season was extremely dry, and I obtained only a small quantity of seed. It was sufficient, however, for replanting as extensively as I desired in the following season of 1897. In the last named year I adopted the plan of placing single grains at intervals of twelve inches each way, thus giving one plant to each square foot. It was a tedious process, but it enabled me to select my plants with more care. Each year since then I have repeated this method of planting. For several years I broke the ground to a depth of from 1 to 16 inches, using for this purpose a subsoil plow. I also caused the surface of the soil to be broken with a hoe, thus producing a loose mulch, for the purpose of preventing evaporation. Subsequently, I abandoned both of these methods, lest by the result attained I should deceive myself. I was convinced that in practical farming few men would subsoil their ground, and that none would be induced by any promise of bountiful crops to keep the surface broken in order to prevent the loss of moisture by evaporation. I wished my wheat to be subject to as adverse conditions as it would be subjected to in practical farming, thus assuring myself that whatever result I might attain would at least not be deceptive. In 1897 I enlarged my experiment by adding oats and beardless or stock-feeding barley. In 1898 I added rye, and in 1903 I planted, for the first time, four varieties of durum wheat, and one soft wheat, known as Fretes, sent me by Mr. Carleton, of the Department of Agriculture. The durum wheats consisted of Kubanka, Pelissier, and two kinds of Kahla. In the same year, 1903, I added Turkestan alfalfa, on the theory that I should acclimatize a leguminous plant which in rotation would restore the fertility of the soil. In 1904 I added Red Russian wheat, the seed for which was obtained from Logan County, Colorado on the plains and a variety of malting barley called Saale, the seed having been obtained from Mr. Altenbrand, of Manhattan, Mont., who had imported the original seed from Germany. In addition to the foregoing, my experiment includes sugar beets, potatoes and field peas, but in the case of these too little time has elapsed to determine whether there is much promise of success.

"Last spring I planted most of the cereals in beds of 20 rows, a foot apart and 100 feet long, thus giving theoretically, 2,000 plants, each occupying the space of one square foot. This is theoretical only, however, for at least twenty per cent. of the places are, as a rule, unoccupied. My own wheat was planted at the rate of one plant to the square foot, in rows 100 feet long, but in this case there were 80 rows, instead of 20. The ground was broken in the spring about seven inches deep, but not subsoiled. No fertilizer was used. The soil where these experiments were conducted is thin and contains a little sand, but in respect to fertility, it is much poorer than the average soil in the vicinity of Denver. These grains were planted during the last week in March, and except to cut out the weeds, nothing further was done to them until they were harvested between August 2 and August 10. There was, of course, no irrigation; but the season was abnormally wet, the excess occurring between March 1 and May 1. After the last named date it was slightly below normal in this locality, although in some parts of the plains region it continued to be excessive until late in the season.

#### RESULTS.

"In considering the yield of these different varieties and species, it should be observed that since there was at most only one plant to the square foot, the test is no measure of what might have been obtained by thicker planting and a

closer growth. I am convinced, however, that to obtain the best results with wheat of a small grain such as mine is, it should not be seeded thicker than half a bushel to the acre. Thicker seeding would check stooling and make too great a drain upon the supply of moisture in the soil.

"The yield of each variety was as follows:

	Pounds.
8522 Kubanka, 20 rows 100 feet long ..	21
7581 Kahla, 20 rows 100 feet long ..	24
7794 Kahla, 20 rows 100 feet long.....	29½
7785 Pelissier, 20 rows 100 feet long ....	31
7582 Fretes, 20 rows 95 feet long.....	24½
Red Russian, 20 rows 100 feet long .....	27½
My wheat from selected grains, 80 rows 100 feet long .....	143½
Saale barley, 20 rows 100 feet long.....	13½
Beardless barley, 20 rows 95 feet long....	21½
Rye, 20 rows 95 feet long .....	23½

"It will be observed that the yield of my wheat was notably in excess of the best of the others. The 80 rows of my wheat a foot apart, and each 100 feet long, occupied something less than one-fifth of an acre. Thus it will be seen that the yield was at the rate of about 13 bushels to the acre, with only one plant to the square foot. The Kubanka, for some reason, gave a less satisfactory yield than any of the other durums, although it is commonly, and I believe correctly, considered the best of those varieties.

"Prof. Olin, of the Colorado Agricultural College, writes me that Kubanka seed, planted alongside mine on the college farm, gave a notably heavier yield than mine. But none of the tests made last year were of much value, for the reason that the precipitation was abnormally great. I may add, however, that Prof. Olin also wrote me that he planted some of my wheat a few miles south of Pueblo, in what he said was the driest seed-bed into which he had ever been guilty of putting seed, and that, notwithstanding the season was dry in that locality, and oats and barley planted in proximity to my wheat perished for lack of moisture, mine remained green, and matured its seed in a normal way. This difference in result he attributed to the greater drought-resistant power of my wheat, acquired through breeding or acclimatization.

"My whole theory is based, of course, upon the presumption that the plants which in growth and maturity reveal the greater power to resist drought will transmit that constitutional difference to their offspring. By taking advantage of this variation, I have endeavored to perpetuate and emphasize the drought-resistant qualities.

"I do not think that the problem of acclimatizing cereals or species of any other kind to arid conditions has been solved. It will require a long time and much patient and careful work to reach the desired goal. But I am fully convinced that, although the way may be long, it is practicable to traverse, and that it presents the most satisfactory solution of the problem of arid agriculture in that part of the country which lies east of the Rocky Mountains."

#### The Growing of Sugar Beets

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In sugar beet growing the first thing to consider is a suitable soil for this is the first requisite as every farmer knows in growing any crop for profit. Any soil that will grow good crops of grain or any root crop will grow good crops of beets. Beets will not exhaust the soil more than ordinary crops and if the right methods are employed will improve it. As the aim in growing a crop is profit good soil should be selected and proper methods of farming employed. The beet crop is an expensive one and any failure of attention to the details of growing it usually results in a loss. Six tons are required to pay and the profit comes after this amount per acre is reached. There are many facilities for prospective growers to inform themselves. Advising with practical growers is always wise and there is a great deal of literature available on the subject.

PREPARATION OF SOIL:—This is the next step in order and on this depends much of the success or failure of the crop. Not any of the steps can be slighted but this less than any other. Having determined to grow beets the farmer must consent to do it right. Preparation of soil proceeds differently under different conditions of soil and climate. There are two things, however, that apply everywhere: (1) Deep plowing and (2) thorough and minute pulverizing of the soil. I favor fall plowing for the reasons that in the first place weeds will be eliminated to some ex-

tent by turning them under, in the second place, fall and winter rain and snow dampen the soil, and the up heaval causes it to mellow down by freezing. As to the working down to a good seed bed this may be accomplished in several ways—by harrowing, discing, planking or dragging: whatever local method is most successful is desirable: the idea is to pulverize the soil and it is an important one too. In a general way I may say that beet growing is gardening on a large scale and that most of the success of the plant depends on conditions at the time of planting.

PLANTING:—The time to plant is when the soil is right as to moisture, temperature and the condition of weather. Beets should be planted in rows twenty inches apart and from ten to twelve pounds of seed is sufficient in Alberta to the acre. Of course we anticipate that there will be many more seeds grow than will be needed. This is insurance for there must be a good stand to begin with, and to secure this plenty of seed must be planted. If conditions are right the plants will appear in about ten days after planting, then the farmer must not forget to keep them clean at every stage of the performance. Most of the weeds may be kept down with horse cultivation.

BUNCHING AND THINNING:—When the plants show four leaves which will be from two to three weeks after starting, the work of bunching and thinning should be commenced and should be taken up and pushed to completion as early as possible. It is very important that this step does not drag for several reasons: first there are too many beets and all that are not needed are but weeds in the crop. In the second place there are sometimes from two to seven plants from a single seed that when allowed to remain together may interwind so that in removing these not required the one which is left will be so disturbed that it will require a week, perhaps, to recover from the shock. With the best of intentions and preparation the work is liable to be hampered by rains and other difficulties which is another reason for urging the necessity of pushing this work to the utmost. The work of bunching and thinning is accomplished by blocking or cutting out the beets in the row with a hoe to the distance required; say eight to ten inches between bunches and then following up removing all but a single plant in each bunch which leaves the beets twelve inches apart in the rows.

CULTIVATION:—As shown in the beginning the most important step in making easy the prevention of weeds is the thorough cultivation of the land before the beet seeds are planted. Early cultivation after the planting is important since it lessens the work of weeding, makes the surface soil in a better condition to resist drought and increases chemical action which makes plant food in the soil available. The methods are various but the object always the same: the elimination of weeds, conservation of moisture and loosening of the soil. Beets must be kept clean for it is desired that they will be rich in sugar and as the sun and air must accomplish this result it will at once appear that they can not be shaded by weeds and still reach the desired end. Special cultivators for this purpose may be had adjustable to the rows and fitted with horizontal blades for cutting young weeds or week elliptical blades which loosen the soil to the required depth and effect the mulch which acts to conserve moisture. If the season is dry cultivation should be continuous. Most of this cultivation may be done by a horse, and one man can take care of a large field in this regard. You can not grow beets and weeds on the same ground and a man with a cultivator is the man with a good patch of beets.

IRRIGATION:—Most of the beets in this district were irrigated last season and this taken place when the ground is so dry that a supplement for rainfall is needed. Methods employed with beets do not differ from those which would apply in the case of any root crop and consist in persuading the water to follow down the furrow made between the rows, always avoiding flooding or allowing the water to stand too long in one place.

Raymond, Alta.

T. J. O'BRIEN.

\* \* \*

The success of the new herds of purebreds, started from drafts made from the older herds at the June sales, will depend largely on the care given the stock and the wise expenditure of money for first class sires.



**A Botanical Analysis of the Seeding of a Clover Plant.**

This article will explain and demonstrate some detrimental peculiarities connected with the seeding functions of a clover plant and to point out some of their disadvantages when dealing with the seed product in large bulks in a commercial way.

In dealing with this subject, it must first be considered that Nature has ordained that all plants shall do their own seed distributing and when cultivated and grown under artificial conditions, they do not change their habits or functions to accommodate themselves to the special requirements of cultivation, but instead, the cultivator has to adapt his system and handling



FIG. 1.

This illustration shows the early stage of the blooming period, with the florets developing around the base only, while the centre and top are still at an undeveloped stage.

to suit the peculiarities and natural habits of the plant which he domesticates and brings under artificial cultivation. For example, if one commenced to cultivate for seeding purposes one of the many plants, such as the delonion, the thistle or the artillery plant, which are endowed by nature with special functions for distributing their seed over extended areas, these functions would not cease, and, to enable him to secure a maximum bulk of the seed produced, the cultivator would have to adopt special precautions.

The following descriptions from observations taken of the functions of the plant will make this perfectly clear. The inflorescence or bloom of a clover commences to develop or blossom from the base and gradually expands its florets in an upward direction, until the apex or top of the bloom is reached, an interval of about two days intervening between the opening of the various rings of florets which constitute the bloom. Thus the fertilization of the entire bloom is carried on over a greatly extended period, so that when the florets at the top of the flower are just fertilized, those at the base are almost matured, with the result that the basal or lower capsules with their seeds are fully ripe, whilst those at the top of the head are only partially developed. Therefore, if the whorls or rings of florets constituting the bloom of the plant develop a fresh set every alternate day, and the entire bloom contains, say fifteen rings of florets, those at the top would be fertilized two days, whilst those at the base would have been fertilized thirty days, and would be perfectly ripe. If the plant be harvested at this stage it will be distinctly apparent that the seeds from the bloom would be at all stages of germinative value from full maturity to only two days developed. This detrimental property of variable development is even more strikingly manifest when the general growth of the whole plant is considered. A similar ratio in the time of development takes place between the individual blooms themselves, so that from the time the first bloom on the plant begins to expand its florets until the last bloom produced on the plant has become fully developed, a considerable period has elapsed. In test cases made with individual plants, the seeds from the capsules or cases developed from the earliest expanding blooms had naturally fallen and had sprouted and developed their seed leaves to a considerable extent, before some of the florets on the very late developing blooms were even fertilized. As the florets develop and ripen, the short footstalks of *Trifolium pratense*, which connect the floret with the main trunk of the bloom, become very brittle indeed, and are severed from the plant by the slightest friction or

pressure. This is Nature's method of preventing the destruction of the seed by birds and other destructive agencies, by enabling it to fall to the ground immediately maturity is reached. Therefore, if the plant is left until the latest developing blooms are fully matured, the bulk of the seed of the early ripening blooms is lost. In practice, the medium stage is taken at which the plant will give the maximum yield of germinative seed.

From the descriptions given it will be realized that the bulk of seed, as harvested, must be very variable in character as regards stages of ripening and development, ranging from perfectly ripe seeds through all the various degrees of development, to the immature, undeveloped and unfertilized ovaries. Those stages of extreme immaturity are of little consequence or detriment from the commercial point of view of seed deterioration, and only have a detrimental effect on the aggregate seed yield of the plant, as these very immature seeds are disintegrated and their outer shells or walls broken up by the ordinary action of the threshing operations, and blown out as dust in the subsequent fanning process. But there are other seeds which are so far sufficiently developed that the cuticle or shell resists this disintegrating action, and they pass on through the various processes along with the matured seed and form a proportionate quantity of the bulks of all ordinary commercial samples, and it is these immature quantities that deteriorate in a more or less degree the maximum or normal germinative value. It will now be quite apparent to the reader the great range of practical value of the commercial seed bulks we are dealing with, and if a germinative test be made it will show the following result, that the seeds of the bulk will have a germinative power ranging from the vigorous maximum germination to the fully matured seed, through the various stages of development down to a stage of immaturity when the undeveloped germ fails to respond to even the most perfect artificial atmospheric conditions specially favorable to the complex process of germination.

But although the slight reactive vitality of many of the immature seeds is sufficient to set up the primary functions of germination under very favorable artificial atmospheric conditions, they would not be capable of continuing to that stage when the cotyledons or seed leaves have developed the chlorophyll or green coloring matter which is absolutely essential before the plant can transform into structural tissue the elements transmitted by the primary rootlets produced by the first functions of germination. This defect is due to the development of the seed having been arrested before complete maturity had been reached, and in consequence the reactive vitality of the nucleus is exhausted before the plant can develop to an independent stage capable of growing without the assistance of the vital energy contained in the seed cells.

From exhaustive investigations, we have concluded that no system of germinative test is sufficient to prove the necessary maximum vitality



FIG. 2.

The above illustrates the blooms with the last florets at the apex just expanded and clearly demonstrate the great range in the blooming period of each individual flower.

of a seed as required for practical testing purposes, unless it be carried to a stage sufficiently far to prove that the cotyledons or seed leaves are capable of developing in the cuticle cells the necessary chlorophyll, and thus prove that the plant is capable of continuing the structural changes set up by the initial process of germination, and establishing an independent existence. This system, therefore, is the only one that will give absolute proof that the tested seeds will develop into normal plants under natural conditions of growth.

In germinative tests of bulks of abnormally undeveloped seeds, carried through to the stage advocated, many of the seeds in which the primary functions of germination commence, fail to

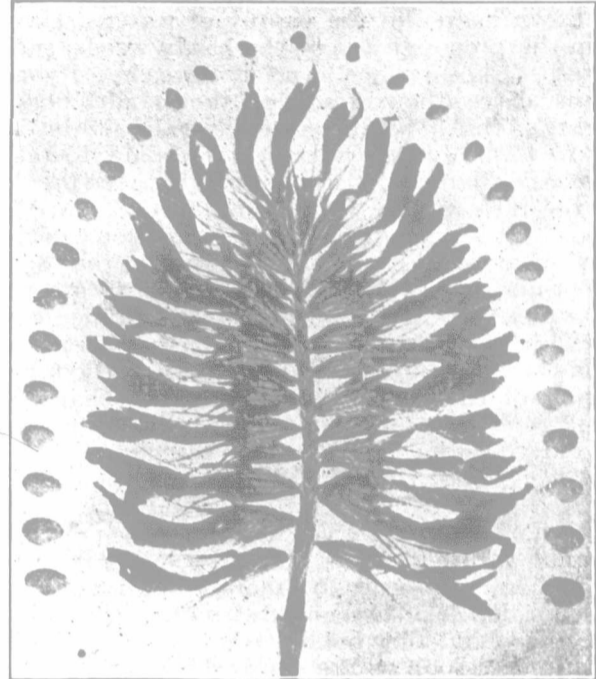


FIG. 3.

The above is from an enlarged photograph of a flower head or bloom, just at the period when the seed produced by the lower or earliest flowering florets has reached maturity. The seeds shown in the illustration have been extracted from the capsules of the various florets, from the base to the apex of the bloom and shows the numerous stages of the development of the seeds, due to the extended period of the blooming of the flower.

develop the chlorophyll in the surface cell or cuticle, and the seed leaves remain a sickly yellow color and fail to develop beyond this immature stage, and finally wither.

The conclusion that these botanical investigations and germinative analyses prove is that the commercial value of each seed is based upon its stage of maturity of structural development at the time of harvest; in other words, each day below a minimum number of days from the actual stage of fertilization of the floret, diminishes its practical value, until that stage is reached when the seed is for all practical purposes worthless. Consequently a seed must be valued on a proved reactive vitality, sufficient to carry it to the stage of independent growth under normal atmospheric conditions, and not based on an initial germinative test made under the most favorable artificial atmospheric conditions.—Courtesy of Garton's Ltd.

**Price of Clover Seed.**

Prices quoted in our western towns for a good grade of clover seed are certainly high enough to make the bravest shudder. Ten pounds for two dollars and seventy-five cents was the price recently quoted in a Calgary store—thirty-five cents a pound if bought by the single pound. Here is an opportunity for some one to make money growing the GOLDEN grain. That it can be done we honestly believe. We have on several occasions seen well filled heads of the seed. At one half the market price there should be money in it. Who will be the first to thresh a field of clover in the province of Alberta?

The foal that follows the plow, will never lead the procession at the county fair!

\* \* \*

The vitality of the spring calf is not increased by giving the Egyptian treatment, viz., sunburning. It may be alright for bricks, but then that is inanimate clay!

\* \* \*

Weeds not only choke out the grain sown, and steal the moisture, but are also said to harbor other enemies of the farmer, such as rust fungi. Wage relentless war on wild barley, native wheat grass and quack grass and barberry shrubs.







**Horticulture and Forestry**

**Making the Farmstead Attractive.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wonder if your readers will tire of my repeated writings about "homely" or homelike things. I venture to say there are none who enjoy and appreciate the scientific articles, such as given to us by Prof. Macoun more than I do, yet it appears to me that occasionally some simple experiment which has proved a success may be useful to our numerous new settlers. I have reference to those who come here with limited means, with small families and with little knowledge of farm life.

Just now my mind is on the last article in your paper re the "Planting of Home Grounds."

The first and most important part of it was the making of a lawn. There have been other writings on this subject, telling us how to prepare the soil, what seed to plant and all about keeping children, calves etc. "off the grass," which were all correct and to the point. I now want to tell you about my lawn which from the window where I sit shows about as pretty a picture as any I have seen in more cultured lands in "ye olden time".

When my husband and I came here more than twenty three years ago, we stepped out and marked the place where our first house was to be built. The first thing we looked for was a dry spot where we could dig a cellar, next the place to dig a well, and we tried both these things till we satisfied ourselves. Then we found the road allowance on which we wished our front door to face. Now we allowed about one hundred yards from the house to the road. It was spring time and the whole prairie was dotted with flowers. I stipulated that no plow was to come nearer the house than just to plow a fire-guard around this one hundred yards square. My husband consented for the time being, but stated that it would be easy to plow it up later and make a proper lawn. We had three children who were as fond of flowers as I was, but I forbade them picking any inside this lawn mark. They had free range outside that. Almost at once we began to make small attempts at cultivation of wild flowers and shrubs we brought from the valley about two miles away. Gradually we got other plants, some seeds, and tried numerous experiments many of which failed. One summer I found some unusually large choke-cherries which I thought were worth while pitting to preserve. I told my little girls to strew the pits along a furrow at one side of our prairie lawn. At this present time and for years back, this has resulted in a spring time hedge of beauty covered with blossoms which rival any spirea in loveliness and fragrance. After the fruit ripens birds enchant us with their songs of gladness for our abundant provision for them. Everywhere all around our lawn we have groups of maple, willow, ash and many other trees, not as large as the pines of California but trees of beauty and comfort. We have cultivated every available shrub from the valleys, besides lilacs, caragana and numbers of others from distant places. Our verandah is covered with the wild hop and cucumber among which are morning glories, cobeia scandens and other annual climbers. We have now lots of perennial roots and annual flowers in our beds, all mingled with our native flowers which are worth the time it takes to transplant and cultivate. But our lawn now has grown thick grass roots while all over it still are peeping up the wee native flowers. Every week it changes. Where in early spring the anemone appears so close that there cannot be room left for any thing else, before that has quite gone the wee crowfoot or prairie buttercup shows its golden head, then the different shades of yellow lupins, and constantly through the summer changes come. Sometimes the delicate little blue hare bell nods all above white and yellow and purple violets. Unless one has seen and noted these changes they are hard to imagine and impossible to describe. About twice during the summer we run the mowing machine over the lawn and rake up the grass. Sometimes we have thoughts of investing in a lawn mower but I object, for my wild beauties would never have a chance then, so it is postponed. Part of the lawn is flat enough for a fine croquet lawn, and there the children and grownups have some pleasant leisure moments. Our trees are not near enough to the house to bring snow-banks nor are there any drifts in front to interfere with a view of the road.

Cottonwood, Sask. RESIDENT.

**Preparation for Strawberry Growing.**

An authority on the culture of this delicious fruit advises the following method to those who wish the greatest measure of success in growing berries for home consumption or the market:

"If possible have the ground ready for planting when the plants are received from the nursery, but if the ground is not ready they should be set temporarily in rows about two inches thick and four inches apart between the rows. The sooner the plants are set the better growth they will make and those set as soon as received from the nursery will require less pains to get them to grow. The ground should

be thoroughly worked and levelled. The rows should be marked with something light so as not to ridge the ground. The rows should be thirty inches apart and the plants sixteen inches apart in the rows. A hoe with handle ten to twelve inches long should be used in setting the plants. Stick the corner of the hoe in the ground and draw the dirt slightly, place the plant in the hole and press the ground around it with the hand. In setting when the ground is moist, this need not be done as particularly as when the ground is dry. When the soil is in right condition one should set from 8,000 to 10,000 plants a day. The plants should be cultivated at least four times the first season and the weeds kept hoed out, but when hoeing do not dig too much around the plants. The runners should be cut about two weeks after the strawberry season is over, and again in about six weeks. The plants should be well cultivated and all weeds hoed out before laying them by for the winter. In the spring they should be cultivated as soon as the ground will do to work, and again about the time they begin to bud or bloom. A fine-toothed cultivator should be used in the spring, and when hoeing be sure not to cut the roots, as it will put them back, making the crop late."

**FIELD NOTES**

**Notes.**

Lethbridge will be the headquarters of a new judicial district.

Fred Hull of Morden died of glanders contracted from a sick horse. His wife is very ill also.

The new municipality of Strathcona defeated a local option by-law by a vote of 228 to 92.

A Rancher's Association is being organized which will hold its first meeting at Erskine, June 2nd.

Madame Albani, the great Canadian singer, while on her concert tour through the west was so impressed with the possibilities of the country that she bought considerable land in the vicinity of Daysland, Alberta.

Oak River, Man., will erect a \$10,000 brick school to accommodate the pupils of two districts which have just been consolidated. The school will have four rooms with a capacity of fifty pupils each, and the greatest care in obtaining good teachers will be exercised.

**Events of the World.**

**CANADIAN.**

The Saskatchewan Legislature by a vote of twenty-one to two decided in favor of Regina as the permanent capital of the province.

Residents of Essex County, Ont, erected a beautiful fountain in Windsor to the memory of Privates White and Barr who lost their lives in South Africa.

The Northwest Rebellion of 1870 and 1885 have been recalled to the memories of Canadians by two deaths which have taken place this month. Madame Julie Riel, the mother of Louis Riel, died at St. Boniface at the age of eighty six; Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant in the uprising of '85 died at Batoche, Saskatchewan, May 21st. After the suppression of the revolt he escaped to Montana with a price of \$5,000 upon his head. Later he was pardoned and took up his residence in Batoche.

Peter Verigin the head of the committee of the Doukhobor community, asks that the following statement be made public: "In view of the fact that there are now many agreements and contracts made in my name for the purchase of land and outfits, the opinion has been expressed by many that I am securing this property in my own name for the purpose of owning it myself, therefore, I feel it my duty to make known the fact that all these agreements made in my name are as trustee for the community and upon their authorization. The lands cannot be divided while the community exists."

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman, will celebrate on June 17th the thirtieth anniversary of his representation of Birmingham in the House, and on July 8th he will celebrate his seventieth birthday.

Turkey proceeds from the frying-pan into the fire. Turkish troops boarded and detained in the harbor of Chibuklu the German schooner Odysseus, and an indemnity of \$3500 is now demanded by Germany.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva and his following are said to be contemplating the forming of a colony for a new Zion City in Western Canada if the courts uphold Dowie in his claim to the supreme power in the present Zion.

The city of Madrid, Spain's capital, is in gala attire in honor of the wedding of King Alphonso to Princess Ena of Battenburg. The princess arrived in the

city on the evening of May 25th and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the whole population.

Forest fires in Michigan have been exceedingly destructive during the past week. Several persons have been killed, many are missing and hundreds have lost everything they possessed. Five of the northern counties of the state were swept by the fire which covered an area of some two hundred square miles.

The hesitation of the Russian government to carry out the promise of full absolution to all offenders is creating new excitement in Russia. Some of the local branches of the league of the Russian people are preparing for a conflict with the parliament, and are in favor of the creation of a dictatorship. A general strike is expected if full amnesty is denied.

**Mr. Kerr Gets Hearty Support.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of May 16th appears an article over the signature of G. Kerr, on the school question. Please allow me as a reader of the Advocate and a farmer who has not lived all my life in Manitoba to heartily endorse the greater part of what Mr. Kerr has to say.

First I believe in the merit system wherever applicable and a good teacher ought to get first class pay. I have three boys who have attended the town schools with the greatest success, and I was led to believe that the school system of Manitoba was up to the highest standard of excellence, but circumstances so shaped events that I have been compelled to send my children to the country school, and so far as this school is concerned it is inferior to the last degree.

We have a teacher, a married man, who lives in town eight miles distant and depends on a bicycle to bring him to school. On a wet or stormy morning he does not come, or if he does, maybe he will come at 10 a.m. and dismiss school whenever he feels like it. Then after you have taken pains to get your children ready, put up lunches and perhaps driven them two or three miles, Mr. Teacher is cosy and warm in town and the poor little children, the future brain and the future man behind the gun, have to return home and await the will and pleasure of the worshipful master. You say the trustees are to blame, yes they are; at least some of them. If the trustees hire a man who is going to depend on a bicycle to take him over the mud roads and who must live in town, then they ought to provide for a livery to convey him in bad weather to and from school. As I write this article and think of the care my wife and I have taken to try and educate our children, and that the law provides for their education, and that it is being administered in such a manner I feel like putting the screws on good and plentiful to those responsible; and I will not feel a bit put out if they read this and come around to visit me.

Then, too, Mr. Editor, what do you think of a teacher for our rising generation who has his fingers yellow and his breath like a sewer from smoking cigarettes? In many of the big concerns in the United States they will not allow men in their employ to smoke cigarettes. Here is a chance for some of our legislators who allow all manner of abuses to be heaped upon the men who produce the wealth of our country. It has been proven beyond a doubt that for the amount of capital invested profits are not what they ought to be; and yet they say the farmers are getting rich! Yes, due to the advance in price of lands which they got for little or nothing and which they held on to under the most discouraging circumstances. Let the farmer get up at seven and keep the same hours as other business men, let him have a separate house and board for his jabbering foreigners, and foremen to direct them, and see what capital he will require, or let him try to adopt these comforts with the same capital as he would require to conduct an ordinary business in town and see where he will get off at.

Sir, the farmer who comes into this country with a small capital, say, \$5,000 and who succeeds must be a worker from early to late, a pusher, a financier and a man of brains and our legislators ought to, first, and all the time, consider the most good for the most people.

Laws ought to be passed protecting our children from such abuses as here mentioned, and protecting the farmer from being outraged to benefit the lumber dealer and a few manufacturers. As a farmer I feel it my duty to educate my children that they may be able to vote and act intelligently, but how are we to accomplish this? Well, one of the best ways is to get our ideas transmitted from one to another and through such papers as the Advocate. Don't argue about which paper is the best. Take as many as you can and read all you can find time to.

Mr. Editor, you are doing a good work! Help all you can to get legislation that will help the farmers. I don't like throwing bouquets but the first year I was in the country I followed the Advocate's advice on growing onions and on a small patch cleared \$70.

Cornwallis. G. W. BOOTH.  
The dilatoriness of the teacher should be reported to the inspector as soon as possible. Somewhat a similar case was reported to the editor from another portion of Manitoba, but the trustees seemed to be too lackadaisical to remedy matters. A cigarette smoker is most undesirable as a teacher, and is almost certain to be inferior mentally.—Ed.



### The Principle and Method of Life Insurance.

Just now, while the country is more or less concerned over the revelations of the American, and latterly the Canadian, insurance investigations, our readers will be interested in an exposition, as set forth with remarkable lucidity and detail by Burton J. Hendrick, in the May number of *McClure's Magazine*. At the outset, Mr. Hendrick draws sharp and clear the difference between insurance and investment. The essential principle of insurance amounts to this: A man pays to a company acting in the capacity of trustee a certain sum of money, usually in annual instalments to suit the man's convenience, this sum being the company's estimate of what is sufficient, when compounded at a safe rate of interest, to enable the company to pay his heirs an amount stipulated as the face value of the policy, this supposing the man to live as long as the average of men insured at his age. This average is computed from mortality tables, based upon a wide observation of actual facts. Some live longer, some a shorter time, but the company is safe enough on the mean of all the risks if it does a business of any magnitude, for the mortality tables have been determined to a nicety, and the deviation from them on any particular class of risk is slight. For purposes of calculation, therefore, the company can predict about when the average man will die, gauging the cost of his risk accordingly. This, in effect, is what is done.

The institution of life insurance rests upon two solid bases, the law of human mortality, and the law of compound interest. The mortality law enables the company to foresee for a long period of years its annual expenditure for payment of death claims, and consequently to make provision for meeting them. With this principle alone, however, insurance would not be attractive, because its cost would be excessive; but the interest element, by enabling the company to use the money held in trust, makes insurance cheap, bringing it within the reach of the poorest citizen. It will bear emphasis, though, that the company is supposed to be investing this money, not for its own or the enrichment of officers, but for the policyholder. Every cent of his premiums and the interest accruing, over and above the legitimate expenses of the company, belongs to him. An abuse of life insurance has crept in through a looseness of understanding on this point.

Incorporating the principle of insurance, as above set forth, there have been various schemes attempted. One pausable plan is the pay-as-you-go, or assessment method, by which the death claims are annually assessed upon the survivors. This works well for a time, Mr. Hendrick points out. The premiums are low, because few are dying, and there are many to share the losses. As time rolls on, the proportion of annual deaths increases and the assessments become unbearably heavy. It may probably be assumed that the cost could be kept down by assessing new members, but this would be an injustice to the latter, a powerful deterrent to increase of membership, a violation of the very first principles of insurance, and, at best, only a means of deferring the evil day until not enough additional persons could be induced to join. In practice, it is found that these assessment associations begin to lose members as deaths and assessments increase. Men simply will not pay these largely-increased premiums which come in the later years, when payment is hardest, consequently they retire, and the assessment scheme finds itself on the rocks.

By other companies, instead of the assessment plan, the cost of insurance has been carefully figured out to a basis of level premiums, the amount of each premium being gauged according to the age of the insured, the number of premiums, and the time the policy is payable. There are two kinds of level-premium policies commonly in vogue. These are the life policy and the endowment. The life policy is payable at death of the insured. It is usually purchased by paying a level premium annually for a period of twenty or twenty five years, or it may be purchased by paying a level premium to the end of life. The endowment policy premiums are paid annually for a stipulated period of years, at the expiration of which time the face value of the policy, together with profits accruing, is payable, provided the insured has not previously died, in which case it became payable at his death. The principle however, is the same in all cases, the exact amount of the premium being a matter of calculation with annuities.

It will be readily understood that a man paying an equal premium each year will be overpaying the cost of carrying his risk in the early years when the death rate is low, but underpaying it

in later years when the risk increases. For a time, therefore, the company will be receiving from its policyholders more money in premiums and interest thereon than it is paying out in death claims on that particular class of policies. This sum, consisting of unused premiums, plus compound interest, constitute the company's reserves. The reserve in each policy is simply money held in trust against the time when the policy becomes a claim, either by death or maturity, and the reserve is used whenever the amount of the policy is paid. The time must come, under this level-premium system, when the amount of claims will exceed the premium income, and then the reserve and interest fund will make up what is lacking. If the association honestly reserves these unused early payments, it cannot become insolvent, but if it steals or wastes them it must ultimately collapse. Fortunately, there are, in the various States of the Union, and also in Canada, organized insurance departments to watch these reserves and prevent their misuse. We submit that the profits should be safeguarded from improper manipulation, as well as the reserves.

Besides the actual net cost of insurance, however, there must be allowance made for the cost of doing business, such as office expenses, agents' commissions, etc.—To provide for this, the company adds to each premium a certain sum to furnish a fund to meet these expenses. Perhaps it adds to a \$24 premium a "load" of \$6, bringing the gross premium up to \$30. The total premium, in other words, consists of two parts, the amount (including the reserve) needed to meet all death claims, as indicated by a mortality table, and decreased by interest earnings at a particular rate, and the amount added to cover the cost of management.

Mr. Hendrick elaborates at considerable pains the nature, source and ownership of the fund usually designated "surplus." There are three sources from which this may be derived. In the first place, the mortality tables usually overestimate, slightly, the risk. If, by care in selection of risks, or by mere good fortune, the death claims are less than those estimated, a saving is made by the company, which goes to constitute a "surplus" fund. A second chance for saving is in interest. All companies, to be on the safe side, must count on but a very moderate rate of interest on their premium funds. If, as is generally the case, they succeed in investing their funds to good advantage, they earn more than the assumed per cent required to make the premiums amount to the face value of the policies for which they are liable. This excess of interest goes to form surplus. A third possibility of saving lies in reducing the cost of management to less than the fund secured through the "loading" of the policies. Any saving here goes likewise to the surplus. All this surplus is really nothing more or less than the excess amount of your premiums over what would have been actually necessary to cover legitimate insurance. It should all be distributed among policyholders, but with some of the companies a good part of it never is. Such portion as is returned is called "dividends."

These "dividends" may be returned in any one of several ways. They may be annually returned, either going to reduce the premium or to buy additional insurance, so that every year you would be insured for a higher amount. Or, the dividend may be distributed in periods of several years. Or it may all be held in trust by the company until the policy is mature. Some of the large companies prefer to write this sort of business, and pay the best commissions on such policies.

In an honorably-managed company, it matters little what one of these plans of distributing surplus is selected, except that, with the accumulation policy, in the event of death before the policy is mature, the beneficiary receives nothing more than the face value of the policy, no matter if the holder died only a few days before, in which case the amount of his premiums might considerably exceed the sum received by his heirs. Under an annual-distribution system, the man himself would have benefited through reduction of his premiums, or else his beneficiary would benefit through the increased insurance, e.g., the increased indemnity. This, however, is a point on which one must take chances, and it is but fair to state that some of the best companies have discarded the annual-dividend plan in favor of the five-year distribution.

But the great argument Mr. Hendrick launches against the deferred or accumulated dividend plan is that it affords a dangerous temptation to dishonest heads-of-insurance companies to pilfer and embezzle the "surplus" funds, of which they are

not obliged to return a cent to policyholders, although morally bound by the principle of life insurance. Exception has been taken to Mr. Hendrick's position, on the ground that a rascal could embezzle annually-returned dividends just as easily as deferred ones. To us it hardly seems so. History shows that the majority of cases of embezzlement are perpetrated by men with good intentions, men who fully intend to use the money in a safe investment on their own account, and pay it back all in good time. History also shows that many a failure to do so has been recorded, and the public are coming to look upon the surreptitious use of money as being every whit as criminal as the purloining of principal outright. It is wrong, because if the speculation is successful the embezzler reaps the benefit. If unsuccessful, and the embezzler fails to "make good," the one whose money has been used suffers the loss. No capitalist would think of consenting to have his money trafficked with in this way. Mr. Hendrick claims that, with an annual distribution of dividends, there will be less temptation to such embezzlement, partly because the money has to be made good every year, and any marked discrepancy in profits from year to year would arouse the suspicion of policyholders, and fear of this acts as a healthy deterrent upon unscrupulous presidents and managers. It should be clearly understood that the accumulation-dividend system is not assailed as being in itself vicious, but rather as being slightly inequitable in certain cases, and as constituting an additional element of danger in the event of unprincipled management.

The moral for those who would insure is: Choose a conservative, honestly-managed company, and you are fairly safe. If they offer an annual-dividend or five-year policy, take it in preference to the other.

### Plowing Match at Portage.

The annual plowing match under the auspices of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society will be held at F. A. Connor's farm adjoining Portage la Prairie, on June 12th. The prize list is the best ever offered by the society for a similar event, there being \$500 in prize money. There are seven competitions open to all without restrictions as to residence. This is an annual event that is deserving of liberal patronage and we trust will have a large number of competitors.

### Takes Issue with Mr. Kerr.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue of your esteemed journal appears a communication—a caustic criticism of teachers—written by Mr. Geo. Kerr. Kindly grant me space to comment briefly thereon.

Mr. Kerr's letter is a fair example of the lack of knowledge entertained by the average ratepayer with respect to the importance of the office of teacher. His letter makes it plain at least to me, that he is lamentably lacking in a proper notion of the nature, difficulty and importance of the office which the teacher discharges. And he is but one of many.

That a large proportion of teachers are not well qualified for their duties is so generally admitted that proof of it would be superfluous. What, then, is the cause of this prevailing incompetency? One cause is the want of interest on the part of parents. Indifference and neglect on the part of those who ought to feel the most lively concern for the welfare of our schools, cannot fail to chill the zeal of the most zealous of teachers. Neither teacher nor pupil can be expected to labor with ardor and perseverance when they find no sympathy where they have a right to expect it. This apathy manifests itself in various ways, but particularly in the preference which is so frequently given to the poorest teachers providing only they are the cheapest; in permitting children to be irregular in their attendance; in opposing every plan which involves an increase of expense or efficiency; and in encouraging a contentious spirit among the employers, and a want of respect towards the teacher.

It would seem at first, as if no man could have the least sense of importance of schools, or of his duty towards them, who gives his countenance to any one of these practices. That such is done, however, is beyond question, although charity requires us to admit that in some cases this may be owing to ignorance or inconsideration—frequently to both.

Men of Mr. Kerr's opinions usually build a school-house, provide a teacher, supply their children with books, and enjoy their attendance; and it never occurs to them that more can be necessary. When they propose to raise a crop of good marketable wheat, however, they are very careful to get the best seed, to see that the ground is carefully prepared to receive it, to have it deposited after the most approved manner, and to guard the young plant at every stage of its growth against every hostile influence. It is not possible that these men would refuse to apply the same care to the training of their children if they felt it to be necessary. They, however, do not feel



this. They say that their children are at school and they intend to keep them there. They have yet to learn that all this may be without benefit; that under an inefficient instructor their intellectual tastes and habits may degenerate, and their prospects in life be shrouded in deeper gloom. We are told that we must regenerate our schools by training up teachers specially qualified. We forget, however, that to train up teachers is useless, unless they can be induced to devote themselves to their profession, and that, in this country, such will not be the case unless there is held out to the teacher the prospect of fixed and agreeable employment at living wages. Mr. Kerr's forty to fifty dollars a month is not such a sum as would warrant any teacher devoting himself permanently to the profession, unless, indeed, he chooses to lead a life of single blessedness. The prospect of owning a brick house and supporting a family on this munificent salary is decidedly discouraging. It must not be forgotten that in this rapidly growing west broad avenues to success open to every young man as he enters life, and that but few teachers of the male sex will consent to confine themselves for life to common schools unless the remuneration be in proportion to the labor expended. Manitoba, it is true, deals more generously with her teachers than some of the older provinces, but to offset this the cost of living is greater here. The German schoolmaster devotes himself to teaching for life, because he knows that, for life, it will yield him an adequate support. The government assigns him a post, supplies him with a house and garden, and encourages him to collect around him all the comforts of life. It secures, also, that his salary shall be punctually paid; enforces a regular and universal attendance of all children of school age, and provides a rigid system of inspection and supervision. When in the discharge of his high, but toilsome and anxious duties, he has worn out his best days, he will not, at last, be dismissed and forgotten, but will be held in honored remembrance by those whom he has instructed, and will be permitted to retire on a pension from his government. John Bull and Miss Canada have much to learn, Mr. Kerr, believe me, from the poor despised "foreigner".

Another cause that retards the progress of education in Manitoba is the frequent changing of teachers. By law, a new trustee is required to be elected once in twelve months. In many cases he is inexperienced in the duties of the office. In many cases he is anxious to propitiate persons who have been disaffected, or to secure some sinister object, and hence the system is changed and teachers are dismissed. It is impossible to overrate the evils of such a course. The business of education is essentially progressive. It consists of a series of processes, the latter always depending upon the earlier, and requiring, therefore, to be conducted within certain limits, on the same principles and by the same methods. But in the present state of our schools hardly any two teachers have the same methods. Hence, in a school in which there is a frequent change of teachers there will be MOVEMENT but NO PROGRESS. Right here I would say that I am in entire sympathy with Inspector Lang in his advocacy of municipal school boards. The present system of appointing three local men as trustees of schools is anything but satisfactory. By all means have municipal school boards composed of fairly well educated men—the higher educated they are the better—who will see that schools are run fairly, impartially, and on business principles. As the Act now stands a teacher may be dismissed by the majority of the trustees after giving whatever notice is called for in his agreement. He may demand and get an investigation, but even if the charges against him are disproved the trustees may refuse to re-engage him, or allow him to finish out his contract. This certainly is a serious hardship on the teacher. A municipal school board could remedy this state of affairs by holding an impartial investigation into any charges brought against any teacher, and continuing him in office if the charges were disproved. The ignorance, Mr. Editor, of some school trustees is hardly conceivable. I know of a school not one thousand miles from the home of Mr. Kerr where one of the school trustees after signing the teacher's agreement was led to believe by a local wag that the teacher tricked him into signing away a deed of his farm. Another luminary who shines on the same board, declared in a court of law that he was ignorant of the province in which he resided. The third trustee's knowledge is a little more extensive, but imagine, if you can, Mr. Editor, the "snap" an educated teacher has with such worthless "dressed in a little brief authority," as guardians of the school. Every teacher knows the petty persecutions he is subjected to by many rate-payers and trustees, who let slip no opportunity of impressing on him that he is their servant, if not their slave. Still Mr. Kerr talks of "snaps"!

But if the effect of frequently changing teachers be bad on the school it is equally bad on the teacher. He can have no fixed residence, for his tenure of office is liable to be curtailed by the caprice of his employers, or the arbitrary interference of the trustees. His employment occupies without improving him; and in most cases he either hastens to leave it or becomes a contented but useless drone. Can we wonder that there are few good teachers under such a system?

Mr. Kerr's criticism of teachers' conventions may contain some truth. Conventions, however, are useful as a means of diffusing information as to better modes of instruction better systems of organ-

ization and so forth. Especially, by bringing the sympathy of numbers to bear upon individuals, they will diffuse a spirit and create an energy more worthy of a cause which carries so much of the happiness of the community in its bosom.

Mr. Kerr's comparison of teachers with the "jabbering foreigners" who mis-halter his horses and mis-direct his plows is neither complimentary to the teachers or to the foreigners. If their "jabbering" is unintelligible to us why we must blame our own lack of education for this, for, were we linguists their "jabbering" would be easily understood and, perhaps, be more appreciated. As Mr. Kerr well says "this is a free country", and being so no one need have these foreigners whose lack of Chesterfieldian politeness grates so harshly on our friend's sensitive nerves, unless he wants to. We presume Mr. Kerr hires his help not so much for their resonance of speech, and mellifluous tongue as for their earning capacity for Geo. Kerr. But why institute a comparison between the farm laborer and the teacher? Rosedale Municipality. J. H. McDougall.

## MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. says:—Two prominent features have been in the World's wheat trade during the past week, viz., an erratic and moderately excited trading in the American speculative markets, and a dull quiet trade in all markets outside of America. A week ago the American markets closed with a sharp advance, followed by a sharp break, which has again been followed by a sharp advance. On the week there has been a fluctuation of 2c. to 3c. in prices but the closing prices show scarcely any change from the closing prices of a week ago, except in the case of

### Picture Your District.

OUR readers have always shown a marked appreciation of the illustrations presented to them from week to week. Our "Progress" Number last week was profuse with interesting and educative half tones and zinc etchings, and it is our ambition to make the special "Exhibition" number which we shall publish in July even more meritorious for its pictured pages. In this connection our readers can do much to help us, and incidentally contribute to the advancement of their districts and the enjoyment of fellow readers, by sending us photos of all descriptions relative to outdoor life, whether it be of pleasure parties, farming operations, ranching scenes, or any of the diversified occupations or recreations in which people engage. If the local photographer has good photos, induce him to send them, or if there are amateurs who excel in photography call their attention to this intimation. We want incidents from every locality of the newer Canada to be pictured before our readers. Send us photos and contribute to nation building.

Chicago which is 1½c. higher. We have been pointing out for some weeks past that the power influencing the price movement in the American markets is centered in the situation in which the Chicago May delivery finds itself. There has been a large overselling of May wheat in Chicago, and had there been an actual shortage of wheat in the country the price might have been carried very high. The shortage, however, is in Chicago itself, but had the price been advanced 15 or 20c. since the 1st of May instead of only 7c., Chicago would have been deluged with wheat. The shorts could easily bring in plenty of wheat if they had to, but at the same time the longs would not want the wheat, but only to get the price as high as possible at which to settle with the shorts, and between the fears of the one and the hopes of the other, the market has been kept in a ferment within a moderate range of fluctuation. The month is gradually drifting to its close when the May deal will be out of the way, but it is not improbable that we may have some repetition of the game in the July delivery, and especially so if crop conditions should become unfavorable. The bull side of the May campaign has been assisted in some measure by partial lack of rain over some parts of the winter wheat crop in the United States, but reports concerning this have been pushed by the bull interests for all they were worth, and as copious rains have fallen in some places the reports from the winter wheat country are very contradictory. As a rule there is always some decline in condition of the crop between the spring prospect and the harvest result, but unless shrinkage in condition turns out more extensive than can be estimated at present the winter wheat crop in the United

States will turn out quite as large as last year's. In regard to the trade outside of America the European markets continue almost indifferent to the ups and downs in the American speculative markets. America including Canada is helping to supply Europe with about twice the quantity she shipped weekly last year, and other exporting countries with the exception of India continue to make large weekly shipments, so that the quantity on ocean passage was 5,000,000 bus. more than at same date last year. As the new crops in Europe are progressing fairly well, and without sign of serious impairment in any country, and World's stocks continue large and in convenient position to be readily drawn on by consumers the European markets continue dull though steady. The little speculative campaign that is going on in America at present is only of local import, but the real arbiter of the future of prices is the progress of this year's crops. The European crop may be taken as promising a fair average and the U. S. winter wheat crop a good average. The American spring wheat crop which includes the Canadian, has had an excellent start, and the acreage will show a good increase once it is definitely ascertained, but the critical time for this crop is June. With plenty of rain during June and good growing weather, and reasonable weather the following two months, there could be a large yield. If therefore the season's crops progress and result favorably, prices will not advance, and neither will they decline very much, except temporarily, until World's surplus stocks are considerably larger than they are at present. The Visible Supply decreased 2,323,000 bus. last week against a decrease of 1,741,000 bus. last year. The World's shipments were 11,656,000 bus. against 11,056,000 bus. last year. The World's Visible Supply according to Bradstreets decreased 2,707,000 bus. against a decrease of 2,800,000 bus. last year.

Manitoba wheat has been dull during the week but prices have followed slightly the changes in the U. S. markets. The advance in values thus caused has practically put a stop to fresh export business, as our prices are at least 2c. above export basis. Thus such trade as is doing is almost if not altogether of a speculative nature. The movement from the country has continued larger than it ever was before at this time of year, and stocks at lake ports increased last week 480,738 bus. which shows the backwardness of export trade on account of the advance in prices. Farmers are now finishing up their spring work and whatever balance of the crop is left over in their hands will be marketed in the next few weeks. Prices closed as follows, viz., 1 Nor. 81½c., 2 Nor. 78½c., 3 Nor. 76½c., spot or May delivery. The demand for wheat rejected for smut is easier and prices are quoted 1c. lower than a week ago, viz., Rej. 1-Nor. 76c., Rej. 1-2 Nor. 74c., Rej. 1-3 Nor. 72c., Rej. 2-1 Nor. 74c., Rej. 2-2 Nor. 72c., Rej. 2-3 Nor. 69c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS—The oat market is firm on the higher grades, but it is principally owing to a shortage for the May delivery. Prices have become too high for the shipping trade. To-day No. 1 white is worth 40c. and No. 2 white 39c. in store Fort William or Port Arthur, spot or May delivery, but the best offer for June delivery is 39c. No. 1 white, 38½c. No. 2 white, No. 3 white has buyers at 36c., No. 2 mixed 35½c., Rejected 35½c., all in store Fort William and Port Arthur, but the demand is very moderate. It does not seem probable that oats will advance higher, unless crop prospects become unfavorable. The stock at Fort William is almost one million bushels.

BARLEY.—Barley is quiet but firm at 42½c. for No. 3, and 41c. for No. 4, in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

FLAX.—Flax shows almost nothing doing as last year's crop is practically cleaned up price is nominal at 112c. for No. 1 North Western, and 110c. for No. 1 Manitoba in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

### PRODUCE.

Prices of creamery butter, cheese and potatoes are jobbers' prices to retailers. Prices of dairy butter and eggs are jobbers' prices to producers.

CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Creamery bricks	21	@	23
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Tubs, choicest	16	@	17
Fresh made prints	18		
Second grade round lots	10	@	12
CHEESE—			
Finest Ontario	13		
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg, cases returnable	16		
SENECA ROOT, good, clean and dry, per lb.	40	@	45
LIVE STOCK—			
(Off cars, Winnipeg.)			
Steers, tops	3½	@	4½
Heifers and cows	3½	@	4
Bulls	1½	@	2½
Veal calves	4	@	5
Sheep	6	@	7
Hogs, 150 to 250 lbs.	7½		
Hogs, 250 and over	6½		
Rough, 250 and over	6½		
Light, under 100 lbs.	6½		
Stags	3	@	3½
HIDES—			
Green hides, green salted in good condition	8½	@	9



# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### GLADNESS.

Gladness comes from within not without. The question is not "what have I to be joyful about?" but, "What have I to be joyful with?" If there is the capability to be glad the material will be easily found. A flower, a smile, a day's work, the blue sky, will bring happiness to the glad heart such as the world's richest blessings will fail to awake in the soul with no capacity for joy. The Bible calls it the "oil of gladness", and a moment's reflection will prove how appropriate is the phrase. What like gladness can soothe and heal the hurts of life? What can more quickly remove the friction and the rubbing of one nature against another in the machine shop of the universe than the spirit anointed with the oil of gladness? What can bring the human ship safely through the storms of life into the harbor of peace like this wondrous oil upon the troubled waters?

### NOT A WHOLESOME EXAMPLE.

Isaac O. Stringer, the newly appointed Bishop of the Mackenzie River district, has labored in that field since 1891, and has a knowledge of the conditions and needs of the north country that entitles any opinion he expresses to serious consideration. A sentence of his in a recent interview is significant and humiliating. Speaking of the mission work and workers among his chosen people—the Loucheaux Indians—he says: "The Indians are improving mentally, morally and physically, but there is a regretful admission to make: the advent of the white man has not aided in this direction." Evidently our boasted civilization with all its accompaniments is not the most desirable thing for the red man. It may provide him with farming implements and store clothes and learning, but it also introduces him to fire-water with all its attendant train of dissipations and diseases.

The missionary sacrifices home ties, friendships and the life to which he has been accustomed to carry Christianity to the Indian, and is followed too often by most unfortunate examples of the white man's civilization whose greed and lack of moral uprightness can not fail to impress the savage mind and render of none effect the work of the soldier of the Cross.

### THE R. N. W. M. P.

Since the inauguration of Saskatchewan and Alberta the question of the disbanding of the North-West Mounted Police Force has occupied a good deal of attention. The contemplation of such a step brings regret that it should ever prove necessary to do away with a force whose record for maintaining order successfully without harshness, for faithful attention to duty, and for heroism and self-sacrifice is not surpassed by any body of men in the world. The lonely settler in the wide west takes courage when he thinks of them, and the bodily presence of the mounted man in the red uniform is not needed to make the evil doer hesitate before committing his offence.

It seems advisable that the abolishing of this splendid service which for over thirty years has been a mighty factor in making western Canada a safe home for the law-abiding should be deferred for some years at least. The new provinces may wish to establish administrative machinery peculiarly their own, but the necessary institutions will require some length of time to establish and get into running order especially when the extent of territory is taken into consideration. In the meantime there must be some method of securing order in the provinces and the responsibility could be placed on no more efficient shoulders than those of R. N. W. M. P., who know their work and know the country. A plan has been suggested for retaining the force in Alberta and Saskatchewan (its retention is simply a necessity in the districts still under federal government) by which each province shall make an annual payment to the Dominion government towards the expense of maintaining the force.

Hon. Judge Baby, president of the Montagu Aquarian Society, and a noted authority on the history of Quebec died in Montreal after a long illness.

### COMPULSORY VOTING.

Any movement toward the bettering of our system of election should be hailed with joy. It is a rare exception when an election is held in Canada and is not followed by a seemingly endless train of protests and investigations, charges and counter charges, and scandal ad nauseam. A resolution adopted by the Dominion election committee will not remove all of



MISS A. M. WILSON.

An occasional Contributor to the Home Journal.

those evils but it will prove pretty discouraging to the men who have voted early and often—for a price; and it will bring to the polls the man who has been indifferent and careless about voting and so has given a chance to impersonators. The wording to the resolution is: Any person who does not vote at an election at which he is qualified to vote shall be disqualified from voting at any similar election for a term of six years. No person, however, shall be so disqualified if he has been prevented by illness or by any other good and sufficient reason, and any such person may obtain from a judge of any court of record, upon satisfying such judge upon his oath or affirmations, that he had a good and sufficient reason for not voting, a certificate of enfranchisement annulling the disqualification. Any person who, while under the provisions of this section, votes or attempts to vote in any election shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 and costs and not more than \$100 and costs, or in default of payment of such fine and costs to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months and not less than one month with or without hard labor. The suggestion has been made that in the event of a man not wishing to vote for any of the candidates named, he shall have the privilege of depositing an unmarked ballot.

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

"Whoever may  
Discern true ends, shall grow pure enough  
To love them, brave enough to strive for them,  
And strong enough to reach them."  
—E. B. BROWNING.

Baron Takaki says that eighty per cent. of the boys of Japan are now studying English, and that it will soon become the language of Japan.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, France, there is a newspaper museum, founded by Oscar von Forckenbeck, which contains files of more than 17,000 different newspapers.

Of the many pictures destroyed in the San Francisco fire the most famous and valuable was the painting of Millet, "The Man with the Hoe".

Sara Jeanette Duncan (Mrs. Everard Cotes) the Canadian authoress, has written a new novel, "Set in Authority". Mrs. Cotes since her marriage has made her home in India.

"The greatest pleasure of life is love, the greatest measure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; and the greatest medicine a true friend."

The town council of Nordhausen, Prussia, has passed a by-law which forbids the women of the town allowing their skirts to drag on the pavement. The law is in the interest of cleanliness and good health.

### FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

At mention of her name one's thoughts invariably go back to the events which gave her her opportunity now more than half a century ago. She is classed in the popular mind with those great ones whom the earth knew but who now "rest from their labors and their works do follow them." It will come as a surprise to many to learn that this woman whose ministry of love will never be forgotten, this month celebrated her eighty sixth birthday in her home on the outskirts of old London.

Born in 1820 in Florence she was named after that beautiful city—but her surname was Shore, not Nightingale; and not until her father upon the death of his uncle, Peter Nightingale, assumed the name as well as the estate of his relative did she combine in hers the names of "the stately city and the soft-voiced bird." From her earliest years sickness and suffering in human beings or animals gained her sympathy and assistance, and the first surgical case was the setting of the broken leg of a sheep-dog. She grew into young womanhood and was presented at Court. For several years following the presentation she figured in society. But her heart was not in balls and parties and calls and she soon allowed social pleasures to be crowded out of her life and devoted herself to nursing.

When the Crimean war—that ghastliest blunder of British history—broke out her opportunity came to use some of her experience and her gift for organization for the good of the nation. Disease and famine stalked through the British army camped on the Russian peninsula, and the death roll grew longer and longer. A call for volunteer nurses came from the seat of war, and none could be found better fitted than Florence Nightingale to become the head of the new organization. It is an old yet ever new story how she and her faithful assistants toiled to make life possible or death easier for the poor fellows who were carried to the hospital tents. How their eyes followed her as she went from ward to ward, how lips to whom curses were more familiar called down blessings upon her at the mere sound of her name. How she went cheerily and with a high heart through scenes of horror, refusing to lose courage and refusing to be bound by the red tape of officialdom that delayed and delayed while men suffered.

When the war was over and she returned to England great preparations were made for her reception, and entertainments were planned in her honor. But these were all steadily refused, and the fortune offered to her by the government was just as firmly declined.

For many years she has been a confirmed invalid, living in the closest retirement and seeing a very few of her most intimate friends. Frail in body, her mind is strong and clear and her interest as great in her chosen profession as it was fifty years ago. She has followed closely the progress of the Red Cross Society and its efforts to mitigate the horrors of war.



# CHILDREN'S CORNER

## THE MESSAGE OF THE FLOWERS.

The crocus and anemone  
Are calling through the wood;  
The violets are smiling bright  
As pretty violets should;  
The daffodils and jonquils lift  
Their golden heads, to look  
At little Jack a-standing in  
His pulpit by the brook.

## JOIN? WHY OF COURSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have seen your last prize competition in the Farmer's Advocate. I think I have every name of city or town of the fifteen, but before I go any farther, may I, who have never written to you before, enter as a competitor? I would like to join very much. I am fifteen years old. I like to read the "Children's Page" in



O come and let us carry them  
To little children dear,—  
So weary on their beds of pain,  
They need the spring-time cheer.  
The song of birds, the hum of bees,  
We cannot carry there;  
But we can let the pretty flowers  
The spring's sweet message bear.

## THAT WASTE PAPER BASKET AGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As it is the first time I have ever ventured in the Children's Corner I hope my paper may not reach that waste paper basket. I think like you, Cousin Dorothy, that the girls are winning the little corner. I enjoy reading the Advocate very much, especially the Children's Corner. I am sure that others like it also.

MARY EDNA M. POOLE.

Age 13 yrs.

That used to be true, Edna, but now the boys are making a brave showing, and refuse to allow the girls to crowd them out. Good idea, isn't it?

## THE AGE LIMIT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Is fourteen the age limit of your club? Did I address this letter to you correctly? We all enjoy your paper very much, especially the serial.

Age 14 yrs.

MARY STEWART.

(No, sixteen is the age limit for the Children's Corner, and we would keep longer than that anyone who wished very much to stay. So you have at least two years to belong to us. If you address your letters to "Cousin Dorothy, The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg" I have the pleasure of opening them myself; if only "The Farmer's Advocate" they are opened in the business office before they come to me. So be sure to use the full address if you have any secrets to tell. C. D.)

## ENJOYS THE LETTERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate, Children's Corner. I enjoy reading the letters from girls and boys very much. My one brother and two sisters are going to school with me. Their names are Peter, Sarah and Susie. Peter and I are in the Fourth Reader, Sarah is in the Third and Susie is in the First. I study geography every day. I like it very much. In our school there are eighteen children, thirteen girls and five boys.

Age 14 yrs.

MAGGIE TOEMS.

the Advocate. My brother takes it, he thinks it is a splendid paper. I have lived in the mountains seven miles north of Arcola, but I am going to school in town at present.

CHRISTINE Mc DOUGALD.

## FROM MERRIE ENGLAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We came to Canada from England a twelve months ago, and since then my father has taken the Farmer's Advocate. Although I have not written before, I have been very interested in the Children's Corner.

ELVA HEAD.

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The Heat must be evenly distributed.  
The Oven must be large.  
The Range must be easily operated.  
The Range must be easily cleaned and as easily kept clean.  
The fuel burnt to be either coal or wood.  
The range must be easy on fuel.  
There must be a large roomy warming closet and copper reservoir.  
Oh, yes! and the price must be moderate.  
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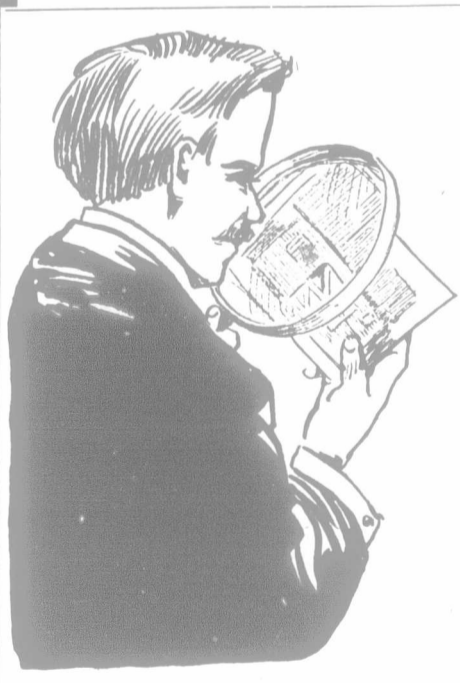
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**D. W. McCUAIG,** Portage la Prairie, Man.

#### A NOVEMBER GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate. We live five and a half miles from town and a mile and a half from school. I am not going to school now. I have two dogs and one little kitten. We have twelve horses and three cows and five calves. My birthday is on the 25th of November.

ELSIE MORRISON.

#### TRY, TRY AGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to write a letter to your paper and also take part in the geography contest. We are now having our Easter holidays, and I intend to have some fun. George, my brother, and I go to school. I intend to try for entrance this year. We have had two Silver Medal Contests in our church. I tried for the Medal Contest both times but never got it.

Spring has come and with it the birds. Yesterday my little sister and I found a bunch of crocuses. I suppose all the rest of the flowers will soon be here.

JENNIE MCCONNELL.

#### A FINE LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to go to school. We have our school in summer. We have a lovely

teacher, her name is Miss Swanson. There are five of us going to school, three girls and two boys. I am in the third reader and got a prize for spelling last summer.—I tried to find the names in your Geography Contest and I think I have got them all right. I had no one to help me but I had the geography, "Our Home and its Surroundings" to help me. I am an Icelander, and so are most of the people around here. My brother John takes the Farmer's Advocate and we all like to read the Children's Corner.

Age 9 yrs.

KRISTJANA JOHNSON.

#### A STOCK FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm which is called Fairview Stock Farm. We have twenty six horses, and fifty cows, forty of which are pure bred and the rest are not. We have sixty hens and a great many little chickens which came out on the 17th of April. We live one mile and a half from school. I like going to school very much and I am in the senior fifth reader. There are twenty five attending the school now. The average attendance in winter is forty. I will write a longer letter the next time. There is one more thing I forgot to say and that is my father has taken the Advocate for four years, and when it comes we all run for it.

Age 12 yrs.

LILLIAN BROWN.

## THE QUIET HOUR

#### THE POWER OF CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

I thank my God upon all my remembrance of you, always in every supplication of mine on behalf of you all, making my supplication with joy, for your fellowship in furtherance of the gospel from the first day until now; being confident of this very thing, that He which began a good work in you will perfect it until the day of Jesus Christ: even as it is right for me to be thus minded on behalf of you all, because I have you in my heart.—Phil. I : 3, 7. (R. V.).

In the margin, a different rendering is given for the last clause, viz., "ye have me in your hearts," which completes the circle of Christian fellowship. Who can measure its power in the making of character? Fellowship, in its highest form—which surely is Christian fellowship—is a never failing spring of joy and thankfulness. From it we draw inspiration, courage and strength for the battle of life. Without friends, on whom the heart leans in happy confidence, life would be sad and dreary, beyond all question. Our souls are continually reaching out for the souls of others and drawing from them the strength which can never be found in our own personality. Union is strength; band men together and they will be far stronger than the same number of men working singly. In spiritual things the more a man gives away the more he has, so the people who give freely to others of their store of spiritual strength find themselves growing richer and stronger in the act.

Let us examine this wonderful talisman of "fellowship" which can transfigure and glorify existence, which can make the heart sing for joy in the midst of sordid surroundings, and without which no one can be really happy though he be clothed with purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. Most people would be delighted to learn an easy and sure way of becoming rich, though—in theory—they are quite ready to own that happiness cannot be bought with money. The desire for happiness is an instinct planted by God Himself in every human heart, and He has not given the instinct without opening the way of satisfaction to it. Think back over your life, and see if the brightest, sweetest hours in it were not the times of high and holy fellowship with other spirits akin to yours, or with Him who is nearest of kin to each human soul, the only friend who perfectly understands the thoughts which cannot be translated into words.

The human heart asks love; but now I know

That my heart hath from Thee  
All real, and full, and marvellous affection,  
So near, so human; yet divine perfection

Thrills gloriously the mighty glow!"

I don't understand how anyone who believes in heaven at all can put the often-repeated question, "Shall we know each other there?" Why, any of us would rather stay here if entrance into that new life meant separation from our friends. Heartsick and lonely we should turn away indifferently from gates of pearl and golden streets, and care less than nothing for "mansions," if they were not to be "homes"—and home is where love is and nowhere else in earth or heaven. The higher we climb in reaching after God, the more sure we are that love, which is the heart and soul of fellowship, is the only thing which can make life worth living. As for "knowing each other," we can only really know those whose spirits are akin to ours—and how mysteriously do we recognize a kindred spirit. This recognition of our spirit-friends is spiritual even here. In one sense of the word, we may say that we never see any one. We can see the "body," but the "person" is hidden beneath the veil of the flesh. But, in another sense, we can see the invisible person, can feel the texture of his spirit with our spiritual senses, and are instinctively attracted or repelled by his personality at the first meeting. But the friendships which glorify life, and inspire us with joy and strength and courage, are usually the old, tried friendships which have slowly but surely woven themselves into our very being. Such fellowship is restful and satisfying. It may not show itself in many words—there is little need of speech when we are perfectly sure of our friends' loyalty, and when "as in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." It is, indeed, a joy to those who fear the Lord to speak often one to another; but speech is only outward after all, while fellowship is inward and mysteriously unexplainable. The friend who knows our thoughts before they are spoken is always easy to converse with or to be silent with. Such a friend not only brings out the best that is in us, but also brings out an "ideal, possible best" which is not yet ours. Love is not blind, but rather has eyes so keen and far sighted that they can see the oak in the acorn, the butterfly in the crawling worm. It is very discouraging to have "friends"—so-called—who are continually finding fault on the principle that it is wholesome to be told of faults so that they

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may be corrected. On the other hand, it is grandly inspiring to have friends who see in you a beauty of holiness which is not yet yours. Rather than disappoint their trust, you will reach after that potential beauty until it becomes your rich possession.

Of course I am talking of real friends, with whom real spiritual fellowship is alone possible. A friendship of convenience—a sort of partnership for business purposes—is like a marriage of convenience, there is nothing sacramental or immortal about it. Such "friends" can be cultivated or dropped without much trouble or inconvenience; but true friends are not won so easily, and a real parting with a real friend involves terrible pain. By a "real parting," I don't mean a physical parting, for friends who can be divided by distance or death are certainly not real friends. As Hugh Black says:

"The highest love is not starved by absence of its object; it rather becomes more tender and spiritual, with more of the ideal in it. Ordinary affection, on a lower plane, dependent on physical attraction, or on the earthly side of life, naturally crumbles to dust when its foundation is removed. But love is independent of time and space, and as a matter of fact is purified and intensified by absence. Separation of friends is not a physical thing. Lives can be sundered as if divided by infinite distance, even although materially they are near each other. This tragedy is often enough enacted in our midst." We can often be more really "in touch" with people when they are not near enough in body to irritate us with little mannerisms and ungenial habits. Those who are living in the midst of friends are often more to be pitied than those who appear to be in far more lonely circumstances. It is never wise to judge by outward appearance, for Browning is not the only person who has discovered that—

"If I think but deep enough,  
You are wont to answer, prompt  
as rhyme;  
And you, too, find without a rebuff  
The response your soul seeks many  
a time  
Piercing its fine flesh-stuff."

But let us remember the warning Tennyson gives in "Geraint and Enid," and never let the power of fellowship do harm to ourselves or others. If happiness—even the purest earthly happiness—be our aim and object in life, then the heart will be a clog and weight to the spirit, and human fellowship will be a power to drag down instead of wings to uplift the soul. To hold back—another from the path of duty because it involves pain, is to degrade the glorious God-given power of fellowship, and it can only result as Eve's misuse of her strong influence over Adam resulted, in failure and misery. The mother who encourages her seven sons to be faithful to their conscience and their God, though she was sending them to torture and death, was not unfeeling. Her strong, clear-sighted love saw that the kingly "spirit" must never be sacrificed to save its servant the "body." She knew it was far better to part for a time from those she loved rather than, by word or thought, attempt to hold them back when God called them to go forward.

The power of Christian fellowship flows—as all power does—from God. To say with St. Paul, "I have you in my heart," is to say also with him, "This we also pray for, even your perfecting." When a heart is uplifted to God, the friends whose hearts are knit with it must be uplifted too. How often conscientious people actually try to cut out of their prayers the dear ones who are linked more closely to them by the mysterious bond of death. How the angels must wonder at such a hopeless attempt to go directly against our highest, holiest instinct. To deliberately cut the name of a departed friend out of one's daily prayers is not to cease to pray for him. God reads our unuttered desires. He does not need words. A prayer that is made of words alone, without the desire of the heart, may be meaningless to Him, but the unspoken love of a faithful, loyal heart for those who, though out of sight, are certainly not out of mind, is real prayer, and cannot fail to help in the perfecting of those who are still very members with us in the mystical body of Christ. Death was never intended to

be a barrier between souls. They are not dead but living, and while our hearts are linked indissolubly with their hearts, every prayer which a loving child of God breathes into His ear cannot fail to be a prayer to "our" Father for "our" daily bread—whether any names are mentioned or not. Though we may deceive ourselves, we can never deceive God into thinking that words without love are real prayers, neither can he fail to recognize real prayer if love without words be held up longingly to Him. The hearts of men on both sides of the veil are bound with the living, throbbing cord of love to the Heart of God, and love—being of the very essence of God—is living fellowship and communion with Him, and, therefore, the only true and real prayer. For prayer is by no means necessarily asking for something.

¶ Lastly, let us not make the mistake of under-estimating the cost of Christian fellowship. The King and Lord of Love could not be joined in closest fellowship with us without deliberately choosing the Cross, and if we link ourselves in close fellowship with others, we, too must be prepared to pay the price of love. To some extent we must like our Master, make our brother's burden of sin and suffering our own, and how can we tell where the path of love may lead? If fellowship is sure to bring Joy, it can hardly fail also to bring pain, not merely an easy, sentimental emotion, but a stern, cold reality; which is not pleasant at all. There cannot be a real sharing in the joy of Christ's other members without a real sharing also in their suffering. How can we look down unconcernedly or scornfully on a sinner if we are "one with him," and his sin is, in a very real sense, our sin too? The battle against sin is forced upon us by the misery it brings; for the sin of each member of the Body is a matter of vital concern to the whole Body as well as to Christ, its Head.

If we do not fail our brethren, then there is little fear that they will fail us. We shall be the greatest losers if we neglect to use for God's glory the wonderful power of fellowship. Life is a mirror, in prayer as in everything else, and what we give in good measure will be rendered back richly and generously. Pray for your friends and trust your friends to pray for you. Can you render to them grander service than that? If so, what is it?

"One friend in that path shall be  
To secure my steps from wrong;  
One to count night day for me,  
Patient through the watches long,  
Serving most with none to see."  
HOPE.

TOO LATE

What silence we keep year after year  
With those who are most near to us  
and dear;  
We live beside each other day by day,  
And speak of myriad things, but seldom say  
The full, sweet word that lies just in  
our reach,  
Beneath the commonplace of common  
speech.  
Then out of sight and out of reach they go—  
These close, familiar friends who loved  
us so!  
And sitting in the shadow they have  
left  
Alone with loneliness and sore bereft,  
We think with vain regret of some  
fond word  
That once we might have said, and they  
have heard.  
For weak and poor the love that we  
expressed  
Now seems beside the vast sweet un-  
confessed,  
And slight the deeds we did to those  
undone,  
And small the service spent to treasure  
won,  
And undeserved the praise for word  
and deed,  
That could have overflowed the simple  
need.  
This is the cruel cross of life, to be  
Full visioned only when the ministry  
Of some dear presence is but empty  
space,  
What recollected service can give then  
Sweet consolation for the "might have  
been."



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## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### FLOWERS AND POULTRY.

Dear Dame Durden:—I want to speak to your readers again. I live in this new west, Alberta, and there are many people coming in who will be glad of help, for to them everything is new. I want to tell them there are many kinds of flowers that we used to grow in our old home that will not bloom here much because the season is too short. But I have had wonderful success with poppies, chrysanthemums and sweet peas. They make a wonderfully showy bed and last the longest of any I have had. Poppies alone give a variety of kinds and colors hardly to be conceived in the minds of those that have not raised them.

Then I want to say to the readers of the Farmer's Advocate that it pays to raise chickens in Alberta. Many a girl would do better to stay at home and raise chickens than to go to town and work for eight or ten dollars a month, and then she would have the guardianship and protection of her parents. Last year I had seventy hens in the spring. I sold eighty five dollars worth of eggs and chickens and had eight dozen more hens this spring than last. This year I am trying to double that amount. I attend to the poultry myself and do the work for a family of eight. I now have two hundred little chickens already hatched with about twenty hens setting. I have no incubator, though I think considerably about getting one.

M. M.

### RECIPE FOR CHEESE.

Dear Dame Durden:—Thank you very much for your information as to how to grow peanuts. I am going to trouble you again. A lady in this town wishes to know how to make cheese, and she asked me to ask the Farmer's Advocate. She is an interested reader of your paper and has taken it for many years. Thanking you for your trouble, I remain, yours truly.

A B. C. READER.

[The process of cheese making is rather a long one and instead of repeating it here where space is rather limited I'm going to ask you to look up your copy of April 25th, 1906. On page 640, in the Questions and Answers Department you will find the process described in detail. I should have forwarded you a copy but find that I have not the whole of your address. If you have not kept that issue drop me a card with your full address and the paper will be despatched forthwith. No trouble at all—a pleasure to be of any assistance. I've been smiling over the alphabetical appearance of your nom de plume. D. D.]

### A MASCULINE BRIGHT IDEA.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you allow one of the ugly sex to intrude? If you have "company" and are short of chairs, I don't mind sitting on a soap box. I noticed your readers have all been house-cleaning of late and I have a suggestion which might be helpful to some. Most farmers in this country wear duck coats lined with sheep-skin for doing their "chores" in the winter. When the duck is worn out, the lining is still good and in the spring it is likely that most people throw the lot in the smudge. A few years ago, a man showed me a sheep-skin coat and asked me if I could fix it for him. It had seen better days and the duck outside was all in pieces while the sheep-skin lining was as good as new. Now, I don't believe in medicine but I believe in surgery. The garment looked sick and I made up my mind to cut out all the diseased parts. When I had finished, there was only the lining and the buttons.

I then suggested making a vest and using the sheep-skin for lining. I bought some corduroy for the fronts and a stout cloth for the back and made the vest up. The fellow was pleased with it and every man who saw it wanted to "trade" him for it. It seems out of season to talk about a

winter vest at this time of the year but you can start by saving the sheep-skin lining from the smudge and keep your eyes open for some cheap remnants for the front and back. This is no tropical country and if you know some farmers' wives who would like to please their husbands tell them to

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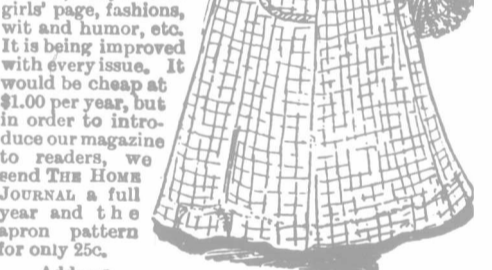
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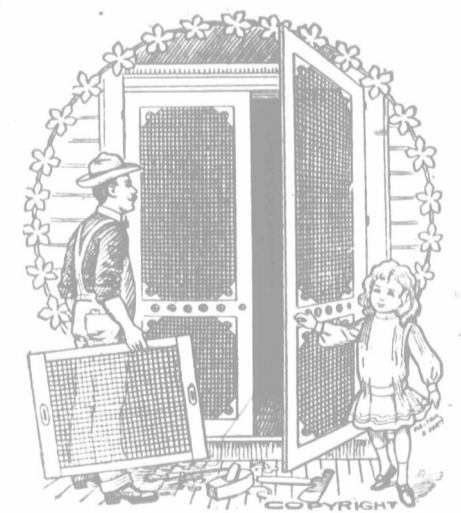
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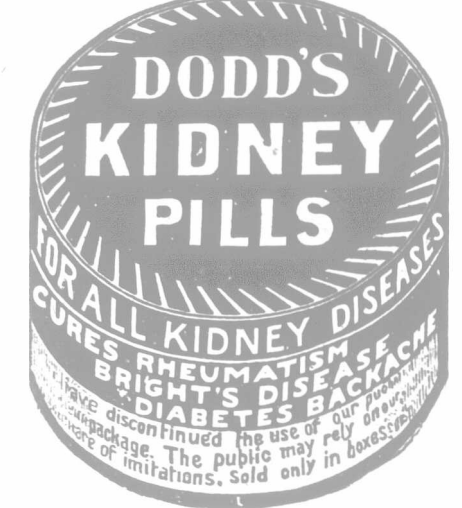
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make a vest lined with sheep-skin for them and the aforesaid husbands will love them forever. If a girl makes one for the man she loves, why she will be married within six months! I suggest corduroy for the fronts because it wears like iron, and tin is not yet in fashion. Materials generally used for backs of vests are as weak as butter paper; so when we want something warm and strong, there is nothing like cloth. The vest should be cut about two inches longer than the fashionable



CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

vest. One inch a side should also be allowed to make room for the thick lining. About three-quarters of a yard of corduroy (single width) is required for the fronts and about three-eighths of a yard of cloth (double width) for the back. Hoping the above hints will be useful to your readers. ALLAN.

["Ugly sex"? "Intrude"? You never learned that language from Ingle Nook, did he Chatterers? The password to the Ingle Nook entitling any one to admission and a comfortable seat, (We have not been driven to soap boxes or even to camp-stools yet), is to be interested enough in the Nook to want to come and sit by the fire. So you see, your visit could not be an intrusion, especially when you bring an offering so acceptable as that good idea. Of course the wives all want to please their husbands; and the prospect held out to the maiden looks alluring. Come again and tell us more. D. D.]

#### ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Eggs and Onions—Slice two medium-sized onions and fry them, without browning, in an ounce of butter; add a pinch each of salt and sugar; mix a teaspoon of flour smoothly into a cup of rich milk or of cream. Pour the mixture over the onions and stir together over the fire for ten minutes. Pour out on a hot dish and cover with eggs cut into quarters which have been boiling for twelve minutes. Serve immediately.

Baked Pancakes—Beat four ounces of butter with six ounces of sugar to a cream, add three well-beaten eggs, and by degrees six ounces of flour, moistening with one half-pint of fresh milk. Butter some shallow tins, pour in the mixture and bake in a quick oven for about ten minutes. Have ready a very hot plate, lay a pancake on it, spread liberally with jam. Pile them up in this manner, one on top of the other, powdering sifted sugar over all. Serve surrounded with slices of lemon.

Rich Currant Loaf—Take a piece of bread dough weighing one and a quarter pounds, and divide it into two parts. Knead thoroughly into one half, a pound of currants, a quarter pound of butter, a few chopped almonds, four ounces of candied peel, a pinch of mixed spice and sugar to taste. Divide the plain half of the dough in two, roll out each piece quite thin. Cover the bottom of a greased bread tin with one piece, (it is better if dough can be rolled thin enough to cover the sides as well as the bottom); put in the fruit dough and cover with the other plain piece. Brush the top with the yolk of egg before baking.

If the pipes of the kitchen sink get clogged make a strong solution of washing soda—a pint of soda to a kettle of water—and pour through the funnel into the pipes. This will break up the grease which is probably the cause of the stoppage. If this is not successful owing to the massing of particles other than grease construct an extempore pump. Take the handle of an old broom and stitch round it securely a narrow strip of cotton wrapped bandage fashion. Wet it thoroughly, then fit it into the mouth of the pipe and pump steadily up and down for a few minutes.

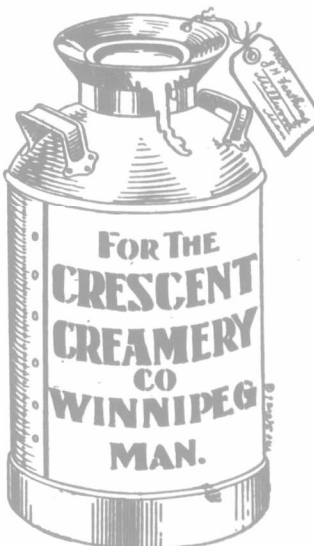
#### JUST BE GLAD

O, heart of mine we shouldn't  
Worry so!  
What we've missed of calm we couldn't  
Have you know!  
What we've met of stormy pain  
And of sorrow's driving rain  
We can better meet again  
If it blow.  
We have erred in that dark hour  
We have known.  
When the tears fell with a shower,  
All alone—  
Were not shine and shower blent  
As the Gracious Master meant?  
Let us temper our content  
With His own.

For we know, not every morrow  
Can be sad;  
So, forgetting all the sorrow  
We have had,  
Let us fold away our fears,  
And put by our foolish tears,  
And through all the coming years  
Just be glad.  
—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



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National Fence Co., Merrickville, Ont.



## VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

By Salvatore Cortesi, in *New York Independent*.

To the present generation Vesuvius in eruption has been considered merely as a magnificent, awe-inspiring spectacle, one of the "sights" by the tourists, or a great asset for attracting foreigners, and, therefore, a good money-maker, by the Neapolitans. Now one and all regard it as a terribly potent force for evil, to be treated with respect—at a distance.

I had the good fortune to arrive early on the scene, so that I was able to watch the different phases of the eruption, and what to me was more terrible still, the different gradations of terror and despair in the people.

Entering Naples from Rome, I had intended to keep my eyes open for everything, but after a tremendous day of work, tired Nature gained her way, and I went sound asleep. I was suddenly awakened by a most tremendous clap of what I took to be thunder, and opened my eyes full on a scene which few people have been privileged to witness. On a background of piled-up heaps of yellow-gray smoke, seeming great puffs from a giant fire, rose a perfect, straight column of burning material, without a flaw or deviation, to what seemed thousands of feet above, spreading at the top and throwing out myriads of iridescent globes in all directions; no simile can be so perfect as that of a Cyclopean rocket. This unique rocket issued from a burning caldron in which red hot glowing material boiled up and over, flowing down the side of the mountain so quickly that I imagined I could see it advance as I watched.

The lava eruption and that of the cinders and ashes were totally distinct; one all might, gorgeousness, awe; the other grayness, desolation, terror. The lava phase was the first to begin, and was the first to cease. We arrived at Boscotrecase in an automobile, in the most gorgeous, clear moonlight I have ever witnessed. Below us on one hand stretched the calm Mediterranean, with its misty outline of hills, pearly white in the moonlight, a perfect picture of heavenly purity and calm, while above, the volcano gleamed red and enraged, vomiting fire, death and destruction. We seemed to be in Purgatory, between Heaven and Hell.

The town then only held a few hundred people, in whom the love of home was stronger than the fear of death; and as we passed through the silent streets a white face would now and then peep at us from a window, as though wondering what could have possibly brought us there, "into the gates of death, into the mouth of Hell." The lava was then already near the cemetery and as we walked toward it on a country road, the atmosphere became warmer and warmer, and breathing more difficult. On came the mass, red, seething, flaming and omnipotent, throwing off steam and fumes, engulfing, or rather, devouring everything in its way, but not stopping a moment. One had the feeling that it was a human organism with a definite goal in view, and that you yourself were that goal. This impression was so strong that men fled shrieking before it, clasping their crucifixes and calling wildly upon the Madonna to save them. Above, the source of this terrible inexorable enemy was raging and roaring; and when the wind changed, and the smoke lifted for a few minutes, as far as eye could reach all was fire, broken by the rocket-like column, which sprinkled its million glittering balls for miles around. One could imagine that the gods were en fete, and that these were gigantic fireworks organized by Vulcan to please his mistress, the voice of Jove booming out in praise of a spectacle worthy of himself. The smoke would then suddenly envelop us, the gods had retired, the curtain was down, the play ended, leaving us with the reality of human disaster. When the gods play men suffer.

Some days after, when the lava had almost stopped, and the ashes were already a scourge, I revisited Boscotrecase, in the train with His Majesty King Victor. At Somma the automobiles were abandoned, the King, with his suite, going on horseback, we tramping it. As we plodded on the sky became more and more terrifying. The smoke rolled over us in majestic masses, puff tumbling over puff, as though the volcano could not get rid of it fast

enough, turning from black to yellow, or taking a red tinge at times, always sinister and malignant, harbinger of worse things to come. Every fifteen or twenty minutes, after we had floundered through masses of ashes, falling into holes and stumbling over obstacles in a kind of yellow darkness, we were stopped entirely by a veritable blizzard of ashes and cinders. So impetuous was the rush of the storm, so penetrating the material, and so paralyzing the darkness, that in self-preservation we sat down wherever we happened to be, covering our heads and faces, and hoping against hope that our last moments had not come, while our blood was turned to water by the deafening detonations, following each other in rapid succession; gentle reminders that, if the monster was invisible, he was certainly near and active. One seemed to be in the inferno without a guide. After the storms passed we rose, shook off the ashes, and went our way, glad once more to have escaped with our lives.

The appearance of Boscotrecase when we arrived was melancholy in the extreme. From the inferno we had stepped into the underground world. All without exception, was gray—houses, streets, trees, palms, vegetation, atmosphere, animals, all a uniform gray; and this world was inhabited, by gray automatons, ghouls who slipped noiselessly

Sunnyside, Kootenay Valley, B.C.

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Fruit men in the Kootenay are making money. They get \$300 an acre for unpicked strawberries, and apple trees a few years old (about 80 trees to the acre) clear \$4.00 each. That's money making. The rich soil, natural irrigation, and nearness to market (a day nearer Winnipeg than any other fruit land) account for these prices.

If you are tired of the prairie winter and want an enjoyable climate, pleasant work, with an ideal place for a house, with a lake in front and beautiful mountains behind, write us about Sunnyside.

To get these lands introduced we will sell ten acres in each locality at half price. Then price advances to \$200 per acre.

**10 Acres for \$1,000**

Terms: \$350 Cash, Balance in 6, 12 and 18 months. Int. 6%

**Our Plan** To give purchasers an opportunity to buy at this price at once we will accept \$100 DEPOSIT subject to examination of land within any reasonable time, and if purchaser is not satisfied on examination we will refund money with interest at 6%. We make this offer because we know this buying cannot be equalled.

## The Fisher-Hamilton Co.

6th Floor, Ashdown Building, Winnipeg.

about in the ashes, mute and listless, with apathy in their miens and despair in their hearts. What was the use of anything? Their fetich was determined to ruin them, so why fight him? Every now and then a dull roar would announce the fall of an other roof, whereupon the gray wanderers would raise their hands, as though to ward off evil, and disappear in the gloom, but without uttering a word.

From all quarters, from Italians, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, comes the same story of the wonderful abnegation and self-control with which this light-hearted, gay people have seen themselves ruined. The first terror over, they were quiet and tearless; none complained; none asking anything of any one; none pretended anything. In silence they gathered their few portable precious belongings in a handkerchief, and with their children and wives left their houses, homeless and ruined, and probably going toward hunger and perhaps starvation. Vesuvius had spoken and they obeyed.

Interesting comparisons have been made between the present eruption and past, almost forgotten ones. An undated description of that of 1779 is intensely interesting, showing that the conditions were absolutely similar to the present ones. The full moon was

shining, but lurid light was cast for miles around by the flames of the eruption before the smoke shut down. The people rushed into the churches and brought out their saints, especially Saint Gennaro, the patron of Naples.

"During the night all the inhabitants of Torre Annunziata, Resina, Portici, Ottajano, Bosco and Somma fled, abandoning everything, and thinking only of saving their lives. The destruction was general, especially at Ottajano, where all the houses fell or were ruined. The miserable inhabitants escaped to Naples, their packs under their arms, by any conveyance or mode possible." The author finishes by an interesting note:

"The fruit trees, although burned, being green at the roots, and aided by the sap and the rain which fell, threw out new branches, and were to the astonishment of all, in full bloom in October, seeming a second spring (the eruption took place in August). The fruit following, in most cases, did not come to maturity; but much did, contrary to nature and the season." At that time, as now, the Director of the Observatory stuck to his post, sending reassuring messages to the people; but while now the King has been in the worst places, the monarch of 150 years ago fled to Posilipo, where he stayed



## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—One yoke of oxen, five years old. Apply to W. J. Taylor, Reburn, Man. 30-5

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

**FOR SALE**—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to-day. Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

**WESTERN FARM** lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask. 20-6

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

**FARMS**—Improved and unimproved in the famous Gilbert Plains district. Apply Farrer and Nichol, Gilbert Plains. 20-6

**FOR SALE**—Black and Tan Collie pups with white collars, nicely marked, both sexes. Price \$5.00. W. J. Love, Rosedale, Man. 30-5

**TWENTY-FIVE** thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa. 20-6

**FARM FOR SALE**—640 acres for \$10,000 with growing crop in wheat belt; wood, water, hay land, pasture, near church, markets; reasonable terms. Chas. Story, Lenore, Man. 6-6

**IRISH AND SCOTCH**—Terriers. The leading kennel of scotch terriers in Canada. Prize winning stock and puppies for sale. Enclose stamps for circular. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, British Columbia. 4-7

**PURE SEED OATS**—New Early Storm King and Tartar King grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds. Prices and further particulars on application. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry 30-5

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A Good Business and General Store, about a five thousand dollar stock carried. Will trade stock for good Farm Property. For further information apply to Box 24, Lang, Sask. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—One Special 25 h.p. J. I. Case Engine, 36 in. gear and 16 in. front wheels, tender 40 x 62. Large Cylinder Separator, with blower, feeder and high weigher. Also Steam Plow. Reason for selling—I have quit farming. C. S. de Groat, 149 Clarke, Winnipeg. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snaps. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 489 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

**MONEY FOR YOUR FARM**—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE**—Kootenay Valley farm or will trade for property in northern Alberta or Saskatchewan, 320 acres, 50 of which is prairie, the remainder lightly timbered. Can all be irrigated. This is a good fruit and stock country with an excellent winter range. H. Davidson, Wasa, B. C. 6-6

**FOR SALE**—Fence posts, Tamarac at 5 cents each in car lots, f.o.b. Address Howard Corrigan, Whittemouth, Man. 13-6

**FOR SALE**—The Management of Dr. Barnardo's Farm, near Russell, have for sale a car load of beautiful grade Shorthorn heifers, all in calf to excellent bull. For prices on cars, Russell, apply to E. A. Struthers, Barnardo P. O., Manitoba.

**NEW AWWLESS BROME**—We are clearing out remainder of stock at \$6 per 100 lbs. Recleaned 87. Secure some now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 6-6

**FOR SALE**—Bull Terrier Bitch Pup, also Great Dane and Foxhound pups, crossed watch dogs, choice Dalmation or coach dog, working Collies and pups. Evergreen Kennels. W. B. Edmunds, Norwich, Ont. 30-5

**HAY RANCH**—Good range. Two hundred breeding cattle, eighty range horses. Will sell all together, or separate. A. O. Endersby, Twin Butte, Alberta. 27-6

**FOR SALE**—Fully modern house, No. 608 Broadway, south of Young Street, solid brick, 10 rooms, lot 33x100, snap if sold at once. Modern House on Maryland Street, price \$5,000. Five lots on Garfield Street, \$300 each. Sale of three houses, Nassie Street, fully modern, rent \$120, price \$11,000, one third cash. David Reid & Co., Room 22 Stanley Block, Main Street, Winnipeg. 30-5

## POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

**FOR SALE**—Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively, free range, twenty eggs \$1; fifty eggs \$3. Isaac Reed, Ardrea, Ont. 30-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Barred Rocks, \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100 eggs. "Shipped safely any distance." M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from Choice White and Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per setting, two settings \$1.50, \$5 per hundred. Also Poland China Pigs. Thos. Common, Hazelcliff, Sask. 20-6

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from Barred P. Rocks, utility, pen headed by cockerels from non-sitting strain; private stock, \$1.00 per fifteen. J. Z. Raymond, MilleRoches, Ont. 13-6

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

**EDEN REST Poultry Farms**, Lethbridge, Alta., Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 30-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Buff Orpingtons, prize winners, from English imported stock, Cook's strain, \$3.00 setting. Earl McKellar, Clearwater, Man. 16-5

**A. COOPER**, Treesbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Rocks only. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Our winnings at the recent shows prove the merits of our flock both for utility and standard requirements. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. 23-5

**FOR SALE**—My fowls keep me; perhaps you keep yours. I won over 200 prizes at seven shows, including Ontario; also four silver cups; eggs \$1.00 per setting, or \$5.00 per hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Java and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 30-5

## Breeders' Directory

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

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

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Lost, Strayed or Impounded.

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

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

**NUTANA, Sask.**—\$25 Reward. Lost Sunday, May 20, from Tp. 36, R. 3, W. 3rd, one iron grey gelding, one bay gelding, white face, with halters on. One sorrel mare, old collar marks. \$25 reward for information leading to recovery. H. Conolly. 13-6

**CARBON, Alta.**—Since November last, red heifer, coming three years old, branded G Y with angle above on right ribs; and heifer coming three years, branded 5 V angle below on right thigh. Finder will be rewarded. Robt. S. Shaw.

## THE LAST CALL FOR BARRON'S SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The day after to-morrow is the date of John G. Barron's sale at Fairview, four miles north of Carberry. Rigs will be in waiting, to convey all coming by C. P. R. to this, the Shorthorn sale of the year. The advantage of buying at this sale is that you are enabled to see the dams and in some cases the grandams of the cattle to be sold, as well as the quality of the sires used in the herd. The terms of the sale are easy and give everybody a chance to buy. Mr. Barron states no by-bidding will be allowed. Those unable to get what they wanted at the Provincial sale to-day will be able to have their wants met either in males or females at Fairview. A large number of Saskatchewan and Manitoba stockmen will be there and as there is only one or two other sales of Shorthorns to be held, see list of things to remember, the opportunity to purchase good stuff should not be let slide. Mr. Barron is not selling his culls, but from an inspection of the herd, is giving the public the chance to put in a thumb and pull out a plum, as may be verified by the catalog. If you miss this chance to buy good cattle, you'll regret it. Auctioneer Norris will wield the gavel and the bidding will likely be brisk.

Those visiting Carberry at the time of John Barron's sale will enjoy a visit to the Graham stables containing many good Clydesdales. Mr. Graham extends a cordial invitation to all and sundry to look over the horses. He also wishes to remind our readers that he is contributing eight head of Shorthorns to the Fairview sale. There is a good railroad service to Carberry both east and west.

**CUSHING BROS. Co. Ltd.** Elsewhere in this issue will be seen the adv. of Cushing Bros. Co. Ltd. This firm now owns the largest and best equipped sash and door factory between Winnipeg and Vancouver. The business was first started in 1884 by W. H. Cushing, the present minister of public works in the province of Alberta. At that time Calgary was merely a spot on the map but Mr. Cushing had faith and his confidence in the country was not misplaced. In 1903 a large factory was purchased in Edmonton and last year another was opened in Regina. Yards and branches are maintained at Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinville. The growth of the business is proof of the confidence of the people. The trade of the firm now extends from Manitoba to the coast, and we predict for them a still greater measure of prosperity in the coming year.

The proprietor of a large drug store recently received this curt and haughty note written in an angular, feminine hand.

"I do not want vasoline, but glisserine. Is that plain enough? I persoom you can spell."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

## Do You Want Proof

### That Ads. On this Page Pay?

Eighty inquiries came through this paper in one week from a small ad. of a farm for sale in Saskatchewan.

REMEMBER—the price is only one cent a word per insertion.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per setting \$6 per hundred; the best of stock; also n-p bred collie pups from \$5 up. W. J. Lumsden Hanlan, Man. 6-6

**FOR SALE**—Specialty, Buff Orpingtons only, setting of 15 fertile eggs from flock of finest utility birds. Grand winter layers at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont. 30-5

**FOR SALE**—Okanogan Fruit Ranch. Forty acres. Ten in peach and apple trees; (all plumed); twenty good arable land. Good buildings. Good water. Plenty of wood. Only five miles from town. Address: Mackvoy and Bowden, Kelowna, B. C. 28-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**—\$1.00 per thirteen, \$7.00 per 100. My pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States, give me a trial order and be convinced that I have the finest Buff Orpingtons without exception in the West. Elmer Seller, Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strassburg, Sask. 30-5

**TELL THE advertiser** you saw his announcement in our columns.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs for Hatching from choice white Wyandottes and rose brown Leghorns, one dollar for 13. Malcom Dulmage, Box 214, Belleville, Ont. 6-6

**EXHIBITION BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Winings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 3rd cock. Eggs \$4 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont. 6-9

**SCARTH'S S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eggs from first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906, \$1.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 726, Virden, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

**A & J MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**FREE BOOK ABOUT  
U.S. CREAM  
SEPARATOR**

Tells plainly the "WHY" of it. Shows

**WHY the U. S. Skims Cleanest**  
**WHY the U. S. Holds the World's Record**  
**WHY the U. S. Wears the Longest**  
**WHY the U. S. Is Simple in Construction**  
**WHY the U. S. Is Easy Running**  
**WHY the U. S. Is Easy to Clean, Easy to Handle  
and Perfectly Safe to Operate**

4 pages of well-printed, easy reading, finely illustrated facts for the farmer who wants to make his cows pay the biggest profit. One cent brings you new Catalogue No. 118. Write the postal today.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.  
Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada. Prompt delivery. 435

**Rex Flintkote  
ROOFING**

**"LOOK FOR THE BOY"**  
TRADE MARK  
REX ROOFING  
Flintkote

**A Perfect Poultry House**  
means bigger and healthier birds and increased egg production. The best is none too good, especially since the best can be had with the least possible trouble. For instance, pictured above is a poultry house covered (roof and sides) with Rex Flintkote Roofing. Besides the few rolls it took to cover the buildings, it required merely a hammer and as much of an ordinary farmhand's time as would have been required to lay so much carpet.

It produced a poultry refuge, cool in summer, warm in winter; proof against rain, wind, snow, and danger from falling sparks.

**Rex Flintkote Roofing**  
is made of chemically treated long-fibre wool, both sides covered with fire-proof compound and protected by a covering of flint, making the only conceded absolute resister of water, temperature, acid, alkali, rot and fire.

**SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES**  
Make your own tests. We send also our book which shows other buildings of all kinds subjected to all kinds of climatic conditions, which are to-day proving the superiority of Rex Flintkote for all roofing purposes. Contains valuable information about roofing that every house builder and owner should know. The best dealers sell Rex Flintkote—always bears above trade mark. "Look for the Boy"—take no substitutes.

**J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.**  
India St., Boston, Mass.  
21. Agents everywhere

until all danger and discomfort were over.

In the eruption of 1872, the same panic occurred, with loss of life, for the same reason, i. e., the collapsing of buildings through weight of ashes and cinders. On that occasion it rained, so that a regular tempest of mud fell, together with boiling water, which phenomena did not occur this time.

In a long talk which I had with a noted Italian scientist, he said that the present eruption may be considered to resemble that which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum more than any other since that time. He considers that it entirely depends upon the nature of the lava whether the spot submerged will

yield vegetation again. For instance, on the Island of Ischia, in the Gulf of Naples, which is dominated by a dead volcano, the last eruption of which was in 1302, in certain parts not even a blade of grass has ever grown since, but fortunately the case of Vesuvius is different. The lava is scum; and in a minimum of ten years, or in a maximum of fifty, the land covered will again yield under cultivation, as scum-lava, under the action of atmospheric agents, gives way very readily to vegetable growth. The ashes, when in a limited quantity, are good fertilizers, as they contain soda, potash and iron, but they must be mixed with lime and phosphates. However, where the ashes

and cinders have gathered in great quantities, it will take four or five years, for the atmospheric action to decompose the volcanic material.

Naples is again gay and bright, while grief and desolation reign at her doors. It is another fulfilment of the old proverb, "Naples commits the sins, and Torre pays for them."  
Rome, Italy.

#### FEEDING THE MIND.

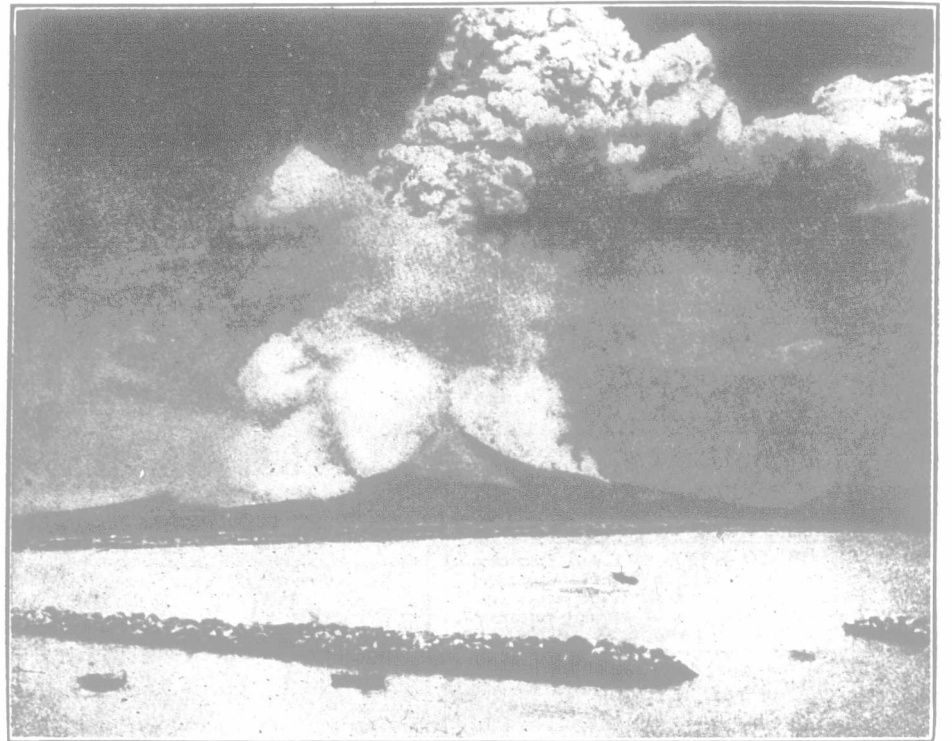
"We must have three, perhaps five, meals a day. Who does as much and as carefully for his mind? Is the body so much more important? Well it is, I say for us, that the consequences of neglecting the body can be clearly seen and felt; and it might be well for some if the mind were equally visible and tangible—if we could take it, say, to the doctor and have its pulse felt. Considering the amount of painful experience many of us have had in feeding and dosing the body, it would, I think be quite worth our while to try and translate some of the rules into corresponding ones for the mind. First, then, we should set ourselves to provide for our mind its proper kind of food; we very

soon learn what will, and what will not, agree with the body, and find little difficulty in refusing a piece of the tempting pudding or pie which is associated in our memory with that terrible attack of indigestion, and whose very name irresistibly recalls rhubarb and magnesia; but it takes a great many lessons to convince us how indigestible some of our favorite lines of reading are, and again and again we make a meal of the unwholesome novel, sure to be followed by its usual train of low spirits, unwillingness to work, weariness of existence—in fact, by mental night-are. Then we should be careful to provide this wholesome food in proper amount. Mental gluttony, or overreading, is a dangerous propensity, tending to weakness of digestive power, and in some cases to loss of appetite; we know that bread is a good and wholesome food, but who would like to try the experiment of eating two or three loaves at a sitting?

"And then as to the mastication of food; the mental process answering to this is simply thinking over what we read. This is a very much greater exertion of mind than the mere passive taking in the contents of our author—so much greater an exertion is it, that Coleridge says, the mind often 'angrily refuses' to put itself to such trouble—so much greater, that we are far too apt to neglect it altogether, and go on pouring in fresh food on the top of the undigested masses already lying there, till the unfortunate mind is fairly swamped under the flood.

"It is not hard to recognize the victims of 'rash mental feeding.' They are doubtless his? Look at his 'dear' wandering round a reading room, gasping, 'fish after dish—we bet the next

book after book—keeping to none. First a mouthful of novel—but no, faugh! he has had nothing but that to eat for the last week, and is quite tired of the taste; then a slice of science, but you know at once what the result of that will be—ah, of course, much too tough for his teeth. And so on, through the old weary round, which he tried (and failed in) yesterday, and will probably try, and fail in, to-morrow. To ascertain the healthiness of the mental appetite of a human animal, place in its hands a short, well-written, but not exciting treatise on some popular subject—a mental bun, in fact. If it is read with eager interest and perfect attention, and if the reader can answer questions on the subject afterwards, the mind is in first-rate working order; if it be politely laid down again, or perhaps lounged over for a few minutes, and then 'I can't read this stupid book! Would you hand me the second volume of The Mysterious Murder?' you may be equally sure that there is something wrong in the mental digestion."—LEWIS CARROLL in "Harper's."



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

## HEALING POWER

The brief advertisement which has appeared over my name in this paper, refers to the most effective curative power in the world. It is unfortunate for the sick that so few understand it, and that it is so natural to poo-poo what we do not comprehend.

All the real healing power in the world is in ourselves. Medicine can do nothing without it, but IT can heal without medicine, and where medicine has failed.

Only two simple conditions are required of the patient to make it effective. As a healing agent, its power has been realized in the perfect recovery of thousands, from serious ailments, often of long standing. It does its work while you are in the quiet of your own room, or even asleep.

It is the most mysterious and wonderful of all the powers with which the Creator has endowed us.

I was very reluctant about taking up this work in a public way, but now that I have done so, I shall be glad to extend its benefits as far as possible. If interested to know more of this work, send stamp. Address:

**Rev. G. A. Schram**

445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Phone 2720

## For Sale

34 head pure-bred and high-grade bulls, both Galloways and Shorthorns.

For particulars apply—

**W. R. HULL & Co.**

Calgary - - - Alberta



"I don't know how it come about," she said. "My land it went for taxes, and I was always so set on having a place to stay. It seemed like of a sudden I was set down in heaven with all the things goin' to pieces afore my eyes! There was so much weedin' and fresh cleanin' to be done that it drove my mind off my troubles; and first thing my chickens all hatched out perfect, and Jonathan Bragg he took 'em by stage and sold 'em, and they brought me light and flour—they was my chickens, you know!"

The peddler nodded. "And the time just went by, and after a bit my slips all come out so thrifty, and Jonathan Bragg he gave me some tomato plants somebody throwed away, and here lately you come along and admired 'em all, and give me them Pink Pearl onion seed out o' your pack—and they done grand. And it all came so natural. It never came easy to say when you was by, 'Tain't mine. I took it!"

"But here of late it just come over me with a real cold creep that Maria Max would be comin' back 'most any day now, and how'd I face her? I've always been so careful about never bein' where I wasn't wanted, and I ain't never touched a pin that wasn't mine in all my mortal life till—till—" Her voice broke. "A while ago, when you'd gone, it seemed like somethin' said I was no better'n a thief. I heard it last night—woke up hearin' it. I never thought to feel dishonest to my dyin' day!" She pressed a hand upon her twitching lips. "I'm goin' to lock up and go away. I don't know where to, but I'm goin' to-morrow mornin' early. I'm goin' to sell my chickens at the store, and put the money where Maria Max can find it easy. But I couldn't let you go on thinkin' the place was mine. That's all."

The peddler folded his arms. A little stream trickled across the road, under a foot-bridge, and broke into the green meadow beyond like soft laughter through a dream. The embers of sunset died, and the woman stood as if awaiting sentence.

"Well, ma'am, all I got to say is there's precious few would have done it," he said at last.

She dropped her head. "Nobody. I've been dishonest. It all came over me in the night. I made use of what wasn't mine!"

"No'm, No'm." He was deliberate. "I mean there's few would ha' taken the trouble you've took. That's right!"

He removed his hat and looked with masculine helplessness away from her twitching face and tearful eyes. "I wouldn't take on about it if I was you. Women's apt to worrit and twist things around"—he paused, but she did not heed him. Her eyes were straining toward the hilltop, whence came the approaching rumble of Jonathan Bragg's stage.

"I'm goin'," she said, mechanically, "and I couldn't have gone leavin' you thinkin' 'twas mine."

"I'm mighty sorry, mighty sorry." He looked about for a grain of comfort, and his eyes fell upon a roll of torchon lace. In his experience the feminine mind had derived comfort from personal adornment. "I'd be glad if you'd take this along for a keepsake, ma'am," he said, "and I wish ye good luck, yes I do, I wish ye good luck!"

But she did not take the lace. She was absorbed by one thought. Daylight was waning, and there was much preparation to be made for her departure. She nodded to him and went back up the hill, and the peddler trundled on with his cart.

The stage met her at the summit, and as it passed the gray-haired woman who sped through the dusk looking neither right nor left, Jonathan Bragg leaned back to say to a passenger, "She's the scarest little crectur I ever saw, and the hardest workin'."

She went up the lane to the house which should shelter her for one more night, intent upon making ready to leave it at dawn. Already one star shone above the roof like a beacon, and the sky seemed homelike in its serene largeness. Near the house she stopped with her heart leaping. The door was open, and a candle gleamed outward in the dusk. She dragged herself to the step, and stood motionless.

A large figure faced her; it was that of Maria Max, still in her bonnet; her shawl was tossed upon a chair, her travelling-basket was open on the table, and numerous packages were around her. They stood speechless for a moment, the small shrinking figure in the doorway seeming to diminish in contrast to Maria Max's ample proportions. Then Maria Max threw her hands to her face, and sank into a chair and burst into tears.

"There ain't another soul would have done it," she sobbed. The woman opposite strove to speak, but could not for trembling. "There ain't a soul but you, Mary Ellen! I've been hatin' to get back on account of the loneliness. 'Twas what drove me away. I 'most got a chill thinkin' of it on the train—about my house bein' left desolate, and there bein' nothin' to come back to, and not a soul to care for a body's comin'! I'm too old now for gaddin' about, and I came back anyhow just because 'twas home."

Maria Max wiped her eyes and spoke with solemnity, while the other watched her as if fascinated. "Mary Ellen, there was a fire aburnin', my door was unlocked, and flowers in the winder. There is a fresh-baked loaf in the press, and Jonathan Bragg he told me comin' over that your place burnt, and that you've not only caretook for me straight along but have worked the garden with your own hands. There ain't a friend like you nowheres!"

The revulsion was too great. The little woman listening leaned against the door, covering her face and shaking with convulsive sobs.

"And to think of havin' anybody that glad I've come she'd cry!" sobbed Maria Max.

"I am! I am! The Lord knows I'm gladder'n I ever was of anything in all my mortal life, Maria Max," she sobbed, "though I came and took your house 'n' lived in it like it was my own! You can't forgive me for that!"

"Took care of it like it was her own!" sobbed Maria Max.

"Yes, Maria, and I sold a barrel o' your apples to get paint to put on the roof."

"Painted my roof, too!" moaned Maria Max.

"But the money I got for the rest of the stuff is in your chest o' drawers, under your picture album, every cent!" she pleaded, with tears streaming over her face.

"Saved me dollars on my own property!" ejaculated Maria, with lifted hands.

"And it's come over me at night that I ain't no better than a thief, makin' use o' what wasn't mine. But the eggs, was mine, Maria, and I ain't touched a single tin of yourn 'cept to scrub 'em with sand. And all them growin' things I had given me, or raised 'em from slips. Seems as if I'm such a hand for seein' to things I couldn't keep my hands off yourn noways. But may you forgive me, Maria, and I'm goin' in the mornin'."

Maria Max rose impressively and wiped her eyes.

"Mary Ellen," she said, "you don't set foot off this place never again except of your own free will! You always would worrit about things, and twist 'em the wrong way thinkin' too much about 'em. I ain't much of a hand to think. You always was a born caretaker, and I'm gettin' too sizable to move around much seein' to my things. Findin' you here and everythin' so spick an' span is the first tast of home I've had since 'Lias died. And I can never make up to you for all the care you've took of my things. If there's anything you want, Mary Ellen, it's yourn if I can get it!"

The other wiped her eyes upon her apron and drew a sobbing breath.

"Seems like I'm wakin' out of a nightmare," she said. "There ain't nothin' in this world that I want now as you've took it the way you have—nothin' 'cept just one thing. I'd be mighty glad of one or two of them pears to give that peddler on Monday. I've seemed that stingy about 'em that I'd be ashamed for him to set eyes on 'em again and not have one!"

Maria Max untied her bonnet strings and closed the door.

"Let's hile the kettle and draw a cup of tea," she said.



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because it doesn't pay us to try to fool our customers with kalsomines that decay on the walls and ceilings of your rooms. It is so annoying you know, when they begin to rub and scale off, as they will in time; and then it is such a "nasty muss" to wash and scrape the room when you want to do it over again.

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Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman with one of those ten cent packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dyeing it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitation and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

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Dr. R. A. Torrey, the evangelist, was condemning drunkenness in Philadelphia.

"For my part," he said, "I wish all the whiskey dealers were like a certain western one, a hard-headed old Scot, who grew rich in the trade."

"After he had grown rich the old man built himself a fine house—a limestone mansion on the hill, with a park around it, with conservatories, stables and out-buildings—in a word a palace."

"One day the old Scot rode in the omnibus past his fine house. A temperance man pointed up at the grand edifice and said with a sneer:

"It was the whiskey built that, wasn't it?"  
"Na, na, man; the water," the Scot answered."

### VETERINARY ADVICE FREE

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and show whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
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TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

### SASKATCHEWAN STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall, Regina, on Tuesday, May 16th, 1906.

The president, Robert Sinton, was in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read. Moved by Mr. Pope and seconded by Mr. A. B. Potter that the minutes be adopted; carried.

The president read his address.

The secretary-treasurer read his first annual report. The chairman moved that the report be received and adopted; carried unanimously.

The new business came up next and a discussion followed with regard to the fees of the Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of the Province and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Mr. S. Shaw gave notice of addition to the constitution and moved the following resolution, that:

"The actual and reasonable expenses of officers when attending board of executive meetings, not to exceed \$2.00 per day, exclusive of transportation, shall be paid by this association, the secretary-treasurer is hereby authorized to pay such accounts on receipt of a detailed statement of expenses, accompanied by vouchers for all items of \$1.00 and over."

Mr. John McQueen seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. McQueen moved that woven wire fencing be put on the "free list." Mr. A. B. Potter seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

A discussion took place with reference to the best date for holding the fat stock show, cattle sale and horse show at an earlier date, and if thought advisable to hold the cattle sale at the same time as the show. It was eventually decided that the matter be left in the hands of the executive to fix a date.

Mr. Potter moved that this association pass a resolution memorialising the railway commission to take up the matter with the railway company to allow stop over privileges again to the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association at future sales, which was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. A. B. Potter and seconded by Mr. S. H. Williamson that the officers of this association be elected one at a time; carried.

Moved by Mr. McQueen that Robert Sinton be re-elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. S. Shaw seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pope moved that Alex. Mutch be re-elected vice-president for the ensuing year which was carried.

The following directors were then elected: George Kinnon for Beef Breeds; A. B. Potter for Dairy Breeds; W. H. Bryce for Heavy Horses; Dr. Creamor for Light Horses; J. McQueen for Sheep; J. Willough for Swine; R. W. Caswell for North Line; J. W. Millar for Yorkton Branch; S. Shaw for Arcola Branch; F. Shepherd for Soo Line; R. L. Kydd for Main Line E; R. Springett for Main Line W.

Moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded by Mr. Kydd that the numbers of directors be increased to 13 members On a vote being taken the motion was lost.

Mr. S. Shaw then moved that three additional directors be elected which was seconded by Mr. R. S. Crooley and carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected on the board of directors: J. D. Simpson, Moose Jaw; G. De Lisle, Lloydminster; R. H. Douglas, Tantaloon.

Mr. Greley moved and Mr. Pope seconded that the government be approached with a view to something being done for the stamping out of "mange," particularly in the Western parts. Carried unanimously.

### PRIZE LIST OF THE HORSE CLASSES AT REGINA

Clydesdale stallions, foaled previous to 1903—1, Baron's Gem, A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden; 2, Perpetual Motion, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; 3, Prince Minister, Neil Martin, Condie; H. C., Black Guide, T. Elliott, Regina; C., Scotland's Prince, Christner and Fisher, Regina  
Stallions foaled in 1903 and 1904—1, Fair Reward, John D. Simpson, Moose Jaw.

Stallion colts, foaled in 1905—1, Craigie Main's Pride, Mutch; 2, Bay Colt, Elliott.

Brood mares with colt or heavy in foal—1, Montrave Geisha, Mutch; 2, Charming Lassie, Mutch.

Mares foaled in 1903 and 1904—1, Rosadora, Bryce; 2, Lady Rotha, Bryce; 3, Eva's Gem, Mutch; H. C., Hill Crest Blossom, R. H. Taber, Condie.

Fillies foaled in 1905—1, Baron's Sunbeam, Taber; 2, Craigie Main's Rose, Mutch.

Foals of 1906—1, Foal of Montrave Geisha, Mutch; 2, Charming Lassie, Mutch.

Special, Clyde stallion, any age bred in Canada—1, Craigie Main's Pride, Mutch; 2, Prime Minister, Neil Martin.

Clyde stallion, any age, bred in Saskatchewan—1, Foal of Montrave Geisha, Mutch; 2, foal of Springside Nell, Elliott.

Best Clyde stallion, any age—Baron's Gem,

Grade colts, both sexes—1, Elliott; 2, T. R. Brown.

Breeder's sweepstakes, best heavy draft stallion, any age or breed—Baron's Gem.

Thoroughbreds, stallions foaled previous to 1903—Howich, Christner and Fisher.

Hackneys, stallion foaled previous to 1903—1, Sealand Sensation, Jas. Mutch.

### TRUE ECONOMY.

Refraining from expenditure is not always economy. It is often the reverse. Refraining from spending money on unnecessary luxuries is economy, but the refusal to invest money to advantage when opportunity occurs to invest it legitimately in one's own business is the reverse of economy.

The average farmer, when animals go off their feed, does not hesitate to invest in a package of Herbageum because he knows positively that Herbageum will put the animal right. This is economy. The same farmer, however, may refuse to feed Herbageum regularly to his growing pigs, his milch cows or his young calves. This is the reverse of economy. True, he apparently saves the price of the Herbageum immediately in sight but the time and feed saved by the regular use of Herbageum in the production of pork, milk and beef is lost to him by his refusal to invest economically the price of Herbageum for regular feeding to his stock.—Adv.

### WHAT MORE COULD SHE EXPECT?

Old Mrs. Simmers was well-to-do, but parsimonious. She attended all church meetings regularly, but her contributions to the collection-plate certainly have enriched no one.

One Sunday morning the old lady took her little grandson to church with her. The boy watched everything with bright and hawklike eyes, and he took a deep interest in the discussion that followed at home later, during dinner.

"How was th' sermon?" asked Mrs. Simmers' daughter.

"Poor," said Grandma Simmers emphatically, "mighty poor."

"But, Grandma," said the little boy, interrupting her quietly, "what could you expect for a penny?"

### PREDICTIONS FOR LOVERS.

The almanac in which I peer  
For fair or rainy weather,  
Is Nancy's eyes, so darkly clear;  
Sometimes with sudden wrath they glow  
And signals flash which plainly show  
That clouds are going to gather.

Then when the storm has spent its force,  
If still in angry sorrow  
The tears rain down, the wisest course  
Is just to try a cautious kiss,  
Which often lifts the heaviest mists,  
And brings the fairest morn'g.

The mercury begins to rise—  
The sun shines through the rain;  
All sparkling now, are Nancy's eyes,  
And clearing atmosphere prevails:  
My world is fair, no storm assails—  
Until she's cross again!

—New York Times.

## The Kidneys and Uric Acid

THE ALL-IMPORTANT WORK OF THESE FILTERS OF THE BLOOD AND HOW THEY MAY BE KEPT HEALTHY BY

### DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

When the whole vital process of digestion and assimilation of food is completed there still remains the work of removing from the blood the uric acid, salts and water, and this can be accomplished only by the kidneys. The failure of the kidneys to perform this work reacts on the whole digestive and filtering systems, chokes up the liver, and by means of the circulation of the blood sends the poisonous waste matter through the entire body, giving rise to pains, derangements and disease.

Because of their direct action on the kidneys and their enlivening influence on the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most thoroughly effective treatment available for the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

Among the early indications of kidney disease may be mentioned:

Backache.  
Fickle appetite.  
Deposits in the urine.  
Frequent desire to urinate, especially at night.

Rheumatism and sciatic pains, constipation and diarrhoea alternating.  
Dropsical swelling.

Scanty, dark-colored urine.  
Persistent loss of flesh and weight.

Prompt relief is obtained by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and by persistent treatment the kidneys are restored to health and activity.

No medicine which acts on the kidneys alone can possibly prove effective, because in the great majority of cases the liver and bowels are also deranged. Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct and combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels they bring about satisfactory results in the most complicated cases.

By using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose at bedtime, as often as is necessary to keep the bowels in regular healthful action, you insure yourself against kidney disease and the subsequent suffering from Bright's disease, dropsy, apoplexy or other equally dreaded ailments. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Two casual acquaintances were discussing politics. One announced that he had turned socialist.

"I don't know what a socialist is," said the other.

"A socialist is one who believes in dividing up with the other fellow."

"Does that mean that if you had two farms you would give me one?"

"Sure I would."  
"And if you had two houses?"

"I would give you one."  
"And if you had two shirts what would you do with them?"

"Ah, gwan! you know I have two shirts."

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's  
**Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in  
Fleming's Vest-Pocket  
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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.  
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who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

## Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For ever a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

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### MORE NAVEL TROUBLES.

Vet. in *Farmer and Stockbreeder* writes:

"Inflammation of the vein or umbilical phlebitis in the new-born is a terribly fatal malady, because so difficult of access, and further owing to the fact that the vessel inflamed is within the abdomen, and passes through the liver. In only about 5 per cent, of cases is pus formation absent, and this means that nearly all result either in infectious inflammatory action of the liver or of simple blood poisoning (septicæmia) or of pyæmia, which is certainly fatal. In previous papers on the troubles of the new-born reference has been made to some of the chief causes of the failure of the navel to dry off. Inflammation of the umbilical vein is one of the things that cannot happen, or does not happen, if the normal course is followed. Contamination of the soft moist cord may take place the first time the young creature lies down upon soiled litter, dung, urine, or stale ground, where, often enough, many parturitions have taken place without any greater attempt at sanitation than at 'mucking out.' One need have but the most elementary knowledge of disease to understand what a seed-bed for malignant germs the umbilical cord offers. Inflammation of the vein is directly caused by infection of the clot which is (necessarily) present at the place where the cord was torn asunder. The infection may be of the simple kind, such as gives us so much trouble in cows udders, or the organisms may be of the virulent kind, rapidly leading on to pus formation. If the infection is confined to the clot spontaneous recovery may take place, but, if it extend along the vein and into the liver, the consequences are almost invariably fatal.

### SYMPTOMS.

Unfortunately for the prospect of a cure, the local symptoms seldom attract attention. They are not in view, and unlikely to be discovered unless suspected and looked for. The animal is really ill when first attention is drawn to him. He forsakes the teat, stands in a bunch, purges, breathes rapidly, coat stares, and has a temperature of four to seven or eight degrees of fever.

There is a hot, painful swelling at the navel, with a suppurating, dark, unhealthy-looking wound, with sinuses or pipes which penetrate the veins, arteries, or urachus. From such a center of infection it is not surprising that many complications arise, such as pleurisy, pneumonia, inflammation of the heart membranes, of the bowels, and those much-dreaded acute inflammations of the joints in which pus is formed. The latter trouble is probably the most acutely painful of any disease from which the young can suffer, and a humane man will probably dispatch the victim.

### TREATMENT.

In considering any treatment, we have to bear in mind that the first part affected becomes a factory for the production of further disease germs or organisms, and that they or their waste materials (toxins) are being spread over the animal and attacking his serous membranes—the lining of the belly (peritoneum), the investments of the lungs (pleuræ), the lining of the heart (endocardium), and those of the joints. We must attack and destroy them, or prevent their multiplication, by introducing into the piped wounds, or sinuses as they are called, such germicides as will arrest further production; then we shall have only the effects of those already at large to deal with. This principle has been advocated in this paper when treating lockjaw (tetanus) arising out of broken knees. The scab is removed, and the bottom of the wound, where the breeding is going on, is penetrated with disinfectants, and if recovery takes place it is because the animal's constitutional strength is able to fight it out (by means of antagonistic organisms which always exist), provided no reserves can be brought up. So we advocate strong injections. The man who fiddles about with a probe, but fears a powerful solution of mercury, will only release large numbers of the invading host when his probe breaks soft tissues. He should first inject with a fine pointed syringe an ounce or two of a solution of one drachm of sublimate



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### Frost Wire Fences

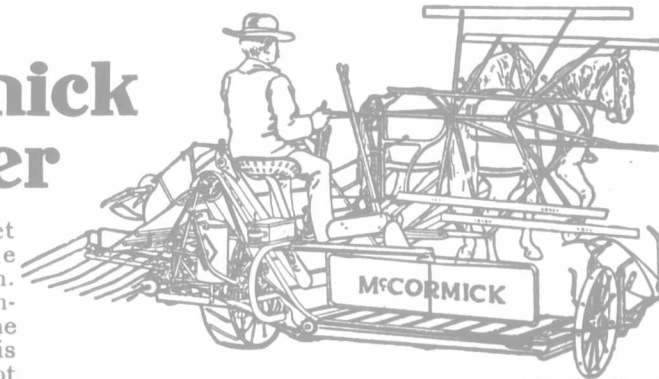
are just as trim and trig after being buried under the snow all winter as they were when put up in the spring.

Write for a copy of our booklet. It tells the details about Frost Fences, and gives illustrations of fences actually in place on Canadian farms. FREE to YOU.

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YOU want to get right on the binder question. Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field.

The McCormick binder is the machine to buy.

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

The knoter is simple and accurate—only two moving parts.

Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.

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It is made in either right or left hand cut.

There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

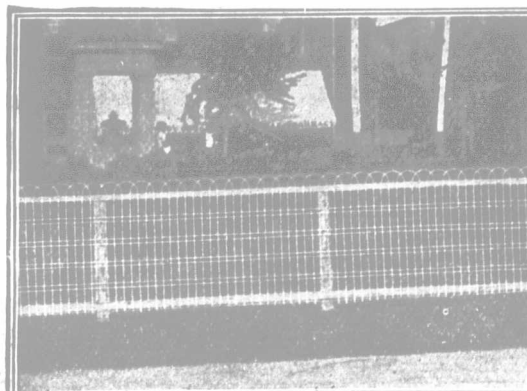
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In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twine.

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## America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.  
Apropos—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.  
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.  
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.  
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

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

## Opened Business in Brandon

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

My 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

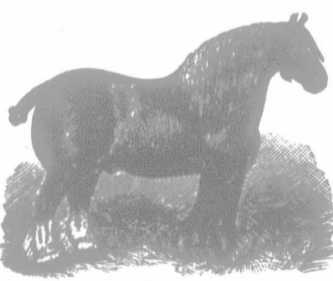


## Trotter & Trotter

Have just received two car loads of first-class horses, also a car of registered mares, Shires and Clydes, imported direct. They also have several Canadian bred fillies which will be sold at reasonable prices.

On June 1st their range horses will arrive from Montana. For particulars write or wire

**Brandon Horse Exchange**

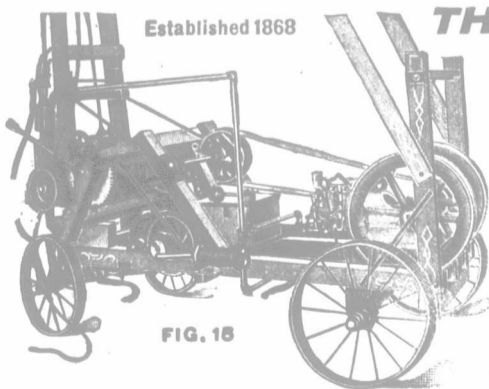
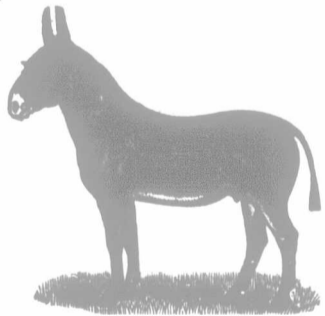


## Western Horsemen

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.**



Established 1868

## THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.  
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE  
**Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.**

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements.

(perchloride of mercury) in six ounces of methylated spirit of wine, after which he may, with probe saturated in it, seek the direction of the pipes, and send in some more disinfectant to fill them. Day by day afterwards a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or of sulphate of copper may be injected, and the whole area protected by a fold of lint or old linen held in place by Armitage's truss or some bands of pitch plaster, or by a "many-tailed" bandage made by taking an old bed sheet and cutting it from the outside to the center until it resembles the hub of a wheel with many spokes. The "spokes" serve to tie over the back, withers, chest, crupper and wherever needed. On outlying farms and ranches, where attention is only possible at intervals of several days, a cork may be shaped to fit the sinus, and wrapped in tow or wool previously soaked in a solution of one part of sublimate and three of collodion. The effects of this lasts a considerable time, but are not equal to daily cleansing and dressing, as previously advised.

The writer can quote no authority for recommending bold doses of quinine in solution of tincture of iron, but he believes that the organisms, like those which cause ague and coast fever and many other diseases due to micro-organisms, are unable to thrive in its presence, just as the ray fungus cannot live in the body of an animal saturated with iodine and maintain the "wooden tongue" which so many of our readers know to be due to a fungus.

In a paper I've dealt with (see page 776, May 23) joint ill and scours as having their origin in disease germs which obtain access through the open navel."

### STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station issues the following newspaper bulletin on treatment of stomach worms of sheep. It is written by R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, and we commend it to all sheep raisers:

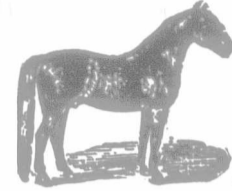
"It is during the summer months that loss from the twisted stomach worm of sheep occurs, and flock owners should early endeavor to prevent their flocks from becoming diseased. Healthy adult animals seldom become affected with this disease, and the greater part of the loss occurs among young and weak animals. However, if the conditions are favorable for the sheep to become infested with this parasite, the death rate among the mature animals is also heavy.

This disease is not as difficult to treat successfully, as is generally believed. The preventive treatment is very important. It is based on keeping the sheep in a healthy, vigorous condition, and among surroundings unfavorable for the entrance of the eggs or larvae of the parasite into the digestive tract with the feed. Drinking surface water and permanent pastures, especially if pastured close, are favorable for the production of the disease. The preventive measures that are most practical to use under the local conditions can be judged best by the person in charge of the flock, and the success of this part of the treatment will depend on the precautions that he deems necessary and the thoroughness with which they are carried out.

Sheep raisers, who have lost sheep from this cause in former years, should not wait until the disease develops in the flock before using medicinal treatment. The following treatment is recommended by Dr. Law, and has given excellent results: arsenious acid one dram, sulphate of iron five drams, powdered nux vomica two drams, powdered area two ounces, common salt four ounces. This mixture is sufficient for thirty sheep and can be fed with ground feed once or twice a week. In case the symptoms are already manifested, it should be fed once a day for two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in the feed, the necessary precautions should be taken, or each animal may not get the proper dose. Turpentine is largely used in the treatment of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part turpentine to sixteen parts of milk). The emulsion should be well shaken before drenching the animal. The dose is two ounces for a lamb and four ounces for an adult, and to be effective should be repeated daily for two or three days."

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



## Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

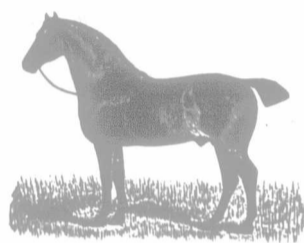
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## 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

## HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES



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

For fuller description and prices, write

**T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.**

## Bater & McLean

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

## Horses

Auction Sales Held Weekly

Every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock

when we will have yarded from one to three car-loads 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

## Hackney Stallion for Sale

The "Puritan" (Imp.) 6165

—Bay, black points, small white star. Height 15-2 1/2 h., foaled 1895, very smooth turned horse, good action, kind disposition, full of bloom, conditioned for heavy season, sure getter. Sire Chocolate Junior (4185) winner in 15-2 h. and over last year at Islington, England. Dam Merry Belle (5808), by Denmark, (177). Get of this horse were winners of Championship, Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, 1904. First prize, Calgary, 1905. For extended pedigree, etc., apply

## R. C. Inglis, Cochrane, Alta.

## 23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions

FOR SALE, also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right. O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.

Imported

## Clydesdale STALLIONS and FILLIES

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

**Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ont.**

## THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse wheeze, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

## ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister. No hair gone and horse kept at work. 25¢ per bottle delivered, 100¢ a dozen. Bank and 40¢ delivered. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, Etc. Book free. Made only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass (Canadian Agents: Lyman, Son & Co., Montreal)





**Beresford Grove Herefords**



A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford Grove Farm, Man.

Remember date of Dispersion Sale

**June 5th**

**Beresford Grove Shorthorns**



**Mossom Boyd Co.**  
Bobcaygeon, Ont.

The largest breeders of

**HEREFORDS**

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

**Herefords**



A score of choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**



The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and pure-bred

**SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE**

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.



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

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

**CARLTON HEREFORDS**  
THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL

Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

**BULLS FOR SALE**

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.

**Fenton Bros.**

Carlton Hereford Farm  
SOLSGIRTH, MANITOBA

**MINNEWASKA AYRSHIRES**



**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**

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

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---25575---and General---20399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.  
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

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

All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.  
JOHN CLANCY, H. CARCILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

**Questions and Answers**

**ANEMIC OX.**

I have an ox about five years old that is thin and too weak to pull, even if I give other ox twice the weight and him only half. He is willing to work but is of course too weak. After a little work he blows and has a slight sweat, eats well and drinks well. He coughs quite a bit and shows quite a bit of foam after coughing. He is at present out pasturing and shows a little improvement. Please tell me the best remedy to put him in condition for work. He has been running around a straw stack and hauling water all winter and been neglected before I bought him.  
GREEN ENGLISH HIRED MAN.

Ans.—This ox needs a brisk tonic to get his digestive organs working properly. Are you certain the age you mention is correct? Use following tonic powders. Nux vomica powdered, two ounces; powdered ginger, four ounces; powdered Cinchona bark, four ounces; powdered cupri sulph, two ounces; powdered ferri sulph, two ounces. Mix and divide into sixteen powders, give one twice daily.

**QUITTOR.**

I have a mare six years old, gets lame every spring, this is the third spring in Alberta, and is lame for two or three weeks, she suffers considerable. A sore breaks out just above the hoof and then she gets better. Is it gravel that works up through the hoof?  
STAVELY.

Ans.—There is some foreign substance or piece of diseased tissue in the foot, which will need to be removed before permanent cure can be effected; a nail prick may have been the primary cause.

**WINDGALLS.**

Will "Caustic Balsam" or "Absorbine," remove wind puffs from a horse's front legs. I have a valuable driving horse that has wind puffs on his front legs, just above the fetlock joints, while they do no damage they look bad. Can you name a cure?  
Harmattan, Alta.

Ans.—Not having used these remedies, we cannot cite our experience, only that we have heard such favorably spoken about. Assistance will be got by the use of cold water bandages, giving the puff some pressure thereby.  
E. S. B.

**URINARY CALCULUS.**

Mare seven years old has raised three colts, has been troubled for two years with some kind of urinary trouble. Mare ejects urine once in a while just the same as when in heat, and quite often when worked, her passages are rather dry at times, and when worked hard she does not eat or drink well. She is a little drawn up in the flanks and cannot stand any work. Local vet. said it was calculus in the kidneys. And gave medicine but did not cure her.  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Failing an examination of the mare and the urine it would be advisable to depend on tonic treatment.

**CATARRH.**

Calves started with scours about two weeks ago, they have poor appetite, run at the nose and grind their teeth and cough. They look dull in the eyes. What is wrong with them? What can I give them to cure them?  
Alta.

Ans.—Stable and feed some ground oats and bran in which is some herbageum or similar preparation, see advertising columns.

**SICK CALF.**

Calf is seven weeks old and is dry in the hair. Also has thick discharge from nostrils at some times. At other times is perfectly clean. He has had a cough since he was dropped. His breathing is not good. He is kept in the stable and the cow is let in to him. He is beginning to gain in flesh.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See under heading catarrh in this column.

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**Rushford Ranch Shorthorns**



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

**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.

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**



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

**Shorthorns and Tamworths**

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m

**Maple Shade**

**Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep**

We have for sale one (imp) bull, 15 months; also a good roan junior yearling show bull. Catalogue on application.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations—Brooklin, O.T.R.; Myrtle, O.P.R. Long Distance Telephone

**Auction Credit Sale of Shorthorns**

On June 7th I will sell my entire herd of purebred Shorthorns, consisting of

**Five Bulls and Nineteen Females**

Supplemented by Mr. Walter Mabon's herd bull and a few choice heifers. These cattle are all in the pink of condition, are first-class individuals, and all the females are regular breeders, some with calves at foot.

Terms of sale will be five months credit on approved joint notes, at 8 per cent. and 3 per cent. discount for cash.

C.N.R. trains will be met at Belmont and Neeland on morning of the sale. Passengers on C.P.R. trains, change at Holmfield. Write for catalogue.

Date—June 7  
Hour—One o'clock.

R. McLennan, Holmfield, Man.

**HAWTHORN BANK**

will contribute some imported females and homebred bulls by Captain Jack to the

**BIG SALE OF SHORTHORNS AT FAIRVIEW ON JUNE 1ST**

Send to John G. Barron, Carberry for a catalogue.

when at the sale call and see my selection of Clydesdale stallions at the sale barn, just east of C. P. R. depot (Carberry).

JNO. GRAHAM



**Brampton Jersey Herd**

We have now or 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, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

**Maple Lodge Stock Farm**  
1854

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

**A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

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

**W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.**

**YORKSHIRES**

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as DALMENY TURK and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Notttingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17224—(bred by Andrew Graham).

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS,  
Rosser, Man.

**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.**

**Live Poultry**

is something we are always looking for, and will pay any reasonable price to get it.

¶If you make **Better Butter** than Mrs. Jones can, will pay you more than she is getting.

¶The biggest cash price is always waiting here for fresh eggs and good cheese.

¶Write for particulars and get our pamphlet on

**Hog Raising**

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**  
Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Eggs for Hatching**—No better than the best but better than the rest.

Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.

**Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.**

**EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!**

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS**  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES AND**  
**SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS.**

Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.  
Virden Duck and Poultry Yards  
**MENLOVE & THICKENS, Prop's., Virden, Man.**

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

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

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address:  
**MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St.**  
**London, W.C., England.**  
Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

**Sheep and Cattle Labels**

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**BRUISED LEG.**

What shall I do for a horse with a big leg caused by his mate kicking him. Swelling started in April.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bathe until inflammation is reduced, then apply some of the liniments advertised.

**RHEUMATISM.**

Mare, six years old, has been wrong for a year, took sick last May; I think from an over drive, she came out all over with pimples. Was pastured all summer until it began to get cold, when she began to get worse; I got her in and she improved, she is in good condition and has lost all her old hair. In cold damp weather stiffens up in her shoulder muscles and she can hardly move her jaws but as soon as the weather gets warm and clear she gets all right again.

Parkdale. A. P.

Ans.—Give one dram of salol in the feed twice daily and in the drinking water every day at noon give Fowler's solution, one tablespoonful the first week, two each time the next week, three the next week and increase weekly until four are given at one time.

**GETTING COMPENSATION FOR GLANDERED HORSE.**

A. and C. traded horses. The horse that C. got had been running in a bunch of glandered horses which were lately shot by the Government veterinarian, A. having taken it from the bunch before the veterinarian seized the remainder. C's horse was tested and shot for glanders. C. received two thirds of the value of horse from the government. Can he collect the other third from A?

Alta. P. G.

Ans.—No.

**LEARNING ENGINEERING.**

Please let me know through your paper if there is a college in Winnipeg where a man can learn to be a traction engineer, and the address of same.

Ans.—No, there is none. Your best plan is to attach yourself to one of the large threshing machine firms and help them rig out in July and August.

**POTATO CULTURE.**

1. How should the ground be prepared for potatoes?
2. How many bushels per acre should be put in?
3. Is it advisable to cut the seed or plant them whole? Opinions around here seem to differ on this point.
4. Would they do well on timothy sod that was plowed last fall and manured heavily and back set this spring?

R. A. V.

Ans.—1. See May 23 issue.  
2. Following the rule of planting in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches apart in the row, it will take about twenty five bushels of averaged sized sets.

3. Yes, cut a medium sized potato into three or four sets and a smaller one into two. These give better results than planting small potatoes whole but not as good as if the medium sized tubers were planted whole. The difference in yield, however, does not compensate for the greater cost of seed.

4. Yes, if the sod has rotted to any extent.

**LOCATING MOUND.**

The half mile mound on the north side of a section has been unintentionally plowed down and lost. What would be the legal way to have it replaced? The parties interested agree that there was a deviation at the half mile in the original survey, that is, in taking a line from the north-east to the north-west corner of section.

H. R.

Ans.—The legal method would be to have a surveyor run the line again from mounds still remaining, or a satisfactory arrangement might be made by running a direct line from the next half mile or mile mound south or north. You would also need to run one of the lines on the east or west side and make the centre line the same length, as the section might contain more or less than the 640 acres.

**PERFORMING MARRIAGE CEREMONY.**

Is a marriage performed in Manitoba by a justice of peace legal?

ANXIOUS.

Ans.—No. It must be performed by a recognized clergyman.

**Sunshine Furnace**

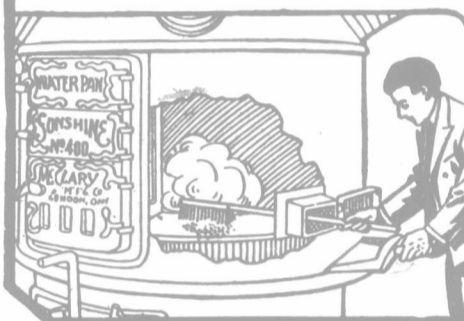
It does not require an expert to clean out the flues of the "Sunshine" furnace—the only tool needed is a brush which is supplied with every furnace.

Clean-out doors are placed in the casing, and the brush can easily be inserted.

This heater just bristles with exclusive features such as automatic gas dampers, large double feed-doors, steel dome, double shakers and steel radiator.

If you want the best furnace made get the "Sunshine."

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Booklet free.

**McClary's**

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL.  
WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER.  
ST. JOHN. HAMILTON.

**When you buy a Fence**

would you not like to know it is to be permanent?

The Dillon Fence is permanent—lasts a life-time and does not demand your continuous attention. The lateral wires are coiled, and where connected with the uprights are fastened together with

The Dillon Patent Hinge, which absolutely prevents bending, rusting and slipping of stays, three annoyances which every farmer, before the advent of the Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence, has had to contend with. The extra quality of the wire used in the Dillon is most important. Every buyer of fence wants to know that he is getting the "best". Dillon Fence buyers have our guarantee. There are many grades of steel wire, but we cannot afford to use any but the best. Can you? Write to-day for our illustrated booklet and estimates.

**OWEN SOUND WIRE FENCE Co., LIMITED**

Western agents, Christie Bros., & Co., Ltd., 238 King St., Winnipeg. OWEN SOUND, ONT

"Uncle Joe" Cannon has a way of speaking his mind that is sometimes embarrassing to others. On one occasion an inexperienced young fellow was called upon to make a speech at a banquet at which Speaker Cannon was also present.

"Gentlemen," began the young fellow, "my opinion is that the generality of mankind in general is disposed to take advantage of the generality of—"

"Sit down, son," interrupted "Uncle Joe." "You are coming out at the same hole you went in at."

One morning one of the twin brothers went to a barber-shop to get shaved, and a new barber shaved him. In the afternoon the other twin went to the same shop and placed himself in the new barber's chair. The barber looked at the man and then went over to the boss of the shop.

"Boss," he said, "I think I'll go home. I guess there's something the matter with me."

"What's the matter?" inquired the boss.

"Well," replied the barber, "see that man in my chair? I shaved him only this morning, and here he is with two days' growth of beard. I guess I'll quit."

Laird: "Well, Sandy, you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man?" Sandy: "Eh, man, do ye see that field o' corn over there?" Laird: "I do." Sandy: "Weel, ye'll notice that the full heads hang down, an' the empty ones stand up."

Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, came one day upon a tiny boy crying piteously. He was in charge of a fat and comfortable old lady, who seemed quite unmoved by his grief. "What is the matter?" inquired the princess, who is very fond of children. "Is he ill?" "Well, ma'am," said the comfortable old lady, "he isn't hexactly ill; but no stomach can't stand nine buns!"

A leading American politician recently took his little son to Washington, where they paid a visit to the Senate gallery. Dr. Edward Everett Hale specially interested the boy, and his father explained that Dr. Hale was the chaplain of the Senate. "Oh, he prays for the Senate, doesn't he?" asked the lad. "No," said the politician, "he gets up and takes a look at the Senate, and then prays for the—country!"  
*Christian Life*



### Every Hour Delayed IN CURING A COLD IS DANGEROUS.

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### NATIONAL RECORD BOARD.

A meeting of the National Record Board was held in Toronto on Tuesday, May 15th. The following are the members of the Record Committee appointed: Chairman, Robert Miller, Stouffville; Heavy Horses, Wm Smith, Columbus; Light Horses, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Beef Cattle, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Dairy Cattle, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Sheep, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford.

The Constitution below was adopted with the exception of Clause 3, which was left to the Record Committee to re-draft so as to allow for a larger representation if thought wise after consultation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

### CONSTITUTION.

1. The National Record Board is organized in accordance with subsection (g) of section 5 of the "Act Respecting the Incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations."

2. The Board shall be composed of representatives of each affiliated Record Association, appointed by the Directors of said Associations at the close of the annual meetings each year.

(a) An affiliated Record Association is one which by agreement with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has arranged to have Section 14 of the Act respecting the Incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations take effect in so far as the said Association is concerned.

3. Each affiliated Record Association shall be entitled to appoint in the manner described in Section 2, to represent the Association on the National Record Board, two persons for one hundred members or under, and one additional person for each subsequent five hundred members. The previous year's membership shall be the basis of calculation.

4. A meeting of the Record Board shall be held as early as possible after the appointment of the representatives to the Board by the various affiliated Record Associations, at a date to be decided by the Record Committee. At least ten days' notice shall be given of the meeting of the Record Board. Said notice shall consist of a printed or written notice, mailed by the Secretary to each member whose name and address have been supplied by the Secretaries of the affiliated Record Associations in accordance with Section 15.

5. Business at meeting of Record Board:

(1) A chairman shall be appointed.  
(2) There shall be presented a report of the Record Committee for the preceding year.

(3) a. The Record Committee shall be appointed. Suggestions may be made regarding the keeping of the Records, and such other matters as the Record Committee may refer to the Board, may be dealt with.

b. The Record Committee shall consist of the Chairman and six other members of the Record Board, one each to represent the following classes: Heavy Horses, Light Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine. The members of the Committee shall remain in office until their successors are appointed.

6. A special meeting of the Board may be called by the Record Committee by giving fifteen days' notice in the manner described in Section 4., except that the notice shall define the object for which the meeting is called.

7. Seven persons shall constitute a quorum at the meeting of the Board.

8. Duties of the Record Committee:

(1) The Record Committee shall carry out the rules and regulations adopted by the various affiliated Record Associations regarding the Records in which they are interested, and shall be responsible for proper work in the Record Office.

(2) They shall make such office rules as may be deemed necessary to define the duties of officials and to properly carry out the rules and regulations of the various Record Associations and where one official is employed to do work for more than one Association they shall work out an equitable proportion for each Association to pay towards the salary of said official, according to the number of registrations received. They shall make a requisition each year to each Record Association giving an estimate of the amount to be paid monthly by each Association during the current year. Said amounts, however, shall be finally adjusted at the end of the year in accordance with the amount of work done for each Association in the Record Office. They shall see that sufficient help, accommodation and supplies are provided to properly carry on the work.

(3) They shall also appoint an official to be known as the Accountant who shall also be the Chief Clerk in the Record Office. They shall fix the salaries of officials doing work for more than one Association, and when officials are employed to do the work of one Association only, shall make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary. They shall make an agreement with each official in the Record Office covering the matter of salary, duties to be performed and term of office.

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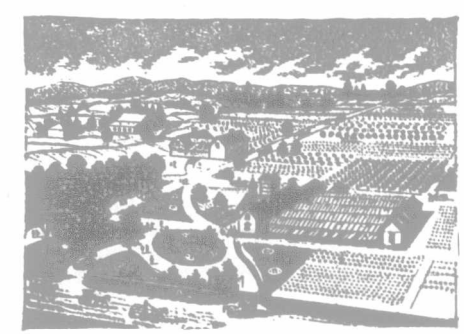
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If you will give me reasonable security. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair. Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:

JAS. JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa, Ont., says: "I was cured of heart disease and stomach trouble in August, 1903, and have never experienced a return of it in over two years."

JEROME SCANLON, Ancaster, Ont., writes: "In one month's use of your Belt I have gained seven pounds. No bladder trouble, constipation, or headache any more, and have developed a lot of muscle and strength. Thanks for your help."

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into wornout humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me if you can, and I'll fix you up, or, if you can't call write to me, and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send, sealed, free, if you inclose this ad. Consultation free.

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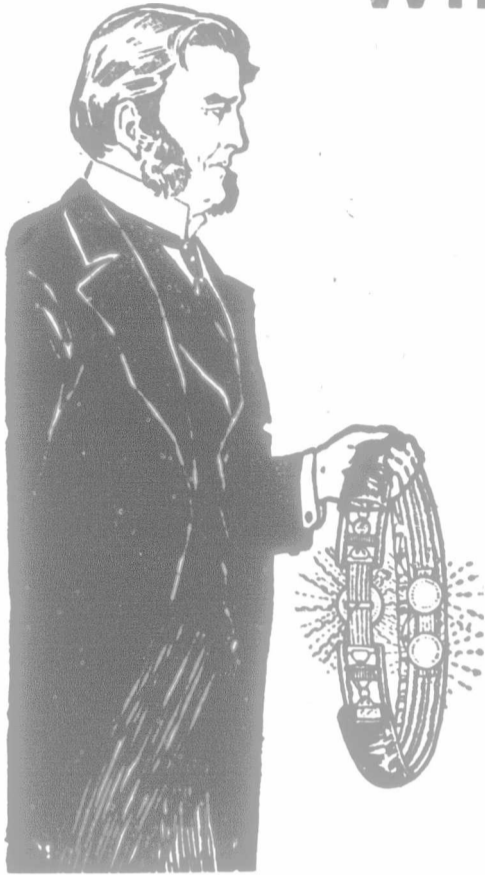
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I think I know and appreciate the value of drugs as thoroughly as any living doctor. They fill a great need, and the world could probably not do without them, but during my forty years' practice I have heard the stories of tens of thousands of people who have used drugs, until many of them were absolute wrecks from the terrible habits contracted, so I also know their danger. What is to be done for these unfortunates? Surely it cannot be that they are stranded on this earth without help in some direction! If this were so, it would indeed be a cold world. But I dispute any such state of affairs. I believe there is a remedy for every ailment, and the sufferer who finds it finds health. Might not the remedy in your case be **ELECTRICITY**? We know now to be a certainty that electricity is the mainspring of every living thing—it is life itself upon this earth. Can anything more natural be offered as a health and strength giver? And I ask you, have you tried it? If you have not, there is a bright star leading you to a happy future. If health is what you want, let me make you a proposition. I do not recommend my Electric Invention in fevers, pneumonia and the like, but if you suffer from any of the troubles mentioned below, get my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex (latest patent March 7, 1905) upon

### 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

and if you are well satisfied at the end of that time, pay me for it—in many cases only \$5.00. If not satisfied with the results, return it to me, at no cost to you whatever. If you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount, I have not been curing people in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

liberal discount, I have not been curing people in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

I especially solicit a call or letter from sufferers from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, Ataxia, Exhaustion from mental or physical excesses, nervousness, atrophy, varicocele and general ill-health. You wear the appliance comfortably during sleep, and it fills you with a soothing, strengthening current, showing a decided benefit from the first night's use, and then a steady building up until well. You may be skeptical about electricity, but if you neglect the opportunity I offer you for a trial of it, you are most likely throwing health and happiness away.

As the originator of the electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my appliances are of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and cannot be imitated. I give it freely with my invention to my patients. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a good current for at least a year.

Call or send for my Electric 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 I would like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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(1) They shall attend or discharge any official or any other duties, and in case of suspension, or resignation, or death, they shall make arrangements for the continuing of the work, and shall be held responsible to the Association in any such case.

(5) A Secretary shall be appointed who shall remain in office until the meeting of the Committee.

(6) a. They shall keep a record of the following information: (1) Name of each member of the Record Association; (2) Number of duplicate copies of the Record Association; (3) Amount of money received from each member of the Record Association.

(7) They shall also in January of each year a report of the work of the Record Association for the preceding year which shall state the amount of money received, the amount of money paid out, and the amount of money retained to the credit of each affiliated Record Association.

(8) They shall also in January of each year a report of the work of the Record Association for the preceding year which shall state the amount of money received, the amount of money paid out, and the amount of money retained to the credit of each affiliated Record Association.

Record Association and shall also include a financial statement showing receipts from various sources, and also the disbursements paid out of the same, also a statement showing final adjustments in accordance with the number of registrations for each Association. A copy of this report shall be supplied each member of the Record Board and to the Secretary of each affiliated Record Association, and copies shall also be supplied to the members of the affiliated Record Association at their annual meetings.

(9) They shall also in January of each year a report of the work of the Record Association for the preceding year which shall state the amount of money received, the amount of money paid out, and the amount of money retained to the credit of each affiliated Record Association.

(10) They shall also in January of each year a report of the work of the Record Association for the preceding year which shall state the amount of money received, the amount of money paid out, and the amount of money retained to the credit of each affiliated Record Association.

Canada, and do such other work as they may consider in the interests of the Board of the National Live Stock Records.

(9) Instructions from Record Associations to officials in the Record Office shall be given through the Record Committee in order that the Committee may be properly held responsible for the work.

(10) All money received at the Record Office shall be immediately deposited to the credit of the Association to which it belongs, in a chartered bank to be arranged for by the Committee, and said money shall be under the control of said Association only, and withdrawals shall be made by cheque signed as said Association may direct.

(11) They shall appoint annually an auditor or auditors to audit the books of the Record Office and of the Treasurer, and to make such statements as may be required.

(12) They shall adopt such by laws and regulations as may be expedient and not inconsistent with the Constitution.

(13) Four members shall form a quorum at a meeting of the Record Association.

(14) Meetings of the Committee shall be called by the Chairman. Notices shall be called by the Secretary to each member of the Committee at least five days previous to the date of each meeting.

(15) The duty of the Chairman shall be to call the meetings of the Committee, and to preside at the same. He shall also be the Secretary of the Committee, and shall be held responsible for the work of the Committee.

12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the Record Board and of the Record Committee; to keep correct minutes of the same; to conduct all correspondence; to issue all press and other reports and prepare reports for publication. He shall have the power of Managing Director, acting under the control and with the approval of the Committee.

13. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and forthwith deposit in a chartered bank authorized by the Committee, all moneys placed in his hands as Treasurer of the Record Committee, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Chairman by cheque countersigned by the Chairman. In the absence of either or both the Chairman and the Treasurer, cheque shall be signed as the Committee may direct. All accounts paid must be submitted to the Committee at the first meeting held afterwards. The Treasurer as required shall furnish a bond from some Guarantee Company approved by the Committee and for such sum as the Committee may decide.

14. A bond from some Guarantee Company approved by the Committee shall be furnished by the Accountant for the faithful discharge of his duties, and for such sum as the Committee may decide.

15. The Secretary of each affiliated Record Association shall immediately after their appointment, notify the Secretary of the Record Committee in writing of the names and addresses of the representatives appointed to act of the Record Board for said Association and shall also supply the Secretary of the Record Committee with a certified statement giving the number of members of said Association for the previous year.

16. At the meeting of the Record Board the Secretary shall submit a list of the representatives together with the Association which each one represents; said list shall be in accordance with the notices received from the Secretary of each Record Association. Only those properly authenticated as above shall have the privilege of taking part in the meeting or voting on any question which may be submitted to the meeting.

17. A copy of any suggested addition or amendment to the Constitution shall be sent to the Secretary in writing at least sixty days prior to the date of meeting of the Board at which it will be voted on. A copy of the proposed addition or amendment shall be sent by the Secretary to each known member of the Board, to his address as furnished by the Secretary of the Association which he is elected to represent.

18. Any addition or amendment to the Constitution shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present to pass.

An Ohio farmer had a "hired man," a steady, phlegmatic worker, who was always on time and had not missed a day in more than a year. One morning he appeared in his Sunday clothes and announced that he had "to go be his wife's funeral." The following day he appeared as usual and went about his work in his careful, methodical manner. Less than a fortnight later he again came before his employer in his black suit and asked for a day off.

"Jake, I hate to refuse you, but you know we are pretty busy now. Would it not do just as well next week?"

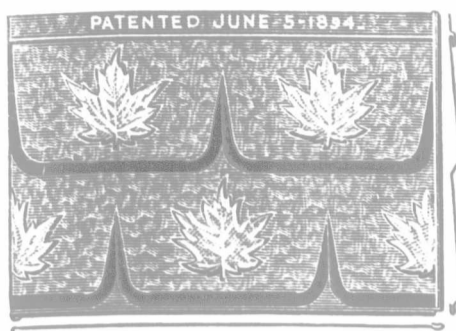
"Aber I denke nicht," said Jake; "maybe I better be dere. It been my wedding still."

"What! Your wedding? Why, you buried your wife only week before last."

"Ja" returned Jake calmly, "but I do 't hold spits long."

A certain Philadelphia lawyer was one evening at a friend's house when a rather pompous member of the bar of the Quaker City was seeking to convey to the company the impression that his means from the practice of his profession was exceedingly large. "Gentlemen," the pompous lawyer was saying, "I have to earn a good deal. It may sound rather incredible, but my personal expenses are over fifteen thousand dollars a year. It costs me that to live." "That's too much," interjected the lawyer first mentioned. "I wouldn't care to mention it. I wouldn't care to mention it." "Woman's work," said the pompous lawyer.





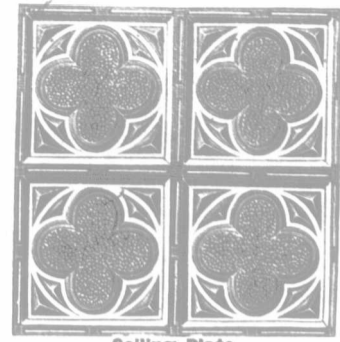
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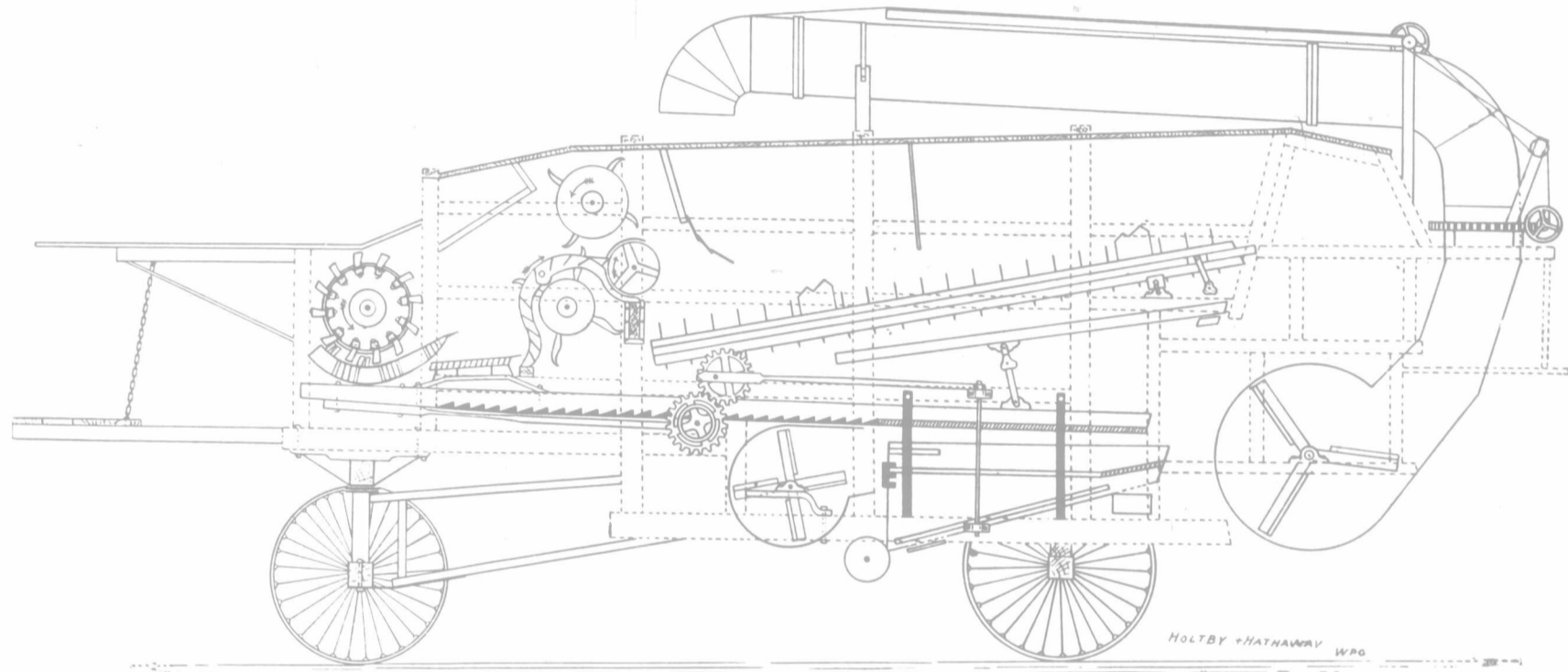


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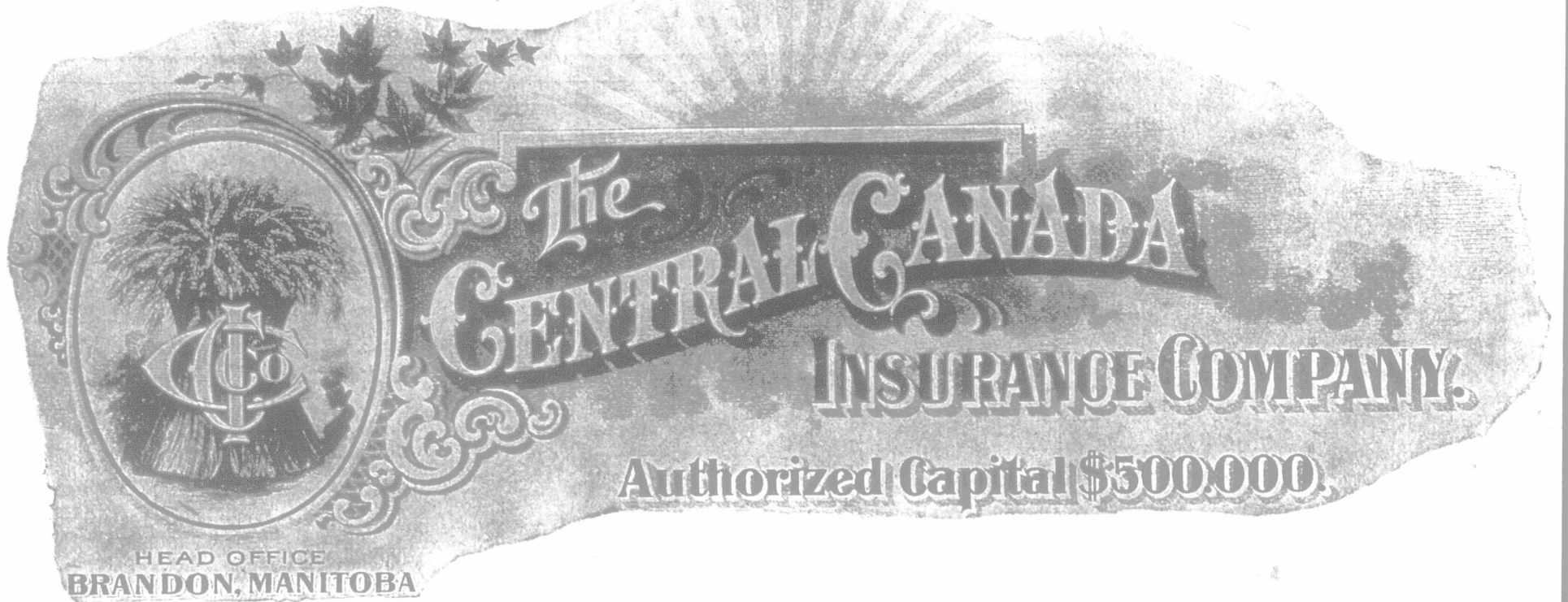
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