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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XL. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 6, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 676

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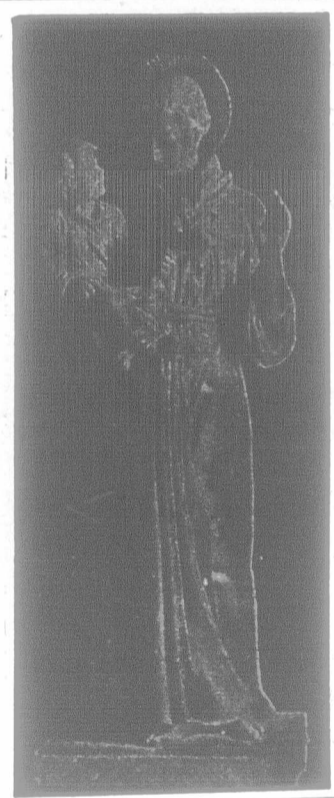
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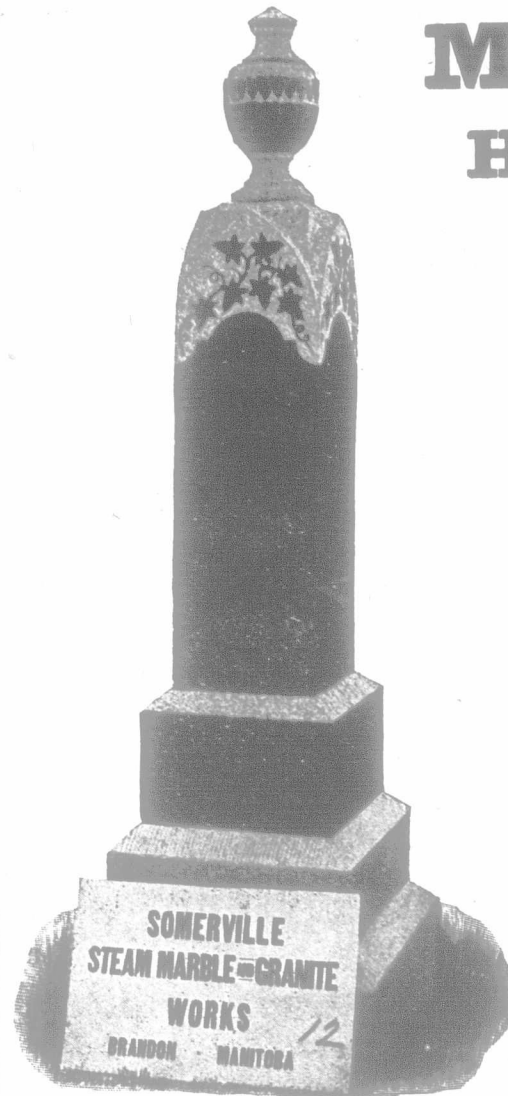
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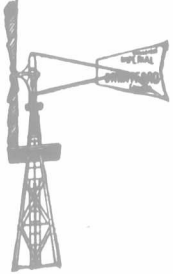
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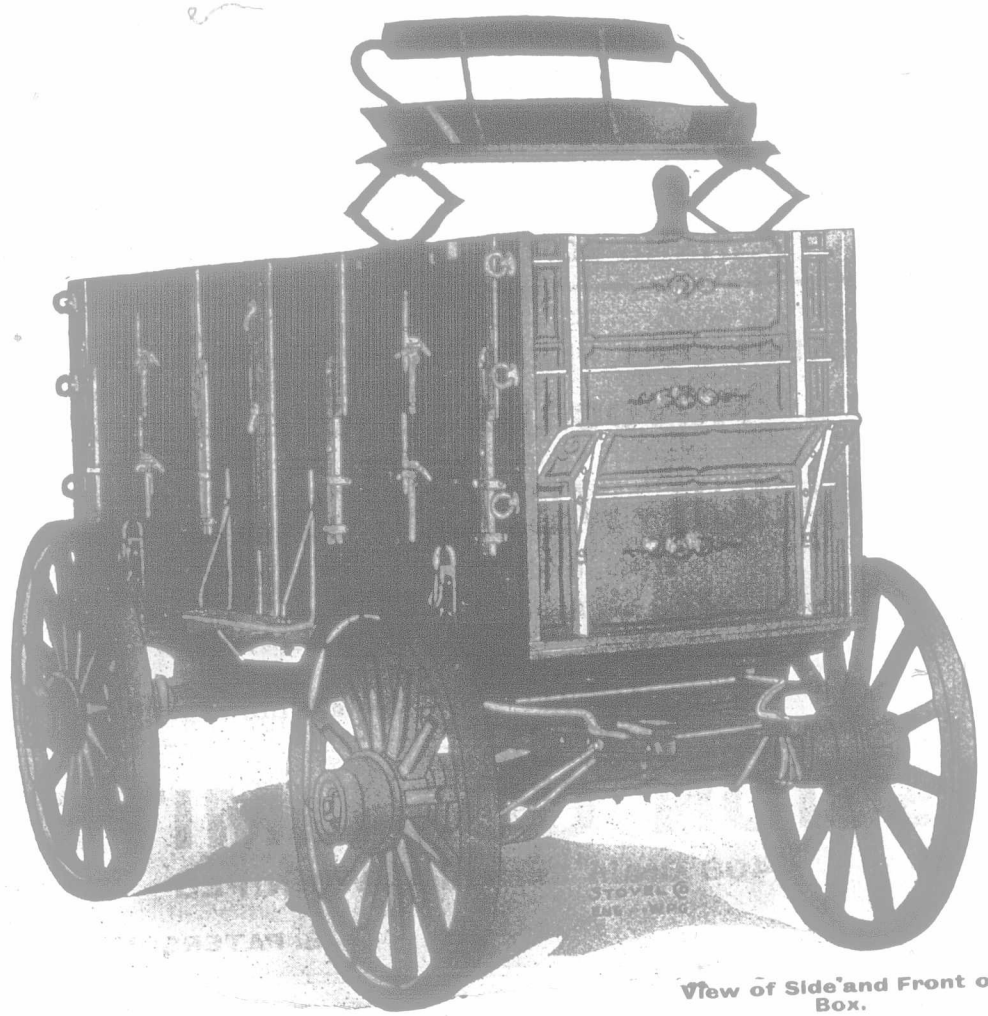
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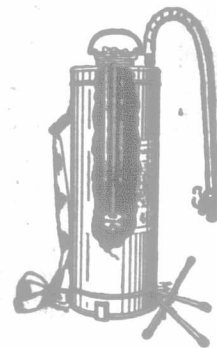
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We will get you the top of the market when you consign it.

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Ask for our sample sacks, then send sample of your grain for grade and value.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 65.

WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 6, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Vagaries and Worries in Marketing Wheat.

The grain markets afford an illustration of an old rhyme, to the effect that big fleas prey on little fleas, and so ad infinitum.

It behooves the farmer to take care that he does not assist the big fellows to squeeze the weaker ones, which he may do, innocently enough, to his eventual hurt and financial disadvantage. One method followed by some millers to squeeze out their rivals, is to allow the farmer a grade higher for his wheat than it really deserves, thus making him "solid," and throwing him off his guard against watching the scales and dockage, at the same time getting his wheat and freezing out competitors.

The miller is not in the wheat business for fun, consequently, when he will give, say No. 1 price for No. 2 wheat, or a No. 2 for No. 3 wheat, it is pretty good evidence that to him there is actually little difference in the milling values of these wheats, thus backing up the results of the tests by the Territorial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. The gain to the farmer is, however, only temporary, as in the end the commission men who help to make the competition are squeezed out. There is no doubt but that many of the kicks on the grading of last year were the result of farmers being told by some designing person—likely the local elevator man—that their wheat was better than really was the case, with a view to causing dissatisfaction, in farmers' minds, with Government grading, and therefore the abandonment by farmers of shipping their own wheat. Individual shipping by farmers over the loading platform to licensed and bonded commission men is undoubtedly one of the best correctives of wheat-marketing ills we have, as it prevents overdockage and ensures correct weights and tends to bring elevator charges down to a reasonable figure. One thing farmers should steadfastly refrain from is selling their wheat on contract, as, until such wheat is officially graded (by Inspector Horne or his staff), he is not certain as to the value of his wheat; consequently, if he undertakes to deliver so much contract wheat (either 1 Hard, 1 or 2 Northern), he is likely to be mulcted quite heavily if his wheat turns out a 3 Northern or 4.

There is ample opportunity for a man's mercantile abilities in selling his wheat in the ordinary way, without monkeying with a method which is purely speculative and belongs to another class of people—those who gamble in wheat.

The Indictment Against the Bare Fallow.

The present season has shown another of the defects of the bare summer-fallow. In 1904 the summer-fallow land yielded the rusted wheat; in 1905 it gives the crop that goes down with the heavy rain, which either does not fill well or else necessitates cutting in only one direction, thus increasing very materially the cost of harvesting the inferior crop. When to the above serious faults are added the known and proved fact that the bare summer-fallow is one of the quickest and surest methods of exhausting the soil, of squandering the principal in Nature's bank, what can be said in justification of the continuance of the practice?

Agriculturist Grisdale says: "Every summer-fallow does probably as much harm as two grain crops in the way of fertility lost and humus decomposed. The very best soils can stand such continuous drains but a short time. Average soils are rendered useless in a very few

years." And we can well remember the utterances in a similar strain of Dr. Babcock, probably the greatest agricultural chemist of our day. The scientist says bare summer-fallowing is a wasteful practice, the agriculturist says the same. Dame Nature shows it is so. Why continue this agricultural extravagance?

Exhibitors of Dairy Cattle Have a Grievance.

If a person were to judge of the merits of the dairy breeds of cattle and the popular appreciation of such breeds by the attendance during the judging at the ringside of our largest exhibitions—Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Edmonton—he would be justified in coming to the conclusion, on first thought, that these classes of cattle were not thought much of. One of the reasons for the slim ringside attendance at Winnipeg is that a strong counter-attraction in the judging of the beef breeds is being pulled off at the same time.

It was this year, at Winnipeg, a sorry sight to see the judge of dairy stock, two or three animals, and the necessary attendants in the ring, and a few—very few—lookers-on. About the only way to overcome the difficulty is to have the judging of dairy cattle done at some other time than that of the horses or beef breeds, and in justice to the exhibitors of dairy stock, such alteration in the time table for judging should be made by the exhibition authorities.

In former years breeders were in a hurry to get the judging pulled off, so that they might know their fate and let up in their attentions (blanketing, currying and washing) to their charges, and, as a consequence, the exhibition board, in its anxiety to please, bunched the judging, and the weaker sections of the showing fraternity have suffered thereby.

It seems now, however, that the interests of the visiting public and the breeders will best be served by extending the judging over a longer time; in fact, we see no reason why such should not be done, since each day a new crowd of spectators appear at the show.

Under the present system of judging the live-stock exhibits, which must necessarily be faulty until a proper judging pavilion is provided, the educational and attraction effect of the live-stock judging is confined to the horses and beef breeds, and in their case the facilities for viewing the work of the judge and the paces and quality of the stock is far from perfect.

The possessors of swine and sheep also suffer by the present arrangements, which need to be amended, not solely for the sake of exhibitors, but for the spectator, and, therefore, the show itself.

Unfortunately, the powers that be on many exhibition boards know little of the live-stock section of the show and care less, thinking, as many of them do, that a little extra money for prizes will stop the mouths of the live-stock men, who, some directors believe and state, "are bickers, anyhow." Improvement need not be looked for until one good man is given control of the whole live-stock section, with power to get rid of some of the fossils, to employ active, energetic, wide-awake fellows in their place, to map out a time table for judging, and to allot exhibitors their stalls, so that all representatives of each breed may be found together and not, as this year, distributed among the buildings to prevent the empty stalls from looking too barren, and to make the catalogue workable and intelligent. We should be glad to have the opinions of exhibitors of dairy cattle, sheep and swine re some of the suggestions made.

Crop Reports and Their Value.

At the present day the crop report is of little if any value to the farming or commercial world; in fact, is rather a detriment, and is only useful to the gambler in grain or stocks, and even by him is interpreted according to his stand on the market as a bull or a bear. The continual shouting and booming of the crop prospects, and the publication of opinions and estimates of irresponsible persons does the country no good, perhaps harm.

The station operator or other townsman, whose reports are so frequently published cannot be reliable, when one sees or understands how such reports are gathered—always by hearsay, rarely by observation. As proof of the unreliability is the following press despatch from Montreal:

"The Ogilvie Milling Company estimate the wheat crop of the Canadian Northwest at considerably less than does the C. P. R. Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager of the company, says their information, covering all points in Manitoba and the Territories, places the new crop at from seventy-two to seventy-five million bushels, or twenty-five million below the C. P. R. figures. It is yet too early, Mr. Thompson states, to give any accurate forecast as to the quality, but so far the grain looks well. Eighteen bushels to the acre will be about the average yield, according to their advice."

Importance is lent to the Ogilvie Milling Company's figures by the fact that their estimate last year turned out to be very accurate."

The loom crop report does harm in this way: It tends to place the wheat market more completely in the hands of the grain gambler, and tends to unduly depress the early market and to elevate the late market, when there is little wheat in farmers' hands to sell. As a consequence the producer gets less than he should, and the consumers pay more. It is surely a short-sighted policy which dictates the issuance of boom-crop reports, which may benefit a few speculators and injure the farming community as a whole. The country is doing well, is developing fast, and will continue to do so without senseless exaggeration of what we are doing as food producers. The world will find that out quickly enough.

The Scarcity of Sheep.

The mistake of farmers in dropping one class of live stock from their list because for a time prices rule low for that class, and taking up some other owing to a rise in values which may be only temporary, has seldom been more generally illustrated than in the abandonment of sheep-raising, which was formerly common on most Canadian farms. And no sound reason is given in the majority of cases for this neglect. In the districts and on the farms where dairying has been made a specialty it is claimed that sheep infringe upon the pastures and rob the cows. There is a modicum of truth in this assertion, but it amounts to less than is generally supposed, as sheep are best satisfied with short, sweet grass, and, besides, eat many weeds and plants that cattle despise, and they will thrive on forage where cattle will not deign to graze. Besides, dairying is not a specialty in one-half the area of older Canada. For the purpose of cleaning and keeping the farm clean of weeds, sheep, therefore, serve a special purpose, and the land is enriched by their voidings wherever they go. No class of farm stock require so little labor or attention in their care and feeding in summer or winter as do sheep. They need no expensive housing; there is no tying up and unloosing; no daily cleaning out of stables, once or twice in a winter being sufficient, as a rule; no currying or brushing, or milking. They increase the stock

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
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generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved
Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions
sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

generally by one hundred and often by one hundred and fifty per cent. annually, and declare a dividend in their fleece that more than pays for their year's keep, even when the price is low—a crop that no other stock returns—and the surplus of the flock is always salable at a fair profit on the cost of production. One may ride a hundred miles on a summer day in old Ontario to-day and not see a single sheep, even if looking for them—a statement that applies equally to Manitoba, and the farming districts of Assiniboia and Alberta—and this in a country peculiarly adapted in every way to the healthful and profitable production of the ovine race. The plea that dogs are a menace to sheep-breeding applies in no greater degree here than in any other country, and is, in most cases, a flimsy excuse, as a reasonable amount of precaution will ensure a tolerable immunity from loss in that regard. In an experience of over forty years with a flock averaging over one hundred head, on a farm two miles from a village and three miles from a town, the writer suffered the loss of but two sheep by dogs, the flock being only once attacked, and in that case the owner of the dog paid full value for the sheep. This may be an exceptionally fortunate record, and is not cited in extenuation of the dog nuisance, for which a confirmed hatred is confessed, but as an illustration of the readiness of the many to adopt an untenable excuse in the absence of valid reason for a certain course of action, or inaction.

With unwashed wool selling up to twenty-five cents a pound in the neighboring States, and lambs up to seven and a half to eight dollars a hundred, the sheep trade is booming in that country, and if Canadian farmers had seen to sell at present they might realize extra good prices for them, as United States breeders look to Canada for breeding stock, and are already buying freely in this country; but the trouble is

that, now when demand is keen and prices are advancing, few of our farmers have sheep to sell, and those who would buy to start flocks, in view of the improved prospect for the trade, will have to purchase at higher figures than they could have done a year or two ago. Those who have any liking for sheep-raising and who think of founding flocks, will do well to make their purchases early this summer, as it is certain that breeding stock will be in great demand for the American trade, and all the best available will be bought up before the breeding season this fall. And the probability is that the improved prices prevailing will continue for some years, as sheep are scarce both in Britain and America, and wool values are likely to rule high for some time to come.

The U. S. tariff heavily handicaps the Canadian farmer in regard to that product, but a large percentage of our neighbors are now favorable to a revision of the tariff on reciprocal lines, and when the proposition comes from their Government for a readjustment, as we believe it will, the duty on wool will doubtless be lowered to a considerable extent. We are not disposed to advise a general rush into the founding of pure-bred flocks, though we believe there will be money in so doing for those who understand the management of sheep and who buy judiciously, but there is the opportunity open to many to do well by purchasing good grade ewes at moderate prices, and by using pure-bred rams, producing stock that will command paying prices with reasonable certainty.

Horses.

The Stallion Needs Work Now.

Probably it is because stallions cost a long figure that some owners fester them up in a box stall or high-fenced corral to eke out a lonely existence for ten months of the year, or, possibly such treatment has induced such behavior on the part of the horse as to lead his owner to believe that the animal is really dangerous. Certain it is that no good can result to the horse by such treatment. Being a live animal, with life's impulses and activities, he requires to be given plenty of opportunity to indulge his natural inclination for exercise. And not only so, but the more active work he does the better fitted he is to fulfill his duties as a sire. Draft stallions, if anything, should be possessed of seasoned muscles and an inherent inclination to lean into the collar, and these hard muscles and natural bent for work must be developed or in succeeding generations they will disappear for want of being employed.

Against the policy of working stallions it is always urged that they give so much trouble and are hard to break, but when considered seriously, we fail to see that if plenty of the "black snake" is used and the work of breaking deliberately followed, as with geldings, that there is much extra bother with a working stallion than with a gelding or mare. They have to be broken and educated, but when that is well done the stallion is very little annoyance, and, besides, he needs the work for his health, and the company of other horses to prevent his disposition becoming bad.

Digestion Disturbers.

This is the season for new hay and new oats, those frequent causes of trouble to the inexperienced horseman. New hay, in some horses, causes an excessive secretion of urine, a condition which, if allowed to continue, becomes a case of diabetes, rendering the help of the veterinarian imperative. New oats cause more urgent symptoms, viz., those of colic, and sometimes diarrhoea, especially in the slab-sided, shallow-flanked fellows.

Great care will need to be taken both in watering and feeding if new oats are to be part of the diet. Make the horses take time to chew their feed, by adding some bran to the oats, and be very careful with the watering. Give plenty of time to feed—one hour and a half at noon—and do not be lavish with hay at the noon feed. The horses can do all right with hay twice a day, the big feed being at night. The horseman of experience always plans to have old oats to carry him well through the rush of harvest and threshing.

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

The Useful Type of Pastern.

It is apparent to every capable judge of horses that many importers, or the agents they employ to make purchases for them abroad, are not informed as to the significance of properly-sloped pasterns. The tendency is to bring in stallions that have rather upright pasterns, and these horses should be considered detrimental to our breeding interests.

Elastic, springy action at the walk and trot largely depends upon correct length, strength and slope of the pasterns. Upright pasterns mean stilty, stubby action and horses with this objectionable conformation "go to pieces" quickly, either upon the hard pavements of the city street or the softer race-track. In draft horses the short, steep pastern is usually associated with shoulders that are too upright, and that do not, consequently, provide a fitting bed for the collar. Horses of this type are particularly prone to foot troubles, such as ringbones, corns, quarter crack, etc., and to all kinds of collar galls and sores. They are slow walkers, and at a trot stub their toes or pound so badly upon their fore feet that the hoofs soon become unsound. On the other hand the horse that has fairly sloping pasterns wears best, as the oblique pasterns form a buffer against straight concussion affecting the bony column above the foot. They have springy, elastic action, fully flexing the fetlocks and showing the soles of their feet as they go away from the observer. As a rule, sloping shoulders go along with sloping pasterns, and are necessary to the kind of action we have outlined. The greatest slope is necessary in horses having fast work to do in carriage or race harness and under the saddle. A fair degree of slope is as necessary in the draft horse, for his feet have to withstand concussion from the great weight superimposed upon them, and from going upon hard roads. The walking gait is the most important one for the draft horse, and it is absolutely necessary that he should have quick, elastic, long, free, regular and straight action at this pace, in order that he may do the greatest amount of work possible each day, and with the least damage to his feet.

We cannot hope to have our horses characterized by properly-set pasterns if we persist in the importation and use of stallions having upright pasterns, and do not learn to reject mares of similar character from our breeding operations. We do not refer, in what has been said, to greatly exaggerated length and slope of pasterns, for that is quite as bad as the short, upright type. Over length and slope mean weakness, and cause strain upon the back tendons of the leg, while the fetlock coming too close to the ground means that the lever is too long and the horse will have too great effort in bringing it to bear upon the fulcrum at the toe. Such pasterns lead to early breaking down of the tendons, and while they give elasticity of step do not assist the draft horse in his hard work upon the streets. A happy compromise between too long and too short and upright pasterns is, therefore, desirable, but it may be asserted with assurance, that the average draft horse errs in the direction of shortness and uprightness of pasterns.

Any man who owns a large number of draft work horses, or, in fact, any kind of work horse, can prove the significance of properly-set pasterns by careful inspection of his animals. Let them be led out and stood in a row. Set back each horse that has sloping pasterns, thus leaving those that have upright pasterns in the front row. Now inspect the horses in each row, and it will invariably be found that the greatest proportion of unsound feet, hoof-heads, pasterns, fetlocks and cannon bones will be found associated with upright pasterns; also that these horses are the slowest workers, and have to be soonest retired from the teaming business.

Pasterns are not the "alpha and omega" of the draft horse, as Mr. R. B. Ogilvie has said. But they are as important as we have stated, and to give the best results in use should always be associated with fine quality of bone and hair. We want to see them above sound, well-developed feet, and forming parts of legs that show a flat, clean, "clef" appearance, fine skin, silky hair and strong, clean, prominent tendons. —[Prof. Alexander, in Live-stock Report.

Sadie Mac, 2.06½.

The performance at Detroit last week of the five-year-old mare, Sadie Mac, owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Crookston Stock Farm, Galt, Ont., and driven by Harry Stinson, in trotting in 2.06½ in a winning race, stamps this great daughter of Peter the Great (2.07¼) as one of the greatest trotters in the history of the turf, and indicates that she may, in the near future, lower this splendid record. It is said that Mr. E. E. Smathers, of Cleveland, Ohio, who sold Sadie Mac last fall to Miss Wilks for \$15,000, is preparing to re-enter the racing game, and has, through his trainer, Geo. Spear, offered \$30,000 for the mare, and that the offer was refused. Sadie Mac is one of the level-headed, non-fretting kind, and her stamina and good manners are in her favor and contribute to the probability of her making sensational marks. The dam of Sadie Mac is Fanella, whose record is 2.13, a daughter of Arion 2.07¼.

Stock.

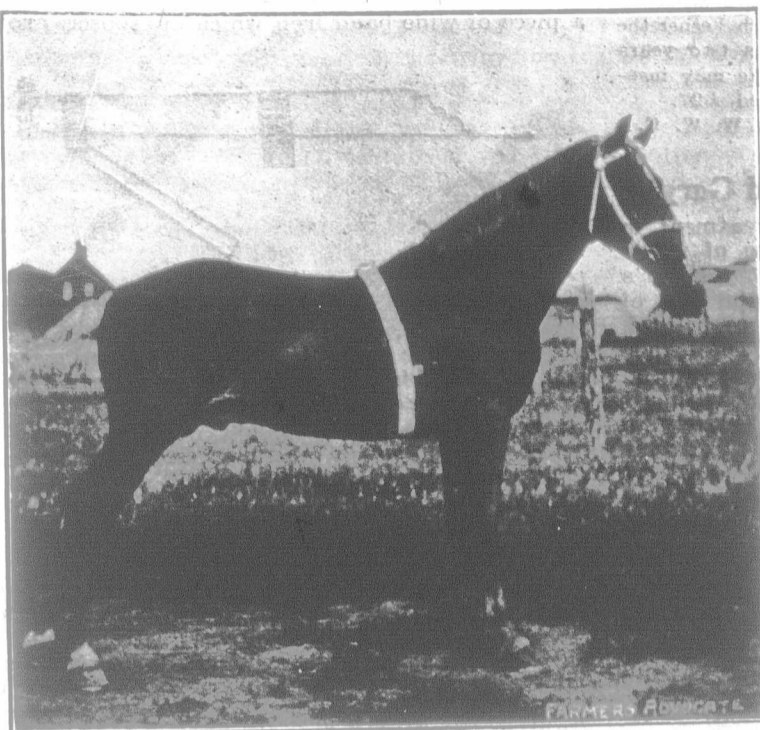
A Field of Work for Manitoba's Agricultural College.

One of the classes of live stock far too seldom seen on Western farms is the golden-hoofed sheep, and considerable useful work may be done by the animal husbandry section of the college out at St. Charles when it gets into operation. One feature of profit would be in experimenting with some of the pure breeds of sheep, using such to grade up the ordinary range muttons as they appear in the Winnipeg and other stock-yards. The Wisconsin College did splendid work under Craig and Carlyle, using Shropshires, Oxfords and Dorsets, winning at the big fat shows with their grades; and we would suggest to test here the Suffolks, also, on account of their bareness of wool on the face and their record at the Smithfield fat-stock show. Mutton is generally a good price, always is at the Western retail butcher shop, and the quality is just medium—not at all equal to that to be had on the Pacific slope. The early maturists are not a strong enough force in Western mutton production, and the product, as marketed to-day, is not finished. There is, in this respect, some useful work waiting to be taken up by the first agricultural college to be started in Western Canada.

"Changing Off" Among Judges.

A student of matters pertaining to the exhibition of live stock asks for an opinion as to the somewhat common plan of having judges "change off" in making the awards in the various breed classes. By this term is meant, for instance, having a Hereford judge tie the ribbons in the Shorthorn classes, and a Shorthorn man the ribbons in the Hereford classes, and so on throughout the show as regards the different breeds entered. The idea in making the selections of judges is that each is an expert as regards his own breed of cattle, and for that reason may be taken for granted as a capable beef judge and a fairly expert judge of rival beef cattle. In other words, the expert judge of Shorthorns will be likely to give satisfaction as an expert judge of Herefords, and especially as regards impartiality, as he is supposed to have no axes to grind in making his decisions. Where such selections of judges are made the men chosen usually are actual breeders of pure-bred cattle, have had experience as judges of such cattle, and, as a rule, their decisions are fairly satisfactory to all concerned. At the same time, it is common to hear a few kickers say that "breed type" has not been taken into account in making the awards, and this is the criticism that one naturally might expect. It is a sensible criticism, too, in many instances, for it cannot be denied that there are some small points in the make-up of a given representative breed of cattle that appeal strongly to breeders of that variety of animal, but escape the notice of the breeder of other cattle who is called upon to do the judging. This judge leaves breed type out of the question entirely, for he does not feel himself capable of weighing fine points in that connection. He considers the butcher's block the ultimate goal of every beef animal, and selects animals that to him most nearly approximate the requirements of the butcher. This is surely a practical method of judging, but it will not satisfy the breeder who makes much of breed type. It will correctly place animals according to their state or condition and their quality when handled with the block in view; but it will not always honor highest those animals that should be deemed best for breeding purposes, or that appeal to the breed expert as the best ones to be chosen for breeding purposes. We have seen an alien judge who was an expert breeder and connoisseur of his own breed of cattle do his level best honestly and impartially to tie the ribbons in a closely-contested class of cattle other than the breed with which he was familiar, and make a sorry mess of the business from the standard of breed type. Naturally, the breed enthusiasts felt sore at the verdicts rendered, but the question arises whether breed type should offset block requirements in the judging of beef cattle. If the block is to be taken as the sole criterion of merit, then it would surely be best to select an expert buyer of beef cattle as a judge, apart from his special expertness in judging any one type of beef cattle. It would be better to set the breeder aside and use the market buyer rather than the breed expert, and in the long run such a plan might teach useful and necessary lessons to the breeder. In our opinion, however, this idea is wrong. Breed type should count much in making awards in a class of animals of the same breed, and in such a class the judge should be a man well qualified to correctly estimate breed type as well as beef value. Where animals of different breeds compete in the same contest breed type has of necessity to be largely left out of the calculation of the judge. This condition, however, rarely happens unless in sweepstakes contests, which are rightly going out of fashion. The butcher judge, or one unacquainted with the special breed type of the class of cattle to be judged, should be chosen to judge grade or cross-bred, non-breeding animals, but wherever awards are to be given to animals of a pure breed a judge should be chosen who is expert as regards the fine breed points of the special breed in question. Type is the attraction to the breeder of any one breed of animals. It means much to him, and is

his special study. He is ever seeking to raise its standard, and the ideal in his mind is usually a good one. The alien judge will be certain to upset the ideas and beliefs of such a breeder, and, indeed, those of all the breeders of animals of one distinct breed. It is but fair then that every judge should be intimately and expertly familiar with the fine points and characteristics of each breed he is asked to judge.—[Live-stock Report.

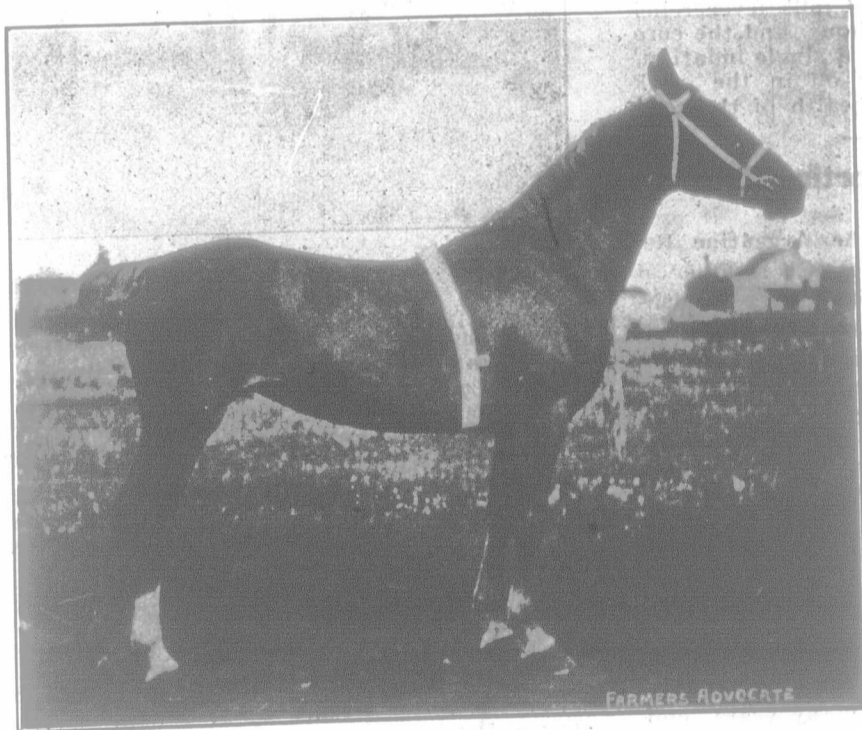


Barrow Moss Meteor.

Two-year-old champion, Winnipeg, 1905. Owned by Dr. Henderson, Carberry, Man. (See Gossip columns.)

A Scotchman's Advice.

Mr. Sydney Fisher is a very sensible man. He appreciates better than some loud-mouthed advocates of over-sea stores among us the strength of the opposition to the amendment Act of 1896 in this country. But, while this is so, Mr. Fisher, in a recent letter, makes use of terms which ought never to have passed from a responsible Minister of the Crown in a British Colony. He does not like the idea of a Canadian statesman being embroiled in a political agitation at home. The remedy is obviously in his own hands; let him keep out of this business; and leave those responsible for the management of internal affairs in this country to do what they see to be best for the well-being of the country. Naturally, Mr. Fisher, as a Canadian politician, desires the re-



Gambling Gay.

Champion Hackney mare, Winnipeg, 1905. Owned by Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Man. (See Gossip columns.)

moval of the embargo, and there is no harm in him saying so. But he goes out of his province, and meddles with what he knows not, when he says the existence of the embargo is unnecessary for the protection of the health of live stock here, and is proof of a lack of friendliness and consideration for Canada on the part of the people of this country. That is altogether denied, and no responsible Canadian statesman should make such remarks.—[The Scottish Farmer.

The Riby Sale, 1905.

One of the most notable English sales of the present season was that held by Henry Dudding, at Riby Grove, on July 6th. The sale was attended by a very large concourse of breeders, representing the leading herds of Shorthorn cattle in England and South America, and the leading flocks of the Lincoln breed in the same countries. Conspicuous by their absence were buyers from North America. Why these gentlemen have entirely, or almost so, neglected the English shows and sales of the present year, we are at a loss to understand. English breeders read reports in American papers indicating the short supply of sheep in that country, and also the want of more pedigree sheep and cattle, and yet here in England, at the auction sales, where every animal offered is sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, no one from those countries included in the term North America puts in an appearance. However, this is their matter and not ours. Our business now is simply to record the result of one of the most successful sales ever held at Riby, and to place before our readers the true value that breeders in England and South America put upon the Riby Shorthorn and the Riby Lincoln sheep. Every lot offered was sold without reserve, and, consequently, the prices recorded below are those at which the merits of the different animals were assessed by the purchaser.

The cows offered numbered thirteen, and these, with their calves, realized an average price of £46 4s. 0d. Several of the best went to the Argentine. The top-priced cow, Ringdale Victoria, was purchased by Mr. E. N. Casares at 155 gns. for the Argentine; the same buyer also purchased several others of the leading lots. Mr. Gahn, buying for the Argentine, was also a good customer, paying, amongst other good prices, 45 gns. for Riby Jessie 3rd.

The three-year-old heifer, Riby Pictorial, went to Mr. Beatty at 41 gns., the top price of the age. The two-year-old heifers, eleven in number, were most keenly competed for, and they averaged £99 4s. 0d. The top price for this age was Waterloo Princess 32nd, Mr. E. N. Casares being her purchaser; then Augusta 2nd made 110 gns., to go to Scotland to Mr. E. F. Gordan. Mr. George Harrison gave 78 gns. for Riby Jessie 4th; Hyacinth Duchess went to Mr. Gahn at 70 gns., for the Argentine; May Day Mildred 3rd went at 71 gns. to Mr. W. Savage, for the Argentine, and Lord Middleton recured Empress Waterloo 27th, at 57 gns.

Ten yearling heifers were next offered, and £42 2s. 1d. was the average realized. Mr. E. N. Casares secured Bright Moon 2nd, at 100 gns.; Hyacinth Duchess 7th, at 70 gns., and Bridekirk 42nd, at 22 gns.; and the Earl of Manvers gave 40 gns. for Riby Pippin 7th.

The bulls sold at very good prices, the eighteen sold making the highly satisfactory average of £60 0s. 6d. 155 gns. was paid by Mr. E. N. Casares for Royal Emperor Waterloo 10th, and 5 gns. less was paid by Mr. F. J. Steward for Royal Marksman. Then Mr. Gravins gave 115 gns. for Knaption Waterloo 5th, and the remainder of the bulls sold at prices which made the average as stated above, and these, together with the prices realized by the cows, brought up the average to £53 18s. 7d. for the whole sale.

The Lincoln rams at Riby hold a world-wide reputation. Constantly we are hearing of the need of more sires of this breed being wanted for different countries, but from what transpired at the sale, it appears that so far as Riby sheep are concerned there are only two classes of purchasers that can afford money enough to take them, i.e., the home breeder and the Argentine buyer. Thirty-one yearling rams were offered, and the whole of them were eagerly competed for, twenty-six

being taken by the Argentine buyers. Despite the opposition of the home breeder, he had, at any rate so far as this sale is concerned, to admit that in most instances the Argentine purse was the longer of the two. The top-price ram was 500 gns., and went to Mr. F. Miller, for the Argentine. An offer of 750 gns. for this ram was refused previous to the sale. Mr. E. N. Casares gave 420 gns. for the next, and he also took five others at prices from this down to 17 gns., which was the lowest price of the sale. Mr. F. Miller gave

150 gns. for a second ram, and he also took another at 80 gns., one at 60 gns., one at 65 gns., one at 42 gns., one at 45 gns., and one at 50 gns.

The home buyers secured a very choice ram in the one that Messrs. Wright gave 210 gns. for, and Messrs. T. C. B. Dixon gave 105 gns. for another. The average of this notable lot of yearling rams was £90 7s. 6d., the highest average that Mr. Dudding has ever realized, and one that distinctly shows how greatly the merit and quality of the Riby rams is appreciated by the Argentine buyer, and also how very much keener the demand is at the present time than it was two years ago, when the last home sale was held. We may mention that the 37 rams then offered averaged £27.

W. W. C.

The Air Cure for Milk Fever and Garget.

The remarkable success of the air treatment in the cure of milk fever in cows, the use of which has so often been recommended by the "Farmer's Advocate," has led to its adoption in the case of garget and other udder ailments, and, we believe, with a considerable degree of success. The owner of milking cows who neglects to provide himself with an outfit for filling the cow's udder with air in a possible case of milk fever, if it be only a common bicycle pump, or a bulb syringe and teat tube, takes chances of losing his best cow at calving, when he may save her life and usefulness by simply pumping her udder full of air and without any dosing with medicine or any further expense. Indeed, the attempt to give medicine in such a case is to court fatal results, as in most cases of milk fever, the throat of the cow becomes paralyzed, depriving her of the power to swallow, the consequence being that the medicine is apt to enter the trachea and lungs, causing inflammation and pneumonia, and causing the death of the cow. The only cases which we have known in which the air treatment has failed have been cases in which the cow has been drenched with medicine. The air treatment did its work in temporarily relieving the patient, but the medicine, which went the wrong way, defeated the object of the other treatment, and killed the cow. We have knowledge of several cases of milk fever in which the cow died in a few minutes after being dosed with medicine, while it is well known that often in such attacks a cow will live for days after coma has set in and she has become entirely unconscious. And cows in this condition have been promptly cured by the air treatment when they have been considered as good as dead.

The air remedy is now being recommended for the treatment of garget and other ailments from which one or more of the quarters of the udder fail to perform their proper functions. The treatment is simple and safe where precautions are taken to keep the apparatus clean. The teat syphon should be dipped in boiling water before being used, each quarter of the udder should be pumped full of air, the teats tied with tape to prevent escape of air, and the udder well hand-rubbed or massaged to force the air up into the body, and, if necessary, the operation repeated till relief is gained. In cases of milk fever relief is usually noticeable in half an hour, and the cure complete within two hours, with a single inflation, and with little, if any, falling off in the milk production, or ill effect on the health of the cow.

Argentina Leads in Exporting Dressed Beef.

It is a notable fact that the Argentine Republic has risen to the top place as a supplier of fresh beef to Great Britain. Since the establishment of the industry, or at least after the first few shipments by Argentina, which started the chilled-beef trade in the Friquique, a vessel specially fitted up for the purpose, the United States has been an easy first until last March, when the former country came to the front, sending us 214,891 cwt., against 194,356 cwt. received from the latter. The position thus reached has been maintained in each subsequent month; but it was not till June that the quantity of fresh beef was greatest from Argentina for the period of the year ended with any month. But now for the first half of the year we find that country credited with 1,183,375 cwt. of fresh beef, against 1,124,888 cwt. received from the United States. The latter country for many years had shipped to us more than half our foreign supply, and Argentina has sent nearly half in the last six months. The increase in the Argentine supply has been very rapid, from 481,753 cwt. in the first half of 1903, to 657,827 in that of 1904, and to the quantity named above in the last six months.—[Live-stock Journal.]

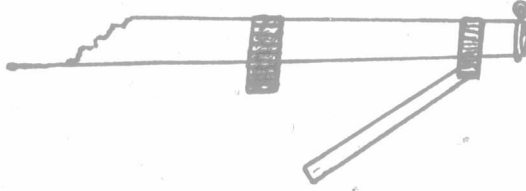
We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN."

Farm.

Prop for Binder Tongue.

The accompanying device for holding up the tongue of a binder while the horses are being hitched, is recommended by Mr. W. M. Champion, of Reaburn, Man. The prop is made of light 2 x 4 material, and is fastened to the tongue by a piece of wide band iron which fits loosely around



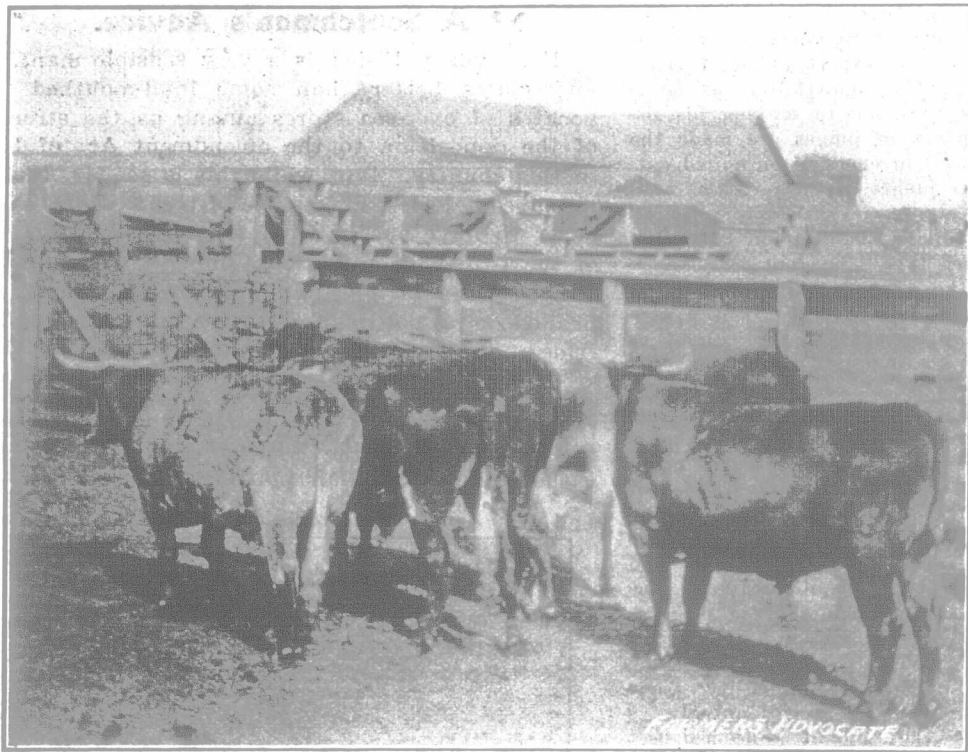
Device for holding up the binder tongue while hitching.

the pole. The prop then swings from this band, and when not in use is held up by a strong leather band. The iron band is large enough so that it slides easily on the tongue, making it easy to pull the prop out of the leather holder and to replace it again.

At Threshing Time.

Nowadays threshing has got to be a calling of itself, necessitating skilled engineers and machinists to run the mill. Where skilled men are in charge there is very little for the farmer to worry over, as the machine is kept running evenly and steadily, with few stops for repairs, and the grain is threshed well and clean and not thrown or blown out with the straw.

In stook threshing the farmer's responsibility is in receiving the grain, storing or marketing it, and feeding the men. It will pay him to watch



July Exporters. This Lot Brought 3½c. at Winnipeg.

the weighing at the machine, so that the threshing tally and the actual grain return are in accord, and also to see that the grain is threshed clean, especially if such is teamed directly from the machine to a car or onto the local market.

The farmer will do himself a service if he looks after the matter of fire protection, by having a barrel or two of water near the machine, with a few wet bags handy to put out an incipient blaze.

Windy weather on the prairie will fan a few dying embers into a tolerably good-sized blaze in a short time, and it is not well to take chances of such occurrences.

It is proverbial that threshers' horses eat lots of oats—a form of greediness which hits the owner of the horses more than it does the grower of the oats—and so long as the oats are not strewn around and wasted, one is not justified in limiting the quantity used.

If, during the stack threshing, a heavy rain seems imminent, it will be good policy to have the plows in shape, ready to make the most of a broken day, and by doing a little plowing have an effectual fire-guard. The old timer usually remembers all these things; the beginner seldom does until he learns by bitter experience.

Have the granaries in condition to receive the grain—roof proof above and with a sound floor and walls; husking cannot be done well when the grain starts to roll out of the machine. A supply of sound bags on hand will also be aids in getting the grain away in good shape. Now

is the time to arrange where you will have stacked your supply of threshed straw for bedding and forage. Always keep a larger supply than you think you may need; winter is a long and hungry season, and it is better to have a surplus than a shortage of feed next spring. Fix the straw piles around the edges so that the sides are vertical for about six to eight feet up, and thus prevent snow from drifting up over the reserves of feed.

Where Wheat is Not Grown.

There are localities in Manitoba in which the wheat harvest and market is not the predominant topic of conversation, nor the work incident to either the all-engaging pursuit of the inhabitants. One such district extends fifteen to forty miles north-east of Winnipeg. Here, in the pastures of long, waving grass, and among the bluffs of poplar, scrub oak and cottonwood, a species of farming is pursued as different from that on the proverbial Manitoba "ranch" as the latter is from the methods of cropping in the southern cotton fields. Over this area of many miles in extent dual-purpose cattle feed, and upon their products the farmers place their chief dependence for the necessaries of life. It is a safe resource—the herds of cattle supplemented by droves of hogs and flocks of poultry. There is never a total failure of revenue and seldom a diminution from year to year. In such a system of farming there is none of the feverish excitement of the wheat farmer, but also a sense of security and thorough contentment.

The products of this district are marketed in different manners. Where more than twelve or fifteen cows are milked the cream is usually separated with the machine, churned at home, put up into pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper provided by the city commission houses, and shipped once or twice a week. Where fewer cows are kept and the work of buttermaking is not popular, the cream is separated and shipped two or

three times a week to the central creameries in Winnipeg. Occasionally one will run across a man who keeps from fifty to one hundred cows, and makes the product up into cheese or butter. Hog-raising is a natural adjunct to the dairy industry in this section, and every farmer sells a bunch or two each season. The prices this year are encouraging, and doubtless more porcines will be raised.

It is largely from this district that the Winnipeg butchers get their beef for their own killing, but the price they pay for it is absurdly low, and that seems to indicate that the great difference existing between live cattle prices at Winnipeg and the retail prices of beef is due almost wholly to the actions of the retail dealers.

It is sometimes argued that farming after the fashion mentioned holds one too closely to his work, and that milking cows is disagreeable and tiresome, but this will depend upon the taste and customs of the people. Mr. Wm. Champion, one of the oldest dairy farmers in the section, sensibly remarked not long ago, that his aim was not to make a lot of money out of farming, but to have lots of fun out of his work, and everything on his farm goes to bear out this statement. The cream separator is run by a 2½-horse-power turbine engine, a pony runs a tread-power churns the cream, saws wood, turns the grinding stone, and runs other light machinery. As for the milking being disagreeable work, it is largely a question of a thing being what you believe it is. The writer well remembers when he, and, in fact, all the young men in his neighborhood, milked from eight to twelve cows twice a day, and when once accustomed to it the job did not seem any larger than if there were only two cows to milk.

In this land of dairy or mixed farming oats are the chief field crop. The soil is more adapted to their growth than it is to wheat, and it is found that they are a more profitable crop when marketed than is wheat. Oat sheaves, oats and oat straw are the chief fodders, both for horses and cows, while the nearby meadows—those historic lands which were allotted the volunteers of '85, and have been constantly changing hands since—furnish abundance of hay.

With the growth of Winnipeg, and the consequent development of the demand for fresh farm produce, will come a certain expansion in mixed farming operations throughout this and other districts. Fresh eggs, spring lamb, chickens, garden produce, new potatoes, fresh dairy butter, milk, etc., will all be demanded in larger quantities; this will inure to the advantage of the mixed farmers. One thing at present retards the growth of the trade between city and country, and that is the limited number of trains and the independence of the companies of this class of trade.

The suggestion a casual observer is inclined to offer inhabitants of the mixed farming districts is to work towards the building up of a herd of cows, every one of which would be, not simply a good cow, but an outstanding animal. As it is to-day, on most farms, but for the plentifulness of pasture land and the cheapness of fodder, not one-half the cows kept would pay for the feed they eat. Of course, the poorer milkers are generally the best beefers and raise the better class of calves, so that what is lost one way is often gained another, but the possibility of reaching a higher standard of milk production, without sacrificing anything of the meat-making proclivities, should not be lost sight of.

A Dakota Rotation.

The following rotation has been suggested as useful for portions of the Canadian prairie: Divide the farm into six or seven fields. If into six fields, put grass into field No. 1, brome grass and timothy being the best I know of, and cut it for hay first year. Second year use it for pasture, third year seed to flax, fourth year to oats, fifth year to barley, and perhaps some of it to corn or millet, and the sixth year to wheat, and with it the grass seed. If divided into seven fields, I would put first grass, second grass, third flax, fourth wheat, fifth oats, sixth barley and such like, seventh wheat, and so on. Then I would haul all the manure right from the barn onto the field that was used for pasture.

Some Work in Testing Grades of Wheat.

For some time the farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have been feeling that too wide a spread is made in the price paid for the different grades of wheat. With a view to obtaining some actual data which might throw light on this subject, the Department of Agriculture, Northwest Territorial Government, sent eleven samples of the crop of 1903 and ten samples of the crop of 1904 to the Chemical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College for examination. The samples of each year were intended to cover the grades from No. 1 Hard to No. 4 Northern, in duplicate. They were all selected from soil of somewhat uniform type, thus obviating the differences in quality of the wheats caused by different soils. The samples of both years were graded by Mr. David Horn, Chief Grain Inspector, of Winnipeg, so that the grading might be official. One lot of the 1903 samples was graded as "Feed," and one of the 1904 samples as "No. 4 Northern." The remainder of the samples did not grade out in the manner expected; that is, duplicating the various grades. However, all the grades were covered excepting No. 2 Northern in the sample of the 1904 crop.

Among the samples of the 1903 wheat there were two known as "ruffled" wheat—that is, wheat that had been wet in the stook, thus causing the bran layers to wrinkle and giving it the appearance of frozen wheat, and graded accordingly by the buyers. The No. 4 samples of the crop of 1904 were pure Red Fife, and if they had not been frozen would probably have graded No. 1 H. The samples of both years were shown to

a number of millers, and they all stated that they were of better quality of wheat than they could buy in the corresponding grades for milling purposes in Ontario.

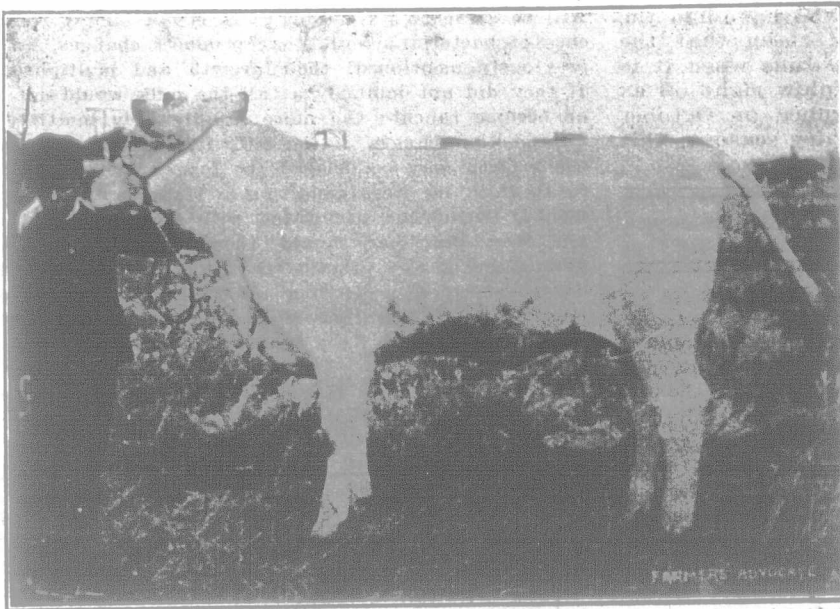
Upon arrival in Guelph the various lots of wheat were immediately ground in a short-process roller mill, and an endeavor made to determine the yields of flour. Every care was taken to get the best yields possible and to ensure accuracy in all of the work. No attempt was made to separate the flour from the various lots of wheat into different grades, excepting that ten per cent. of the low grade was removed. Thus the portion which was used in the chemical analysis and in the baking tests was straight flour in the ordinary sense, as the ten per cent. removed was not of a quality which would make good bread. The percentage yields given in the following table, however, represent the total yield of flour from the various lots of wheat. The flour in every case was placed in a dry, airy room, and kept for from two to three months before baking, in order that it might become thoroughly seasoned. Each flour was put through a chemical analysis, with the object of bringing out the quantity and quality of the gluten it contained. The quality thus shown was further confirmed by actual bak-

As might be expected, the yields of flour obtained from the various grades of wheat in the two years do not exactly duplicate one another; the reason being that the wheat varies in quality from year to year. It is noticeable that the yield of bread from the flour of the higher grades of wheat was lower last year than this year, while that from the lower grades is about the same in both years' experiments. The work, however, shows clearly that there is no wide difference in the quality of the wheat, as determined by the yield of flour and the yield of bread. The chemical analysis also showed that the difference in the quality of the flour, as distinguished by the amounts of protein and gluten, or by the quality of the gluten, as indicated by the percentage of gliadin in the gluten was very slight. Figuring from the percentage yield of flour and the yield of bread from 100 pounds of flour, it will be found that, so far as quantity of bread is concerned, the No. 4 Northern is as valuable as No. 1 Hard, thus indicating that when strength alone is taken into consideration the flour from the wheat of the lower grades is just as valuable as that from the higher grades. In fact, judging the flour by this standard alone, a greater variation was found in the percentage of proteins and gluten, and in the quality of gluten between the samples of No. 1 Hard of the 1904 crop than No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern.

However, this method of comparison does not take into consideration one very important factor, namely, color. The public demands a white loaf of bread, and to produce this the baker must have a white flour. The color of the flour from the low grades, especially No. 4 Northern, was not equal to that of the higher grades, although the difference was not as great as was expected, nor was the bread produced from these wheats sufficiently dark in color to form a serious objection to them. While it is true that the miller may not be able to keep up the quality of his output of flour if he grinds only wheat such as here shown in the No. 4 grade, it would seem as though the spread in price was greater

than the difference in the value. He could apparently keep up the strength of the flour, but the color would be sufficiently "off" to prevent the production of a large amount of high-grade flour.

There are some other points which should be considered besides strength and color of the flour which the wheat will produce. For instance, it is said that the keeping quality of the flour from the lower grades of wheat is not equal to that from the higher grades. It is also obvious that some difference should be made in the prices of the various grades to encourage the farmers to produce a clean, even quality of wheat, but with all these and other points which grain buyers might raise, it would seem, judging by the results of the individual samples examined during the last two years, that the spread in price is greater than the difference in the wheat would warrant. It must be clearly borne in mind that no attempt has been made to distinguish between the milling value of the grades of wheat as delivered to the millers, but that it is an attempt to show the values of the individual samples of wheat as graded at the elevators, and the basis upon which the farmer must sell his wheat. A full report of the work done on the 1903 crop of wheat may be found in Bulletin No. 14, Department of



Master Mutch and His Show Shorthorn Calf.

ing experiments, which must always be the final test of the quality of a flour. The average yield of flour from the various grades, and the average yield of bread for each of the two years will be found in the following table:

PERCENTAGE YIELD OF FLOUR AND YIELD OF BREAD FROM 100 LBS. OF FLOUR.

	Flour.	Bread. Lbs.
No. 1 hard—		
1903	70.3	144.5
1904	72.0	153.0
No. 1 northern—		
1903	70.3	144.0
1904	70.5	154.3
No. 2 northern—		
1903	68.3	149.0
1904		
No. 3 northern—		
1903	68.2	150.3
1904	70.0	154.0
No. 4 northern—		
1903	68.0	153.3
1904	65.6	155.6



First-prize Hereford Herd at Brandon Fair.

Mr. Chapman holding his herd bull, and Mr. Bing with the first cow.

Agriculture, Northwest Territories. The work on the 1904 wheat will appear in bulletin form shortly.

R. HARCOURT.

O. A. C., Guelph.

In Favor of the Fin Coultter.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of the 16th inst., you ask for opinions of others besides J. S. Hays, re the matter of discarding the rolling coultter in favor of the "wing" or "fin" in breaking new land. I fully endorse what J. S. Hays has to say; not every farmer knows how to set a rolling coultter so that the breaker will run smoothly. I have worked with them without success until I wondered if the man that invented them ever worked them. Some years ago we commenced working with the "wing," and found it satisfactory, and since then have laid the rolling coultter among the old iron.

If made as J. S. Hays gives directions, I believe any farmer using them will find them satisfactory, and when his day's breaking is finished, will be less tired, and, perhaps, a little sweeter-tempered. L. T. R.

To Get Rid of Brome Grass.

In certain kinds of land brome grass has proved an unwelcome guest, outstaying its welcome, and on such lands it is as nasty a pest as is the English sparrow. Those who have had the most experience with brome sod claim that the best way to kill it is to mow in June when it is fairly headed out, then break or plow right off as thin as possible, and in September or October backset some deeper. With our dry seasons, this usually kills it entirely.

Dairying.

Handling Milk on the Farm.

There is a steadily, and, in many places, a rapidly-growing demand for cleaner and more wholesome milk and cream, both for direct consumption and for the production of butter and cheese. This demand will continue to grow in proportion as the consumers realize the importance of using a product produced under healthful and sanitary conditions, and the dangers which accompany the use of that produced under conditions both unhealthful and unsanitary. Many progressive dairymen are awake to this call for improved quality, and are making an effort to meet requirements and seeking knowledge of how to perfect home conditions. The proportion, however, is small considering the number engaged in dairying in various ways, and there is great need of further interest in the matter.

To efficiently meet public demands for milk, butter and cheese, it is first necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the work to enable one to choose and adopt the proper conditions. It is the rule rather than the exception among farmers to be unfamiliar with the nature of milk contamination, and the general principles underlying the development of flavors in milk and its products. These flavors are occasioned by the multiplication of exceedingly small germs (bacteria), each species of germ giving off its own peculiar flavor. It largely depends upon the handling of the raw material whether the flavors will be desirable or undesirable, as germs give the good as well as the bad flavors. All germs, or bacteria, are microscopic plants; in fact, the smallest forms of organic life known, but, though small, they carry on many processes of life similar to the larger plants. For growth they require suitable soil (or food), moisture, room to grow, and a suitable temperature. With all four conditions favorable they multiply with marvellous rapidity, and in their development the flavors are produced. Milk is an excellent food for all germs; that is, it contains suitable food and moisture, and with a favorable temperature radical changes soon occur. For the prevention of germ development two conditions are necessary—cleanliness and low temperatures. The first prevents inoculation with injurious germs, with which all dust and dirt particles are laden, and the latter prevents their development should the milk become inoculated at any time during the milking or subsequent handling.

Various methods of clarifying milk, such as straining, filtering, and the use of centrifugal machines, are employed for removing dirt and bacteria, and are to some degree successful but not entirely satisfactory. It is necessary to go farther back than this, and prevent the dirt from getting into the milk at all; because much of it dissolves readily in warm milk, consequently cannot be removed, and thus contaminates the milk. It is important, therefore, to secure some means whereby the dirt can be originally excluded. It is probably next to impossible to exclude all germs, but it has been found that if the stables are well cleaned, ventilated and exposed to sunlight; if the cows are kept well brushed and cleaned; if, just before milking, the parts of the cow immediately above and around the udder are washed or wiped with a damp cloth; and if the milker is clean, wears clean clothes, and uses sterile utensils, the quantities of dirt and bacteria which get into the milk are greatly reduced. The dirt is further reduced by the use of a very simple, practical, useful and inexpensive device in the covered milk pail. This is an ordinary tin milk pail, with a closely-fitting cover, which has an opening on one side, into which is soldered a funnel four, five or six inches wide at desired, having a fine-mesh wire gauze soldered across the

bottom. This funnel extends slightly above and below the cover, and slopes gently towards the side of the pail. A loose funnel fits inside the first one, and when the pail is to be used a few layers of clean cheese cloth are placed across the opening in the inner funnel, and the loose one pushed in to hold the cheese cloth in position. The whole apparatus is simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned. In a series of fourteen trials at the Connecticut Experiment Station results demonstrated that 63% of the dirt was removed from the milk by the use of the covered pail.

It has been previously stated that low temperatures aid milk preservation. Low temperatures are really of more significance than the original contamination of the milk with bacteria. Milk kept at 90 degrees Fahr. will curdle in less than eighteen hours, while the same milk kept at a temperature of 60 degrees will keep about double that time, and if kept at 50 degrees will sometimes keep without curdling for two weeks or more. But although uncurdled and probably sweet even at low temperatures, it becomes filled with bacteria of a more unwholesome type, which develop at low temperatures. Old milk is, therefore, unfit for the market, or for butter, even though sweet. It is important to have it manufactured into butter or cheese while fresh, and if the milk is for direct consumption it is of infinitely greater importance to have it delivered fresh. When it is recognized that the keeping qualities of milk are largely dependent upon temperature, increased attention will be given to its cooling. It is not simply the presence of bacteria in milk that produces changes, but, as previously mentioned, their growth and multiplication. If they did not multiply at all the milk would not sour or become rancid; the more rapidly they multiply the quicker the changes of the milk take place; the longer the growth may be delayed the longer the milk will be retained in its fresh condition. These facts are fundamental phenomena associated with the keeping of milk, and every dairyman should, therefore, understand as a foundation of any practice that the keeping of milk is dependent upon preventing or checking the multiplication of bacteria rather than simply preventing their presence in milk. At a temperature of freezing growth is wholly checked. The bacteria, however, are not destroyed, and upon the rise in temperature they commence to multiply, and as the temperature rises the

rapidity of bacterial growth increases. When between 70 and 100 degrees Fahr. the rapidity of germ growth is at its maximum. Reaching 120 degrees many species find growth impossible, as the temperature is unfavorable, while at 180 degrees mostly all are destroyed. The number of germs in milk after it is 20 hours old is dependent far more upon the matter of temperature than it is upon the original cleanliness and care in production. In other words, the keeping of milk is more a matter of low temperatures than cleanliness.

It is not meant to imply by these statements that regulations for cleanliness in the dairy should not be considered important and followed. On the contrary, every precaution in this direction should be taken. It is extremely necessary for the preservation of milk from being contaminated with unwholesome bacteria. If, therefore, cleanliness was observed in the strictest sense from the time the milking commenced until it was delivered to the consumer or to the creamery, and in conjunction with this cooled to 50 degrees Fahr. immediately after milking or separating, and that temperature maintained, complaints concerning old-flavored butter and milk of inferior quality would be overcome, and until these two factors are observed will any desirable improvement in quality be in evidence. The old milking corral, which has been used for years without being once cleaned, and where manure has accumulated to the depth of six or eight inches, must, too, be abandoned. Do not attempt to clean it and continue milking therein, but seek new milking quarters where the atmosphere is pure and the surroundings clean and dry. There is nothing more suitable than a clean, dry, well-ventilated stable in which to do the milking. If the milk corral must be used—and I believe this is preferable to a dirty, damp, wet, foul-smelling stable—locate it on a high and dry shaded spot, and endeavor to keep it dry and clean by removing all manure from it each day, and not permitting the cattle to remain inclosed during the nights.

W. A. WILSON.

Regina, Sask.

The slow progress being made on the main building for the Manitoba Agricultural College will, in all probability, mean that the energies of the college staff will be confined to the teaching of up-to-date methods of dairying. The course will be in charge of Prof. Carson. It is doubtful at this date whether the other courses will be touched this winter.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Farm Forestry.

Indian Head as a district has at least two distinct advantages, the experimental farm and the forestry plantation of the Department of the Interior. These two institutions are distinctly separate in their management and the nature of their work. The experimental farm has been in operation for some years, but the forestry plantation is but recently established, under the management of an expert forester, Mr. Norman Ross. It is of this plantation and its intended objects that we wish to speak. The plantation consists of a quarter-section of ordinary prairie soil, through which runs a small creek. The first crop, consisting of a few oats, was grown in 1904, and considerable land was sown to tree seeds the same year. Since then much more of the land has been prepared for forest trees, to be distributed free of charge all over the West. Maple, elm and cottonwood are usually ready to be sent out the first spring after planting, while ash is kept for two years. Other trees suitable for prairie planting are grown, but fruit trees and bushes are not distributed from this plantation. The distribution of forest trees for wind-breaks, and to produce fuel and timber, is but one of the objects of the farm. Plans are now under way for careful experiments with wood-lots, to determine the returns that might be had from planting given areas to different varieties of trees, and from mixed plantations. At present when speaking of the cost and returns of a wood-lot, all data are based on suppositious estimates, but it is intended within a few years to give actual figures of



The Canadian Pacific as a Horticulturist—In the Station Grounds at Regina, Sask.

cost and revenue from given areas. Work of this kind naturally requires considerable time to complete demonstrations, but in the meantime trees will be grown for distribution, and rough lands in different localities will be planted to trees, with the object of developing systematic forestry. One such plantation is already set out on the sand hills near Sidney, Manitoba. The soil there is well adapted to the growing of pine, and is of little use for grain-growing.

My Clover Flower Garden.

I have been all my life a lover of plants in every form and in every stage of growth. This spring I had an idea in my mind to try an experiment with clover. Since taking up my life in Assiniboia, over twenty years ago, I have often wished for a glimpse of one of our old Ontario clover fields, and have tried to describe them to my children as they looked when in blossom. In March I sent to one of your best seed firms for seed; I got just two ounces each of nine kinds of clover seed. I wonder if anyone can tell me of more; if so I should like the names. These are the names of those I received: Bokhara, sanfoin, yellow trefoil, mammoth red, common red, alsike, white Dutch, alfalfa and

crimson. I sent to Ontario Agricultural College for nitro-culture, and received some for common red, white Dutch, and alfalfa. Before it arrived the weather was open for seeding, and I had sown all my other varieties. They sprang up as soon as I could wish, and the three sown partly with culture and partly without did likewise.

My clover garden has been a source of interest to a number of people and a great source of pleasure to me. I sowed the seed in alternate rows, and some of the varieties have grown beyond my greatest anticipations. The three kinds late sown cannot blossom this year, for which I am sorry, but hope they will live over our next winter and show all their beauty next summer.

The crimson has been loaded with lovely blossoms, and so has the yellow trefoil. The Bokhara and alsike also have flowered, and, besides the pleasure, the experiment has been full of usefulness, for the pieces of land which are now covered with the pretty, tri-foliated greenness were formerly just spaces which all sorts of weeds delighted to call their own. If this summer is the finish of their glory and luxuriance my experience has paid for all the trouble in the pleasure it has conferred. I did not think a clover garden could be so full of interest and beauty, and can recommend the trial to others who are fond of plant life. I am in hopes, though, that the clover will live over winter, and prove useful as well as ornamental.

RESIDENT.

[We shall be interested in hearing how the clovers come through the winter.—Ed.]

Poultry.

What Are Our Western Poultry-fattening Stations Doing?

The Reading Agricultural College issues a notice containing the following: "At the present time there is a very large and apparently increasing demand for working fatters—men who are qualified to deal with table poultry in all its branches, and good wages can be obtained. For good workers, such as sons of small farmers and better-class laborers, this industry offers at the present time an excellent opportunity. The work will be chiefly practical, embracing trough feeding, cramming, killing, plucking, shaping, dressing and trussing. Training will be given in the making of cages, shaping boards, packages, etc. Occasional lectures will be given dealing with foods and feeding, selection of birds, diseases and marketing."

Poultry-raising on the Farm.

The raising of poultry is a business that has not yet received from the public the attention it deserves. Nearly every branch of trade is oversupplied with workmen. The business of poultry-raising opens a promising field for all who possess ambition and industry. The cost of raising poultry is small when compared with the high prices they command. For the small amount of money required, I know of no other legitimate business that will bring quicker and better returns than poultry. It is a sure business when one understands it, because you can generally control the conditions which assure success, if you but attend to it. There is money in poultry, and will be for years to come. The fact that many fail to make a "go of it" is what makes it profitable. The products of the poultry farm always represent so much cash. The demand is greater than the supply, and so long as this is the case the careful, hard-working man or woman will reap the results, while the indifferent will fail. Where one fails another is successful. Out of the same soil wheat and tares are produced. One presses forward to a definite aim, the other drifts here and there on the waves of circumstances. So our poultry operations may prove successes or failures in proportion to the amount of zeal and energy put forth. The conditions and circumstances surrounding different persons make it impossible for anyone to lay down fixed rules that would be a sure guide to those who seek fame and money; every one must work out his or her salvation. There are thousands of poultry-keepers in the country, no two of whom possess the same degree of skill. I have a way that is a way of my own, and it may not come up to what a great many have experienced. Nevertheless, I get good results, and that is what we are all after. One of the few trades in which the demand for skilled labor is in excess of the supply is that of the poultryman. The public never has enough poultry. There never was an overproduction of eggs in this country, and it is not likely that there ever will be. The hen may not be a mortgage lifter, but given a chance, she'll scratch one badly. To keep the hens in laying condition is the aim of every poultry-raiser, particularly in the months of January and February, when a full egg-basket means so much. There are people sufficiently versed in henology to make biddies lay during cold weather, when eggs are high. There is little profit in keeping hens unless a part of the eggs can be produced in winter and winter prices received. Some remark, "Oh,

I'm not particular about getting eggs in winter. The hens will do all the better in the spring by not laying now." If we assume that the heavy layer's eggs are unfertile because of heavy laying, we are just as far from the fact as the statement that the poor layer's eggs are unfertile because of the few eggs laid.

The hen that lays eggs that are worth from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per dozen is the hen to breed from, rather than the hen that lays eggs that are worth only twelve to fifteen cents per dozen. One could not expect the common cow to yield the same amount of butter-fat as the pure-bred Jersey. The strain must be back of the flock. It is possible by selection, careful breeding and scientific feeding to double the number of eggs which the hen will lay. Give the hen the right treatment and she will repay every kindness if she is the right kind. Feed for eggs. If she does not respond to the music sell her and get the right kind.

The agricultural stations have conducted experiments, and have proved that it is possible to make each hen pay a profit of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year. There are a number of egg farms that make more than this, because they can raise their own feed on a few acres of ground. No other problem in our poultry experience has been so difficult of solving as how to feed, what to feed, and what not to feed. There are two things necessary to produce large quantities of eggs—first, proper food and care; second, a strong constitution, one which will enable the fowls to digest and assimilate a large amount of food.

The moulting season of the hen is about as good an indication of her vigorous constitution as can be found. If she moults in a short time and scarcely stops laying at all she is worthy of being selected as the mother of a great nation and can be safely bred from. If she takes a long time to moult, is "off her feed," she is weak, and the sooner you get rid of her the better. Breed from her and your stock will soon run out.

In feeding for egg production, a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. If we notice fowls that receive the least care and attention laying most of their eggs in the spring-time, notice the conditions surrounding these fowls; the weather is warm, they have plenty of green food, more or less grain, insects, plenty of exercise and fresh air. If we feed for egg production we will endeavor to make it spring-time all the year round. Provide a warm place—not warm by artificial heat, but made as warm as possible—give the poultry proper proportions of green food, such as vegetables, grain and meat (milk in various forms will take the place of meat), grit, fresh air, and plenty of exercise.—[Inland Poultry Journal.]

Apiary.

Catching Runaway Swarms.

There is an impression running loose among the rank and file of mankind that the money a beekeeper gets for his honey is all profit—that bees work for nothing and board themselves; and beginners in the business generally start out with this impression, or a modification of it, to find out, later on, that the amount of profit derived from bees is governed largely by the amount of hustle put into the business—in which latter respect beekeeping is very much like any other business. About the nearest the beekeeper ever gets to the "something for nothing" ideal is when he catches a runaway swarm, which will be, on the average, about once in five years—hardly often enough to make beekeeping class among the "get rich quick" enterprises. But, all the same, it is handy to know how to proceed when you run across a "runaway." About the best thing to catch them in is a large cardboard box with a lid to it. It is very light and easy to handle and carry, which are the chief requisites. The shape is immaterial, but it should be a good size. Make a few holes, an inch or less in diameter, in one end of the box, and, if the swarm is hanging within reach, shake them in and put the lid on. Give them time to get well gathered in through the small holes, and then tie a piece of stout cord around the box near each end and make a loop on top to carry it by. If the swarm is out of reach from the ground, get a pole long enough to reach them. Punch a hole in each side of your box near the middle, stick it on the end of the pole, and hold the end with the small holes in, up against the cluster of bees, or, better still, immediately over them. A box with a number of small holes in it possesses a peculiar fascination for a swarm of bees, and they will generally run into it without much coaxing, but the holes must not be in the top of the box, for that is where the bees want to cluster. When they get well running in, set the box on the ground, and jar, brush or shake the bees off the tree, and keep at it until they all go to the box. Then carry them home and run them into a proper hive, and put a piece of queen-excluder zinc over the entrance for a couple of days to prevent them "skipping" if they take the notion. For about the farthest a beekeeper ever gets from the "something for nothing" ideal is when he loses a runaway swarm.

E. G. H.

Smoker Fuel.

An Ontario beekeeper, writing in the Canadian Bee Journal, says:

"Some time ago we noticed where a writer stated that he started with cedar bark, and then tried all other kinds of smoker fuel, and had again come back to cedar bark. The writer started with oak and elm wood, just rotten enough to break easily with the hands; has since tried nearly all other kinds of fuel, and has again come back to rotten wood. Cedar bark, in my estimation, is not a desirable fuel, although a number of extensive apiarists use it exclusively. With me, I find it makes too much ashes and is not lasting enough for steady work, although it makes a great smudge when everything is in working order. Old propolized quilts torn up make a splendid fuel, almost entirely free from ashes."

Referring to the "greasy waste" used around engines and other machinery, a material which a certain American authority has been "booming" as smoker fuel, the Ontario remarks that it would probably possess the virtue of leaving but little ash. After all, what is cheaper than rotten wood?

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Judge Elliot, senior judge of Middlesex Co., Ont., died in London, August 24th, after serving nearly fifty years on the bench.

The will of the late George Gooderham, of Toronto, disposes of an estate valued at over nine millions.

Hon. Emmanuel Forget has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, and will be sworn in on September 4th. Hon. G. H. Bulyea will be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta on Sept. 1st.

In the five races between the Canadian yacht *Temeraire* and the United States yacht *Iroquois*, the American boat, after a close contest, won out on the fifth.

Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, the father of Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, died at his son's residence in Brantford. The father himself was the inventor of "visible speech," a system to teach deaf-mutes to speak.

Eddie Durnan, nephew of the famous sculler, "Ned" Hanlan, defeated Tom Sullivan, of New Zealand, in a race on Toronto Bay, winning for Canada the single-scul championship of America. Hanlan, his uncle, held the championship for a number of years.

The federation of the British West Indies and Canada is a question to which considerable attention is being paid. Federation would give advantages to both along the line of trade and commerce, but there are also difficulties, which the London Times points out: On the face of it, a confederation between the Indies and Canada must be an arrangement very difficult to carry out. The Dominion is in the fullest sense self-governing, and the West Indies are an aggregation of crown colonies, where representative institutions are and must be very imperfectly developed. The negro problem, also, would prove a trouble to Canada.

British and Foreign.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, was arrested and fined ten dollars for excessive speeding in his automobile.

The Assuan dam, recently constructed on the Nile River, is said to have saved the Egyptian cotton crop this year.

The Czar received word from Gen. Linevitch, dated August 22nd, that the Russians have driven back the Japs from three positions to their camp at Sendjan.

A Japanese transport steamer, having on board one hundred and twenty-seven invalided Japanese soldiers, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer *Baralong* in the inland sea.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Queen Margherita, mother of King Victor of Italy, while she was taking an automobile trip through the Alps, by placing an obstruction on the road at a dangerous spot.

That dollars are of more value than human lives in America seems to be borne out by the official figures respecting casualties on the United States railroads in 1904. From the reports it is learned that 10,046 people were killed during the year, of whom 441 were passengers. The injured were 84,155. A comparison of statistics with Great Britain is interesting. United States roads killed 3,632 of their 1,296,121 employees, and Britain 7 out of her 71,007 employees. Injured on the United States roads were 67,067 employees, as against 114 in the British Isles. The United States employs seventeen times as many men as Britain, and kills six hundred times as many. The level crossing has been responsible for a great many deaths also.

As the outcome of local troubles over the French-Algerian citizen who was placed under arrest in Morocco, and demands for whose release were refused by the

Sultan of Morocco, France has sent instructions to the French Minister at Fez, Morocco's capital, to make a final demand from the Sultan. If this demand is refused, all the French in the Legation are to depart, and the military authorities will begin a movement from Algeria to the Moroccan border, which, on the Sultan remaining obstinate, may be extended to Fez. For some reason Germany is giving support and encouragement to the action of the French Government, for, so far as is known, France neither wished nor expected German support.

"War Made in Earnest Hastens Peace."

Probably the electric wire has never carried more welcome, and, certainly, never more surprising news, than when it flashed around the globe the tidings that Russia and Japan had agreed upon terms of peace on August 29th. Newspaper correspondents who have spent the last few weeks in declaring what Japan would or would not do, and what Russia might be expected to accept or reject, are sitting dazed, for none of them had given a correct answer to the conundrum. Like all the Japanese movements during the whole trouble, the decisions concerning the important peace terms had been kept a profound secret until the time was ripe for divulging them.

By agreeing to a division of Sakhalin in a way agreeable to the Russians, by waiving absolutely her right to an indemnity, by making no claim to surrendered Russian war vessels, and by refusing to insist on the limitation of Russian power in the Far East, Japan has voluntarily relinquished what no one will doubt she could easily have obtained by force of arms. "Peace has her victories not less renowned than war," and this is Japan's victory and reward, that, by the management of a war untainted by corruption, by generous dealing with prisoners of war, and finally by sacrifices of great magnitude in order to obtain peace, she has obtained an enviable position among the nations of the world, and she has left to Russia her dignity, which is about the only thing that unhappy nation has left.

But in connection with this great event in the world's history, the name of President Roosevelt must not be omitted. Strenuous in this as in everything he undertakes, the President left undone nothing that could lead to the happy issue, and the accusation that he was trying to further Japanese interests at the expense of Russia will certainly need no denial now.

As for Russia, the country at large will rejoice over the peace, but the prospects seem anything but bright for internal quiet when the troops come home to a disorganized, and, in many districts, famine-stricken lands.

Field Notes.

According to the South Dakota Agricultural Department, the wheat crop is menaced by a new disease, the "yellow berry," which affects the quality, though not the yield. The disease is found from Texas to Canada, and consists of a yellow spot on the berry, the result of its presence being to change the protein to starch, thereby lessening its food value. No remedy has yet been found.

A Serious State of Affairs.

The Yorkton Enterprise, of recent date, referring to the recent pilgrimage of a few fanatics, says: "No effort has been made to secure the compulsory education of the children of these and other settlers who do not appreciate the need for education. Hitherto there has been the excuse of lack of money. Schools voluntarily established were quite numerous enough to absorb all the money available. With the organization of the new provinces ends the period of utter financial dependence on the Dominion Government, and the new provincial governments and legislatures must face this education question and deal with it. Thousands of children in these new provinces, living in districts where schools can be established, have been allowed to grow up until past school age without the chance to learn to read or write. A general school tax levied on every assessable acre in the Province, whether within a school district or not, and divided among existing school districts, would settle the question as far as those are concerned who do not want schools because they do not want to pay taxes; and would put a premium on the establishment of districts wherever the necessary population exists."

Camera Competition Awards.

Out of the numerous photographs sent us for our camera competition we have selected the following to win in the different sections:

Class A.—Photograph of farmhouse, showing grounds—1st, G. C. Kyle, Picton, Ont.; 2nd, Miss Ella Turville, Lacombe, Alta.

Class B.—Orchard or garden—G. C. Kyle.

Class C.—Farm buildings, stock or farm operations—1st, B. Steel, Holmfeld, Man.; 2nd, H. A. Wales, Waukegan, Ill.

Class D.—Interiors—1st, Jas. Milne, Nekiwin, Man.; 2nd, Mrs. Walter Goodbrand, Belmont, Man.

Class E.—Cheese factories or creameries—Miss Ella Turville, Lacombe.

Class F.—Rural school grounds, with pupils—1st, Jno. Tough, Tofield, Alta.; 2nd, B. Steel, Holmfeld, Man.

Canada Maintains Her Lead?

There are still some pessimists who profess to believe not in the future of Canada. There are still those who persistently refuse to accept the truth that the earth moves round the sun. Neither of these classes can prevent the sun shining nor the wheat growing, and Canada has reached that stage of her existence when she can look with complacency upon her future. As an integral part of the Empire, the value of the Dominion is not belittled by a comparison with others of the King's possessions, and a recent tour through S. Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Western States has convinced the writer that the Canadian West offers more solid promise than any agricultural territory in the world.

The Australian farmer is, perhaps, a little more systematic in his business than your Western prairie man; uncertain conditions of climate have made him so. In New South Wales, when drouth comes, it spells disaster, and woe betide the ranchman or bush farmer who has not provided against the contingency. Yet after the drouth, vegetation revives with a rapidity little short of miraculous, and a sheep farm that is a desert one year is a prosperous ranch next.

In mechanical devices, the Australian is ahead of the world, and Canadians might do well to cultivate a little friendly interchange of ideas with their Australian cousins. Every large ranch has wire fencing, of which the top or second wire is a telephone wire, the boundary rider carrying with him a portable receiver and transmitter, so that he can keep in touch with the homestead at all times. In felling heavy timber, an iron wire, heated to redness by passing a current of electricity through it, is made to burn through the trunk of a tree in a few seconds. The vexed question of wages is practically solved by the unions, and, be it said, to the farmers' credit, there is no kicking on either side. The great bulk of Australian farming is,



On the farm of D. O. Shantz, Didsbury, Alta., and this was only July 26th.

of course, sheep-raising and dairying. The wheat crops would seem very insignificant to Manitoba and Western grain-growers.

New Zealand is a place as separate and distinct in its conditions as its insular position would indicate. The Antipodean farmer has perhaps arrived at the acme of possibility in methods of agricultural development. Endowed with the finest and most equable climate in the world, with a soil almost as fertile as that of Western Canada, with no vexatious immigration problem to disturb the placidity of labor and capital values, and with a Government that has set the world an example in common sense, the island colony is in an enviable position. There are no snakes in New Zealand, and such little troubles as occasional earthquakes, that disturb the uprightness of a few buildings, do not seem to worry the good folks half so much as your Red River mosquitoes.

The greatest advance in New Zealand farming is in dairying. Canada has in the City Dairy, of Toronto, as fine an equipment as there is in North America, but it is not one whit better than similar establishments in the Taranaki district. When it is remembered that New Zealand butter is now successfully competing with the Canadian product on the English market, notwithstanding the immense distance it has to be shipped, it will be seen that Canadian creameries must look to their laurels.

New Zealand and Australia are happily free from "settler-colony" experiments, and it is quite time that Canada should put an end to these empirical projects of Old Country theorists. The farmer is an individual, and succeeds just in proportion to the extent of his individuality. When the European comes to Canada to engage in farming, he should be plainly told that there are two alternatives—working for wages or depending upon his own abilities. New Zealand is not likely to become a serious competitor in either the live or dead meat trade, for its staple is mutton, while Canada's is beef.

Compared with the Middle West of the United States, the Western Canadian farmer has cause for an almost pharisaical thankfulness. In the first place, the land is his, and the fullness thereof; he can keep it if he is but careful not to outreach himself.

In the Dakotas, in Kansas, and even in Texas, a vacillating and experimenting policy has taught many of the farmers a severe lesson. Take, for instance, the district between Fairmont and Bismarck. It happened a year or so ago that flax was at a premium, and those few farmers who had large flax areas made bunches of money. This year there are thousands of acres under flax, with every likelihood that they will not pay so well as wheat. It is the potato boom over again in a new form. Half the farms of the "Middle West" are held by the bankers and capitalists, and the farmer, who should be the most independent of men, is the slave of the "operators." Several extensive grain-growers in North Dakota assured the writer they would cross the border, but they were "tied up," either by too much unpaid-for machinery or too much mortgaged land.

There is a sort of thoroughness and dogged pertinacity about your Western Canadian prairie farmers, that can have but one result? Even the French-Canadian of Manitoba is a very different man from his brother in Quebec, and some of the farms in the St. Agathe and St. Jean districts are among the best-managed in the Dominion.

It is worth noting, in conclusion, that the only farm implements that have any sale in New Zealand, beside Old Country productions, are Canadian.

J. A. B.

Fairs.

A very good fair was held at Shoal Lake on August 8th, athletic sports furnishing the attraction after the judging was done. Menzie Bros., Laughton Bros., Allan McLean, R. Hainstock and F. Simpson were the principal exhibitors of horses. Mrs. Duncan Menzies won first as lady driver, and Mrs. Donald Menzies second; Miss Badger was the best lady rider. D. H. McLean won the farmers' trot; Duncan Menzies second, and Mrs. Baldrow third. W. Short, D. H. McLean, T. Badger, C. Cuntz, W. Bates, Allan McLean, J. I. Smith and J. T. Dandridge won the prizes for cattle; Short and Badger winning the herd prizes, and D. H. McLean the diploma for best bull. A few sheep and hogs were shown, and a good display of dairy products was made. Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Dodge winning the specials for best butter in prints.

On the 9th, Strathclair held its annual fair, and despite the fact that the grounds are not fenced, the event was considered quite successful. There were no classes for pure-bred horses, but the sections for Short-horns were filled by J. Campbell's and E. Bumell's entries. The departments for flowers, plants and ladies' work were exceptionally well filled, and a good display of dairy products was made.

The Oak River fair was held on the 10th, when about 1,600 people attended. A baseball tournament, participated in by teams from Oak River, Bradwardine, Hamiota and Westwood, added to the interest of the day, the honors falling to the teams in the order named. Ed. Henry, J. B. Thompson, Jas. Sinclair, Geo. McIntosh, Thos. Jasper, H. V. Clendenning, Wm. McLaughlin and Wm. McKenzie won the awards for heavy-graft horses, and J. B. Thompson, Wm. McKenzie, Wm. Miller, Jas. Sinclair, Jas. Short, Jno. Riddell, H. Delamater, Thos. Jasper and Wm. Leary for agricultural horses. The prizes for pairs in harness went to C. B. Brereton and A. B. Nunn, and for single roadsters to Thos. Lorimer and Robt. Thompson. J. B. Henry, Ed. Henry and W. Hedley showed Shorthorns, and H. V. Clendenning Red Polled cattle. The inside display was exceptionally good.

Alameda's annual fair was held on the 8th ultimo. Jas. Stewart and D. Shepherd showed their heavy-draft stallions, and H. Truscott and H. Husband heavy-draft mares. H. Brown and B. Hames won with single driver, and Miss Hutchinson as lady driver. Jas. Cheyne, Thos. Watson, H. Bergsteinsson, E. Emerson and J. Young showed Shorthorns, Cheyne and Watson winning with herds, and Bergsteinsson got the diploma for best bull.

Grenfell held a two-days' fair on August 10th and 11th. The display of heavy horses was exceptionally large, there being eight entries in the aged stallion class. A. A. Perley, of Waiseley, showed his Hackney, who had competition from A. N. LeCain's Middleton Gentleman. Cattle were not numerous, but Lake and Belson had on hand a fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus. A fitting climax to the fair was a supper provided by the ladies, at which a large crowd enjoyed themselves, and where agricultural subjects were talked over.

Show This to Your Neighbor.

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE TO NEW SETTLERS AND OTHERS WHO HAVE NOT HITHERTO BEEN RECEIVING THE BEST AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN WESTERN CANADA, WE WILL SEND THE PAPER EVERY WEEK FROM NOW TO THE END OF 1905 FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, OR TO THE END OF 1906 FOR \$1.50, OUR REGULAR YEARLY RATE.

Things to Remember.

Table listing various fairs and exhibitions with dates and locations, including New Ontario, Port Arthur, Olds, Strathcona, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Saltcoats, Macleod, Pincher Creek, and Dominion Exhibition.

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Table listing Manitoba fair dates for various locations such as Woodlands, St. Andrews, Stonewall, Gilbert Plains, St. Jean, St. Pierre, Brokenhead, Russell, Macgregor, Austin, Headingly, Meadow Lea, and Grenfell Grain Show.

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

N.-W. Miller Satirizes "Durum" Wheat and Things.

The following excerpts are given, as showing how our Minneapolis contemporary roasts the U. S. Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.:

It is significant that the celebrated, cultivated, underrated Mark Alfred Carleton, the Apostle of Goose Wheat, is not making his triumphal journey through the Dakotas this summer. This is, perhaps, just as well. Otherwise, the Department might check up one bureau over, one jackass short, like the freight agent in the ancient story.

The following is the despatch the Miller takes a fall out of: According to Professors Le Clerc and Chilcott of the Agricultural Department, who were in Aberdeen for several days, the wheat crop of the United States is menaced by a new disease, which, while it does not affect the yield of wheat, does damage to the quality of the grain.

"Yellow Berry" is not a disease of wheat. It is simply a change caused by environment. It is only found in Turkey Red winter wheat. There is no "Yellow Berry" wheat raised where this interview was given. It is quite as likely to become a "peril" in South Dakota as yellow fever.

Prof. Lyons stated: "In the hard winter-wheat territory the increasing occurrence of the so-called 'yellow berry' is evidence of incipient deterioration in quality. 'Yellow berry,' which takes from the value of hard winter wheat several million dollars annually, is due primarily to deteriorated soil, but the time of cutting and exposure of the grain after cutting have much to do with it.

Prof. Snyder's opinion of durum (macaroni, goose) wheat: "As far as the bread-yielding qualities are concerned, I have not found that it yields as large a loaf. Take the given pound of flour from the best Fife wheat and flour from the best macaroni wheat, it has not made quite as large or as satisfactory a loaf in every respect; that is, when we have wheat of similar character and grown under similar conditions, and while the macaroni wheat makes a bread of fair quality, it is not a bread of the superior quality of the standard hard wheats."

Codling Moth Barred from B. C.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector for the Province of British Columbia, writes that a very large proportion of the apples arriving from southern points up to date this season have been condemned for codling moth.

Markets.

Montreal.

There are no prime heaves on the market, and only a few sell at over 4c. per lb., while common stocks sell at 2c. to 3c. per lb. Milk cows, from \$25 to \$50. Calves, at \$2.50 to \$8. Sheep, at 3 1/2c. per lb. to 4c. and lambs at 4 1/2c. per lb. to 5 1/2c. Hogs sell at from 5 1/2c. per lb. to 7c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime, \$5.50 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.40. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.75 to \$6.35; good to choice, heavy, \$6 to \$6.30; rough, heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.90; light, \$5.85 to \$6.30. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.65 to \$5; native lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.85.

British Live Stock.

Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator cattle, at 9 1/2c. per pound.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The wide-spreading, favorable prospect for crops now being gathered, and the consequent large supply which will be almost immediately available, together with the comparatively low prices at which wheat for future delivery is being sold in the speculative markets, seem to have produced a feeling of enervation or indifference on the part of the trade in actual wheat, which, of course, will only be temporary, but in the meantime causes stagnation and helps to lower values.

GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

Table listing prices for various grains and produce, including Bran, Shorts, Chopped feeds, Oats and barley, Oats, No. 2 white, No. 3 white, Feed, Barley, No. 3, No. 4, Hay, Loose loads, Potatoes, and Hides.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

Cheese—There is a good demand, and prices are steady. Jobbers are selling Ontario at 12c. per lb.; Manitoba, at 11 1/2c. Butter—Creamery—Demand continues good, and prices are unchanged. Choice creamery, in bulk, is worth 18c. to 19c.; bricks, 19c. to 20c. Dairy—There is a fairly brisk demand for dairy butter, and prices are firm. Jobbers are paying 14c. to 15c. for choice tub; round lots, 12c. to 14c. Poultry—There is a strong demand for poultry, and the supply is not sufficient to fill the orders.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Are still being shipped from the ranches in large numbers, and prices are steady. Best butchers' cattle, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per lb.; medium grades, 2c. to 2 1/2c. Sheep—There is no special feature in the market. Lambs are inclined to be lower. Choice mutton sheep are worth about 3 1/2c. to 5c., and lower grades, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. Lambs, 6c. Hogs—There is still a good business doing in the hog trade, and quotations continue firm, but it is expected they will be lower shortly. Live hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, are bringing 6 1/2c., and 250 to 300 pound hogs, 5 1/2c. to 6c., off cars, Winnipeg.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as Barrow Moss Meteor, Gambling Gay, July Exporters, Master Mutch and His Show Short-horn Calf, First-prize Hereford Herd at Brandon Fair, The Canadian Pacific as a Horticulturist, On the Farm of D. O. Shantz, Varieties and Worries in Marketing Wheat, The Indictment Against the Bare Fallow, Exhibitors of Dairy Cattle Have a Grievance, Crop Reports and Their Value, The Scarcity of Sheep, The Stallion Needs Work Now, and Bigestion Disturbers.

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents of the issue, including The Useful Type of Pastern, Saddle Mac, STOCK, A Field of Work for Manitoba's Agricultural College, Changing Off Among Judges, A Scotchman's Advice, The Ribby Sale, 1905, The Air Cure for Milk Fever and Garget, Argentina Leads in Exporting Dressed Beef, FARM, Prop for Binder Tongue, At Threshing Time, Where Wheat is Not Grown, A Dakota Rotation, Some Work in Testing Grades of Wheat, In Favor of the Fin Coulter, To Get Rid of Bromo Grass, DAIRYING, Handling Milk on the Farm, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY, Farm Forestry, My Clover Flower Garden, POULTRY, What Are Our Western Poultry-fattening Stations Doing?, Poultry-raising on the Farm, APIARY, Catching Runaway Swarms, Smoker Fuel, FIELD NOTES, War Made in Earnest Hastens Peace, A Serious State of Affairs; Camera Competition Awards.

Table listing other contents such as Canada Maintains Her Lead?; Fairs; Show This to Your Neighbor, Things to Remember; N.-W. Miller Satirizes "Durum" Wheat and Things; Codling Moth Barred from B. C., MARKETS, HOME MAGAZINE, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Legal, Recovering deed, Hiring man leaving, Veterinary, Eczema, Itchy legs; injury to back; enlarged fetlock; crippled mare, Partial paralysis; chronic cough; abnormal activity of mamma; sheep worried by dogs; lumps on colt; crippled pigs, etc., Miscellaneous, Majority or plurality?, What shall I invest in?



Life, Literature and Education.

A Formidable Briton.

Recent despatches have brought the information that Lord Curzon of Kedleston has resigned the Viceroyship of India, and that the Earl of Minto, late Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed his successor. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-chief of the forces in India, and the Viceroy failed to agree over the new scheme of reorganization and administration of the Indian army, and the Indian office apparently favored Kitchener's view of the matter. The Viceroy could not conscientiously lend his aid to the carrying out of a scheme of which he did not approve, and consequently sent in his resignation.

In view of the fact that the position of Viceroy of India is the highest in the Empire below royalty itself, a sketch of the life of the man who has so brilliantly held this lofty office will prove of interest to all those who feel that what concerns one part of the British Empire is of moment to the whole.

Lord Curzon is still comparatively young—scarcely past the zenith of middle life—yet he has accomplished enough to mark him as an extraordinary figure on the page of modern history. Territorial expansion, rather than the birth and development of the peaceful arts and commerce of a great and happy nation, has been his aim, and one's wildest conjecture of him could never fancy him standing, "swathed in flannels," as did the elder Pitt, pleading with the last breath that war might be averted; and yet, about him there is a uniqueness which fascinates while it possibly repels. In that strange, kaleidoscopic land, India—land of shimmering heat and tropical luxuriance; of mystic temples and weird sacred processions; of native princes with dazzling retinues, whose magnificence transcends the imagination of Western minds; and native paupers, bronzed and turbaned, working in the fields in a poverty that beggars Western description—there, amid the poverty and wealth, and the sorrow, and the wild, gorgeous display of it all, Lord Curzon sparkles, the most dazzling prism in the kaleidoscope, a veritable king, a modern Caliph, on occasion the most brilliantly caparisoned, the most Arabian-Nights-like potentate of all barbaric, glittering India; for Lord Curzon has been described as the "most Asiatic of Englishmen," and he lives in a manner to justify his title. When, at the great Durbar of a few years ago, he appeared at the head of a long procession, riding on an elephant draped in cloth of gold, he himself glittering in more than barbaric splendor, even Orientals stopped to stare. Yet, it is scarcely to be thought that the heart of this little Englishman, so dazzling, yet so quiet, so unfathomable, was in all this trickery of tinsel and gold. Rather may it be judged that, with true understanding of the Oriental nature, he knew the effect this display would have on the mind of the gaping, turbaned masses. The Orient has little respect for the prince who appears in frock coat and

funereal "chimney-pot," and so Lord Curzon, as proxy of the great sovereign over the sea—taking precedence even over the son of that sovereign who had come to grace the Durbar—must needs be outdone by none.

Lord Curzon began his career as a journalist, travelling through Persia and other countries of Central Asia, and sending home to the London Times letters which were strong enough in literary merit and ambition for British interests to win for him a recognition later on as a member for the House of Commons for Southport. In the House, although one of the youngest members, his cool, deliberate manner, his dignified periods and sonorous style of delivery, marked him with a personality all his own. In his thought on critical subjects, too, he displayed that confidence and decis-



George Nathaniel Curzon.
Ex-Viceroy of India.

iveness which mean power, and when the opportunity came he was despatched to India as Viceroy. His prestige as the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale possibly had something to do with the appointment. However that may be, although not yet forty years of age, he found himself one of the first Lords of the Empire. Some time before he had married Mary Leiter, of Chicago, sister of the "Leiter" of wheat-corner celebrity, a beauty and an heiress who speedily came into great favor at the British Court.

Since then Lord Curzon has been almost continuously in India, and it is only when some distinction, such as his having been appointed to the honorary and ancient post of Warden of Cinque Ports, occurs, that we, from the British mouth, hear much that is definite of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Yet, from time to time, foreigners point at him with apprehension, and more than once has he been called the most formidable man in the Empire. He has been given credit for an ambition to extend the British Empire which transcends the wildest dreams of Cecil Rhodes, to whom he has been sometimes likened; and in that

land which nourished that other empire-builder, Warren Hastings, he has found that on which to work. He has been accused, and possibly not without reason, of wilfully promoting the Thibetan expedition of last year, with the object of a final aggrandizement of Thibet. Thibet has not come under the British flag, it is true, but a track has been blazed for British commerce. He has been even accused of being at the back of the present Russo-Japanese war. Less than a year ago there appeared in Success, one of the least inflammable of American magazines, in a series of articles devoted to diplomatic intrigue, a rather startling argument to this end, under the heading of "How Curzon Kindled Asia's War." The tenor of the theme was that Curzon, alarmed at the advance made by Russia into Persia, and fearful of the establishment of Russian ports on the Persian Gulf and the subsequent safety of India, had deliberately turned the balance when all seemed for peace between Russia and Japan.

It will be remembered that immediately before the outbreak of the war Japan addressed a note to Russia asking for an answer within a stated time. On the 2nd of February King Edward, in his speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of Parliament in London, spoke of the deplorable consequences which must follow a war in the Far East, and emphatically declared that all the assistance his Government could give to a peaceful solution would be given. His words were immediately cabled to Tokio, but along with them raced a despatch from Curzon, addressed to the war party in Tokio, advising them that once the Russian reply should be received, England, Japan's ally, would be obliged to countenance the Russian proposals, which had already been declared satisfactory. Such, at least, is the argument of this exposé of diplomatic intrigue. However that may be, it is well known that Japan made somewhat precipitate haste in declaring that Russia's answer had been too long delayed, and that war was declared while that answer was actually on its way to the Mikado. In this Japan appears to have torn a leaf from old President Kruger's book.

Whether Curzon's message, forestalling that of the king, brought on the war or not, the result was the same. Russia's pressure on India by way of Persia has, temporarily, at least, been relieved, and Lord Curzon was left with a free hand towards Thibet, in spite of Russia's threat that if an English expedition were sent into Thibet retaliation would be made by a Russian advance "elsewhere."

Upon Lord Curzon has also been thrown the onus, by both the Turks and the French in the East, of having incited the recent and not yet settled disturbance in Arabia, which has resulted in the capture of Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, by the insurgent Arabs. Regarding this outbreak the New York Independent remarks: "Whether the present disturbances are fomented by the English as part of Lord Curzon's expansion policy or not, it cannot be denied that the British are most likely to profit by it, either by making of the mouth of the Red Sea a second Gibraltar through the exten-

sion of their territory of Aden, or by bringing the holy cities of Mecca and Medina under the protection of the Khedive of Egypt instead of the Sultan of Turkey." The Independent here goes on to enumerate certain settlement and railway rights recently acquired by the British in the disputed vicinity.

Whatever the future may ultimately have in store for Lord Curzon, no one can prophesy—but we may with certainty expect that the career hitherto so brilliant shall not diminish in lustre though transferred to some other sphere of action. As to his successor, Lord Minto, those who know seem to feel assured that, judging by his success in Canada and his talent for establishing pleasant relations, the results will prove most satisfactory. But, even with these natural qualifications to fill Lord Curzon's position satisfactorily will be a task requiring no mean powers. It was Lord Curzon's reserved temperament, general aloofness of manner, and serious view of the importance of his position which appealed to the native mind, for they recognized in him qualities like to their own, and respected him because of their possession.

Financial Future of Teachers.

The fact that at a Provincial Normal School last year the attendance was one hundred and thirty-nine females and three males, serves only to nourish and strengthen the growth of an idea which, a comparatively short time ago, took root in the minds of Canadian people generally, that, for some reason, the teaching profession, as a profession, is not attracting men. Is it because the work of developing and instructing the youthful mind is irksome, laborious and without satisfying results? An answer to that was written in the face of a man who recently celebrated his sixtieth year as a teacher, and who had the reward of his labors when successful and prosperous men and women rose up and called him blessed, for the years of loving interested labor he had given to them. Is it because teaching requires a minimum of intellect or knowledge, and so does not offer sufficient scope to men of great natural ability and learning? No one ever knew too much or was too clever to be a trainer of the young citizen, and no one recognizes that fact more clearly than one who has tried it.

The real reason of the exodus of men from the profession seems to be narrowed down to this: That, considering the importance of the work, the general education and the special training demanded of the worker, the remuneration for such service is totally inadequate, and bears no comparison to the salaries paid in other professions. Naturally, then, men to whom these better-paid professions are open, men who have their careers to make, and upon whom, probably, others are dependent, if in the teaching profession at all, are there only as transients. They teach that they may earn the wherewithal to give up teaching, and so our schools are delivered into the hands of women and inexperienced men. We say delivered into the hands of women, not because the female teacher is incompetent, but because she has had to take not only

the part of the work that she can do better than any man, but also the part of the work that the man could do better than she can, if he could only be found to do it; and the women, also, are often only transients, better-paid work or matrimony persuading them.

This, then, is the present condition: That the teaching of the young is almost entirely in the hands of inexperience, and that the cause is the low salary. Teachers themselves have known the reason for a long time, but it seems only very recently to have been realized by the ratepayers themselves. Though the trustees' advertisement read "male preferred," the experienced male preferred not, and the untried of both sexes were accepted. And the harm done is done to the community rather than to the teacher. He goes on to a new occupation; the community accepts inexperience and incompetency.

But this is a view of the past and the present. What is the outlook for the future? The development of our great Northwest makes the prospect look brighter. Many new schools are being opened, and settlements are offering higher salaries for what they know to be an immediate necessity. These schools get the greater part of their supply of teachers from Ontario, and attracted by the new life of the West and the increased remuneration, many will go to fill the positions. To protect themselves the older Provinces will have to raise the salary given up to the present. Far-sighted boards are already doing this, knowing that the extra outlay is really economy.

In the earliest stages of civilization or settlement, ninety-nine laborers out of every hundred are needed to supply raw material and rude manufactures for the community. As progress goes on, from these hundred more and more are taken to provide, not bare necessities, but comforts, protection and culture. As these grow more in favor the greater is the demand for those who can provide them, and for such in Canada there should be an increasing number of openings. It has been calculated that in the United States this year there are about 8,000 new openings to the higher positions among teachers, thus placing the qualities of perseverance and progressiveness at a premium. The new studies of natural science, manual training, physical culture and music, widen the teacher's scope and his opportunity. So that the prospects are that the progressive teacher may henceforth move up instead of moving out, the result being a much better training for the young, and consequently the increased prosperity of the country.

"Scouts."

This picture, by W. B. Wollen, R. I., won a place in the Academy this year. These two soldiers have been chosen for a dangerous, and yet, often coveted duty—to discover the whereabouts of the enemy, and, if possible, their numbers and strength. Only the wise and cautious can carry out successfully this work. These men have chosen their position well. The trunks of the great trees shelter them, as across the snow and over the low bushes they see signs of those whom they sought. Not a mark, not a movement is lost to the keen eyes of the scouts, yet they themselves are motionless, breathless, every muscle tense with interest. The very horses seem to share the feeling of their masters and make no move, lest the snapping of a frozen twig should betray them.

We do many things because they are called pleasure, which we should hate if they went by any other name.

State the fact or nothing—don't indulge in lies. Teach those who are ignorant; take lessons from the wise.

—Selected.

THE QUIET HOUR

The Splendor of the Common-place.

And He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them.—S. Luke 2: 51.
Is not this the Carpenter?—S. Mark 6: 3.

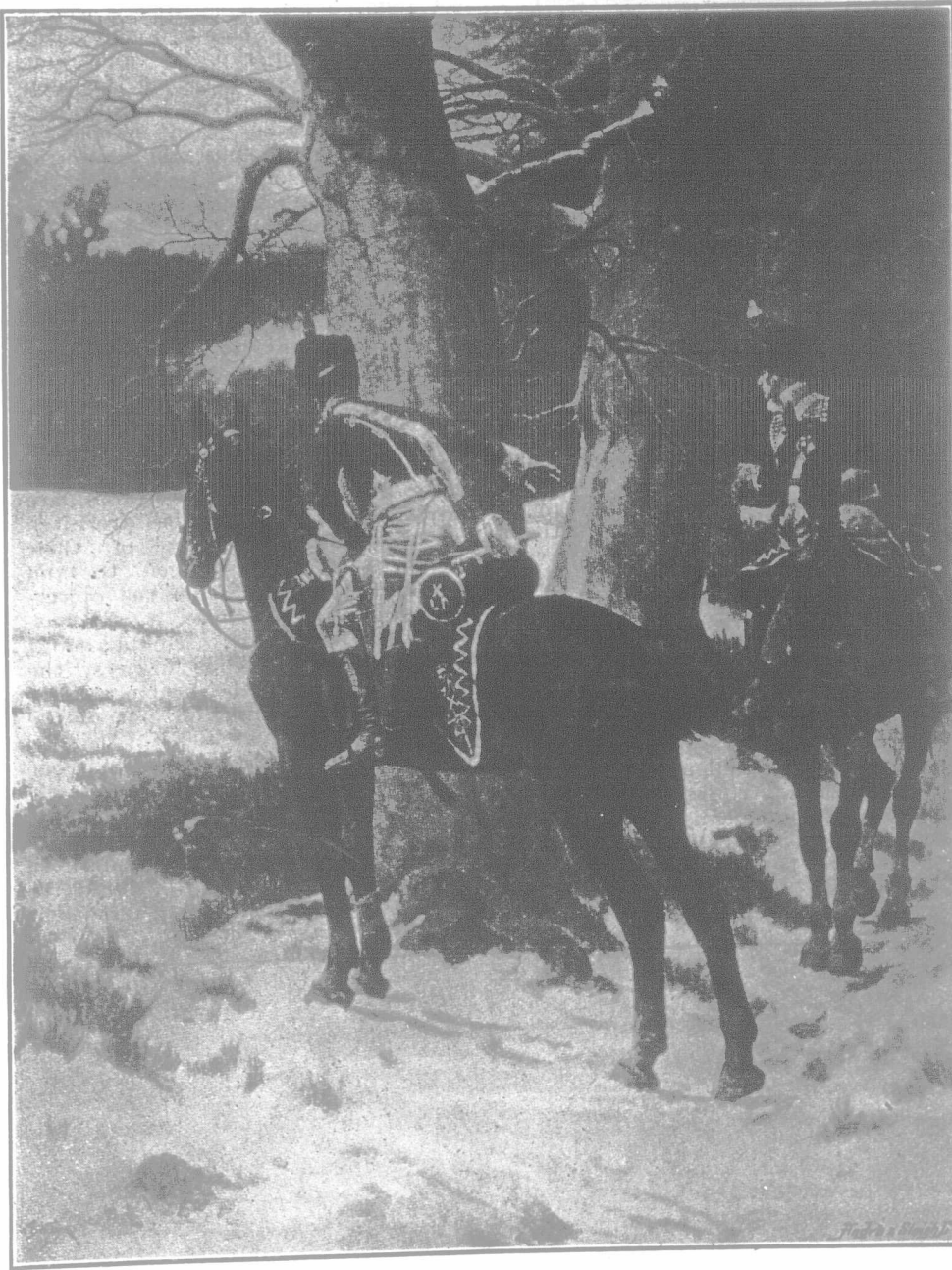
"Sometimes I am tempted to murmur,
That life is fitting away,
With only a round of trifles
Filling each busy day;
Dusting nooks and corners,
Making the house look fair,
And patiently taking on me
The burden of woman's care.

"One day is just like another,
Sewing and piecing well,
Little jackets and trousers,
So neatly that none can tell
Where are the seams and joinings.
Ah! the seamy side of life!
Is kept out of sight by the magic
Of many a mother and wife!

"And oft, when ready to murmur
That life is fitting away,
With the self-same round of duties
Filling each busy day,

the Saviour of the world would not have spent nearly the whole of His earthly life in a village carpenter's shop. Instead of a quiet, ordinary existence in a little village nestled among the hills, He would have had a brilliant career in a magnificent city like the New Jerusalem—a city shining with rainbow hues, and with golden streets 1,500 miles long (12,000 furlongs). Such gorgeous surroundings would have seemed a more suitable setting for that wonderful Life; but is not God's choice of a setting far more beautiful? When the Son of God clothed Himself with our human nature, He transfigured it and made it white and shining; just because He worked for many years in a carpenter shop (real work for which He received pay, He was not an amateur, honorary member of a working-man's union as Lord Shaftesbury was a costermonger), He has shed a Divine splendor on all honest work. He was the only One of all the human race who had the power to choose His circumstances from birth to death, and He chose the common lot—let us thank God for that!

Bethlehem is great because Jesus was born there, Capernaum because it was His "own city" during most of His



"Scouts."

W. B. Wollen, R. I.

It comes to my spirit sweetly,
With the grace of a thought divine:
You are living, toiling for love's sake,
And the loving should never repine.
"You are guiding the little footsteps
In the way they ought to walk;
You are dropping a word for Jesus
In the midst of your household talk;
Living your life for love's sake
Till the homely cares grow sweet,
And sacred the self-denial
That is laid at the Master's feet."

If man had planned the Incarnation,

short public ministry, Jerusalem because He was there openly manifested—where also our Lord was crucified. But Nazareth has a sacredness all its own, for there that one shining blameless Life blossomed out into wonderful beauty. "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing," and He has veiled in holy silence those eighteen quiet years—but surely we may, in lowly reverence, lift the veil a little, and, in imagination, walk with our Master through those quiet years of common toil. How the children must have loved to gather in the carpenter

shop, confiding their small troubles and pleasures to the one Listener who was never too busy to be really interested. How they would cling to His hand as He walked along the village street, listening to His grave and tender words, drinking in the gladness of His loving smile—for I can't believe that legend about His never smiling. Everybody in the neighborhood must have felt the uplifting influence of that strong, beautiful Personality. I do put faith in that other legend that when the Nazarenes were in any trouble they used to say: "Let us go and look on Mary's Son." Are we not inspired to fight more bravely by even the reflection of that gracious beauty in the faces of those who live with Him continually?

Did Nazareth realize its glory? Do we realize ours? For we too have Christ living in our midst, both in His own Person—a real Presence, though invisible—and in the persons of His brothers and sisters who are very members with us of His mystical Body. It is great presumption on our part to think anyone uninteresting, for no soul is uninteresting to Him. We are so sadly given to speak slightly of people who don't, as we say, "appeal to us"; but have we any right or reason to think that we are of more value than they. Each soul is, and must be, an interesting study to one who has once obtained an inside glimpse of it. That is the reason we often think that people in books are more interesting than the men and women around us. The author gives us an inside view, we can see their thoughts. But—though we are bound to cultivate real fellowship with our fellows, bound to get into touch with them if we can (do we always try to like them?)—let us not forget the significance of that veiled Life. We are forbidden to bring out our holy things, our priceless pearls, and expose them recklessly to the careless gaze of every acquaintance. Our Holy of Holies—the inner shrine of the soul where we meet our God—must be veiled. To throw it open for every eye to see would be sacrilege; as Keble says, even "human love will shrink" from the sight of an unsympathetic observer.

"How then should rash intruding glance
Break in upon her sacred trance
Who boasts a heavenly birth?"

God does not allow His holy things to be carelessly handled, but hides them in parables or sacraments from those who are not ready to receive and understand them, so that they may see, yet not perceive. What is only bread and wine to one is the Body and Blood of Christ to another. We can only fully reveal our thoughts to those who are in accord with us—whose souls are tuned in harmony with ours—to "wear the heart on the sleeve" is to expose it to the danger of being ruthlessly trampled under foot. I think this is taught us in a parable in the case of Hezekiah, who was sternly rebuked for showing to the Babylonian messengers "the house of his precious things, the silver and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasurers." He was warned that because he had displayed all his treasures they should all be carried to Babylon; "nothing shall be left, saith the Lord."

Of course, this delicate reticence about our most sacred thoughts must be balanced by an open, decided loyalty to our Master, which no one can mistake, and an eager desire to bring others nearer to Him, which will be sure to show itself in our conversation. The thoughts and aspirations which sway our souls will be sure to reveal themselves in our words. Real Christianity is a light which cannot be hidden under a bushel, and we are forbidden to try to hide it, are disloyal if we do not confess before men Whose we are and Whom we serve. But I am drifting from my chosen topic.

We may think it would have been grand to have been a martyr, to have defied Nero or Domitian, standing fast for Christ in the face of torture and death, but in God's sight we have that opportunity every day—are we grasping it in all its splendor? The will, if strong enough to result in the deed, is the deed—in God's sight, and, therefore, in grand-

est reality. Abraham was "justified by works" when he offered up Isaac (S. Jas. 2: 21), and yet he never did actually offer up Isaac, except in will and intention. The opportunity never makes the hero or coward, it only reveals the man to himself and others. God knows quite well what we are without the flashlight of temptation, which is another name for opportunity. S. Peter's weakness was well known to his Master, and, perhaps, as George McDonald suggests, it was well for him that he was put to the test so that his eyes might be opened to his own want of courage. If he had kept out of the high priest's palace that night he might have gone on priding himself on his loyalty. Let us count it all joy when we fall into divers temptations. God's great gifts of faith and patience are brought from such stern battle-fields. Some day we shall thank Him with all our hearts for the hard bits of our lives—why can't we thank Him even when we are wrestling with them? Let us thank Him also for the monotonous marches through the wilderness. "There lies no desert in the land of life," and when God calls souls into the wilderness it is only to give them rich gifts that can be won nowhere else.

"If chosen souls could never be alone
In deep mid-silence, open-doored to God,
No Greatness ever had been dreamed or done."

Ezekiel tells us that God brings His own people into the wilderness that He may plead with them "face to face." Surely we can see the honor and glory of that private audience with the King of Kings. No matter what post in the Army may have been assigned to you, it is certainly a splendid thing to be fighting always under His eye. The Carpenter of Nazareth has lifted all honest work out of the region of the commonplace. No circumstances could be more ordinary, no life more splendid than His. Then rejoice at your high calling as you march steadily on, looking up to the great world Leader.

"Yes, on, through life's long path,
Still chanting as ye go,
From youth to age, by night and day,
In gladness and in woe.
Still lift your standard high,
Still march in firm array,
As warriors through the darkness toil
Till dawns the golden day."

If we dare to say that a man is "worth" a great deal just because he can spend a few millions, how much would Jesus of Nazareth have been "worth"? Think of His beautiful object lesson when He girded Himself with a towel and stooped in grandest, lowliest ministry to wash the feet of the wondering disciples. Given the grand opportunity of "service," and no life need be commonplace. Every day may be lighted up with a splendor far greater than the grandeur of king or emperor. The soul is very unwilling to be cramped within narrow limits just because the body may be plowing or washing dishes. God does not give us the instinctive desire to live great and beautiful lives without giving us the means of gratifying that instinct.

I fail to see how a soul living apart from God can know the meaning of Joy in its deepest reality, or how a soul that is in conscious touch with Him can fail to find it. Who is able to contradict the truism of Elihu: "If they obey and serve Him, they shall spend their days in prosperity, and their years in pleasures." The "pleasures" which are God's gifts to His beloved cannot be destroyed by tribulation; and the soul is often rejoicing in true "prosperity" when outside circumstances are apparently very wearisome and trying. There is something very splendid in the quietly victorious lives that are being lived out on many a lonely farm in Canada, something very heroic in the cheery accepting of whatever lot in life God has chosen for His servants. Will you not try to remember that you—yes, I am talking to you!—may, if you will, make your life splendid?

"O the rare, sweet sense of living, when
one's heart leaps to His favor,
And the very joy of doing is His
richest, noblest dower!"

H. H. H.

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

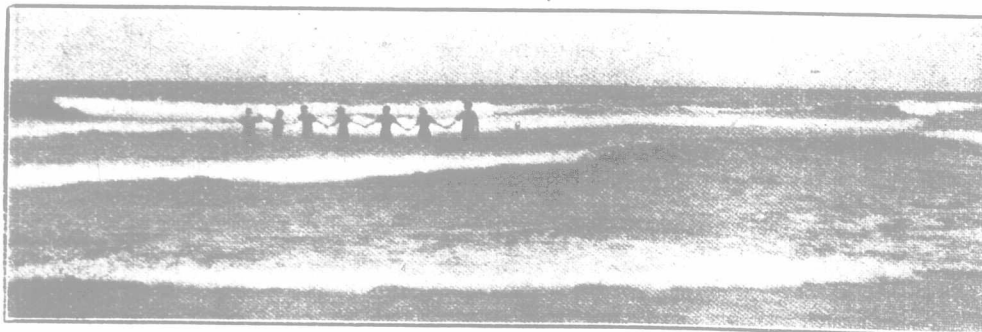
A day of the brightest sunshine, white caps upon the waves, mysterious whispers amidst the pines, and a parliamentary discussion amongst the crows, swinging, if not singing, upon their branches. Who is for a swim this lovely morning? Who for just a dip? Who just to join the house-party about to troop down to the sands, merely to look on as the fun in old Ocean waxes fast and furious. On the Saturday evenings, sometimes on the Friday, the father of one or more of our family groups from Charlottetown drives out to stay over Sunday and enjoy the sea breezes with his wife and little ones.



Frank Snake, Lennox Island.

An old brave.

"Why are there not sea breezes in Charlottetown?" may be asked. "Yes, of course there are," is the reply, "but sea breezes modified by the necessities of commerce, which needs all the big harbor for itself, throwing out wharves here, docks there, and occupying every available space for the development of material interests." The merchants of Charlottetown lead quite as strenuous lives and need a change of air and scene just as much as those of inland cities elsewhere, but, unlike the latter, they have the freedom of the sea as their very own, within a few miles' drive of their homes and offices, and wisely avail themselves of the privilege. There could hardly be such prosperous farms if there were no export facilities, but it is just here that the shoe pinches. The farmers, mostly, own their farms. They raise splendid crops of oats, hay, potatoes, indeed, crops of every kind repay their labor and prove the excellence of the soil, but they cannot count with absolute certainty upon means of transport all the year round. That is a ticklish topic to get upon with an "Islander." "Confederation was



Bathing on the Sandy Beaches of P. E. I.

to do so much for us," he says, "and its promise of unbroken inter-communication with the mainland has not been fulfilled." I listen sympathetically, but not in the least understanding the other side of the argument. I venture no opinion. Hearing the story of what can happen and what has happened when a winter of unusual severity has cut off Prince Edward Island from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, I can only say, "Oh, I do hope you will get your tunnel!" and forthwith I am

handed, with the request to use them on my letters, a sheaf of motto stamps, larger, but shaped like postage stamps, with mucilage at the back and perforated for separation. The design, in red on a dark-blue ground, is a horseshoe, with "Good luck" and "We must have it," and above and below, "Every true Islander will work for it." Inside the horseshoe is a miniature map of the Island and the opposite shore, with what looks like a very narrow point of junction, just where the tunnel is to be, if ever their hopes are realized.

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION.

When open navigation ceases between the two points, Summerside and Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Charlottetown and Pictou, N. S., the shorter route between George-town and Pictou, a distance of forty miles, where there is more open water and ice jams are not so threatening, has to be resorted to, and this seems to be the manner of it; I quote from good authority: "In mid-winter the work of the two ice-breakers—i.e., steamers so constructed that they run upon heavy ice, often eight feet thick, and break it by sheer weight—is supplemented by the ice-boat service, one always attended with difficulty and sometimes with danger, though compasses, provisions, fur wraps, etc., are carried, and everything done to ensure safe passages. The standard ice-boat is of oak, planked with cedar, the planks covered with tin. It is 18 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. It has a double keel, which serves for runners, and four leather straps are attached to each side. The boats travel not less than three together, each manned by five hardy, courageous and powerful men, an experienced ice-captain in charge. The passage may be accomplished in four hours, but it is just as likely to occupy ten or twelve. A seat in one of these ice-boats costs \$4, but if the passenger is willing to take a strap and help to pull the boat, it costs him \$2. A variety of crossing conditions prevail. Sometimes large ice fields, jammed between the two shores, enable the passage to be made without putting the boats into water at all, but as these floes are moving ones, the travellers are often taken considerably out of their course, and are obliged to land several miles away from the objective point. In any case, it is a passage perilous, for, should snowstorms arise, there is always the danger of losing the bearings altogether and travelling far out of the course."

There came a few winters ago one of unusual severity, which, following upon a summer of unusual drought, had produced a terrible scarcity of hay and fodder, trying the endurance of the Islander sorely. Stored to their order and awaiting shipment

way been barred. Similar exigencies may occur again and again; therefore may we hope that the boon it craves, and to which it has so just a claim, may yet be granted to this "Garden of the Gulf," this gem in the crown of the Dominion of Canada? H. A. B.

For Every Day.

The things that come to the man who waits are generally the cast-offs of somebody else.—Modern Housekeeping.

I have heard a good man say that a curse was like a stone flung up to the heavens, and most like to return one the head that sent it.—Scott.

The man who has learned the priceless habit of never slighting his work, of always doing to a finish whatever he undertakes, has a perpetual tonic.—O. S. Marden.

Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of effort and eminence. "I cannot do it," never accomplished anything; "I will try," has wrought wonders.—Joel Hawes.

No endeavor is in vain;
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquish'd gain.
—Longfellow.

Each day has its special privileges as well as its special duties. The morning is a good time for considering in advance the duties, the evening for considering in retrospect the privileges.—Thoughts.

Use your gifts faithfully, and they shall be enlarged; practice what you know, and you shall attain a higher knowledge.—Thomas Arnold.

See that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature; and, in order to do that, find out first what you are now.—M. C. H.

We have certain work to do for our daily bread and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth this effort in not to be done at all.—Carlyle.

Our characters are slowly piled in ceaseless toil, from year to year,
Working with loath or willing hands,
stone upon stone we shape and rear
Till the completed fabric stands.
—Success.

Gashed with honorable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lie;
Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming splendor through the sky.
—Montgomery.

A word or nod from the good has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch.

Give only what you are able—you can do nothing more;
Just dealings are more profitable than underhand gain.
—Alphabetical Maxims.

Buying, possessing, accumulating—this is not worldliness. But doing this in the love of it, with no love of God paramount—doing it so that no thoughts of eternity and God are an intrusion—doing it so that one's spirit is secularized in the process, this is worldliness.—Herrick Johnson.

Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile.
We stay at longest but a little while.
Hasten we must, or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
—Selected.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people, and the old are hungrier for love than for bread, and the oil of joy is very cheap, and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise, it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.



Puzzle Competition.

The winners in the Puzzle Competition are: Class I.—Mabel Widenhamer, Deloraine, Man. (aged 14). Class II.—Percy L. Jackson, Teulon, Man. (aged 10).

Those who deserve honorable mention are: Edith Paisley, Marjorie Boss, Grace Nixon, Kenneth Boss, Mabel Young, "Hildred," Mina Buchan, Everton Burke, Myrtle Thomson, Birdie Robb, Alice Ferrier, Ernest Stokes, Loreto Kennedy, Amy Purdy, Bertha Barr, Alva Armstrong. The answers to the 23 puzzles and riddles are as follows:

I. A quarter to two.

II. S L E E P I C E M E E T O N E N E A R

Initials and finals, SIMON PETER.

III. Pat Riot—PATRIOT.

IV. When he doubles his fists.

- V. 1. Sweet William. 2. Marguerite. 3. Four-o'clock. 4. Black-eyed Susan. 5. Lily of the valley. 6. Primrose. 7. Solomon's seal. 8. Bridal wreath. 9. Lady's slippers. 10. Foxglove. 11. Stock. 12. Violet. 13. Dandelion. 14. Wallflower. 15. Flag. 16. Hen and chickens (butter-and-eggs). 17. Bachelor's buttons. 18. Forget-me-not. 19. Star of Bethlehem. 20. Everlasting.

VI. Constantinople.

VII. Ireland has men of "Cork," Scotland has men of "Ayr," but England has "lighter"-men.

VIII. A secret.

IX. The sheep came along with his four quarters, the frog had a greenback, the duck brought a bill, the chameleon had change, but the poor skunk only had a s(c)ent—and it was a bad one—but the sardine said, "Never mind, old fellow, I have a Box, you may come in with me."

X. When she is attached to a great buoy.

XI. When she lies on the bosom of the deep.

XII. When she is making up to a pier (appear).

XIII. Holes.

XIV. Time.

XV. Room for improvement.

XVI. State of matrimony.

XVII. Mos(s)cow, Warsaw, Oporto, Madrid, Frankfort.

XVIII. RAPHAEL. HOGARTH.

Rail, first letter changed thus, H ail. A re, " " " " O re. P rate, " " " " G rate. H im, " " " " A im. A h, " " " " R id. E ar, " " " " T ar. L ove, " " " " H ove.

XIX. France. (Fan, race, cane, face, near, franc, crane.)

XX. No Ah—NOAH.

XXI. I like the boy who whistles When things are all awry, Who bolsters up his courage And never stops to cry.

XXII.

There is not a "single" person in it.

XXIII.

When it is smoked.

As several of the questions might be answered in more than one way, I allowed full marks for any correct solution. Some of these were very clever, as the following: X.—"When she allows the waves to embrace her." XI.—"When she makes full sail after a man-of-war." XII.—"When she wants a fourth mate." XIII.—"When she is in stays and has new earrings." XIV.—"When she is getting rigged." COUSIN DOROTHY.

Ten Robber Toes.

There is a story that I have been told, And it's just as old as babies are old; Poor, sweet Mother Eve, as everyone knows,

Told her babies the tale of the toes. Told to her babies how ten little toes, Each one as pink as the pinkest pink rose,

Once on a time were naughty and bad, And sorrow and trouble in consequence had.

How this big toe wanted butter and bread

After his mother had put him to bed, And this lying next said, "Sposen we go Down to the pantry and get it, you know."

And this wicked toe cried, "Come along, quick;

Let's sugar the butter ever so thick." And this naughty toe said, "Jelly for me,

Top of the butter and sugar, you see." And this little toe cried, "Goody, let's go,

We'll slip down the stairs so quiet and slow."

So ten robber toes all tipped with red, Stole silently out of their snowy white bed;

While this wicked toe, so jolly and fat, Helped nine naughty toes to pitty-pat-pat

Along the big hall, with pillars of white, And down the back stairs devoid of light.

Then this little toe got a terrible scare, For he thought in the dark of a grizzly bear.

And this little toe said, "Nurse must be right 'Bout gobbles and witches walking at night."

And this little toe said, "A fox may be hid In the hat-rack box right under the lid."

And this little toe cried, "Dearie me, oh! Lions and tigers is coming, I know."

Then mamma came out with the beautiful light, Caught ten robber toes all ready for flight,

Yes, she caught and she kissed those ten robber toes

Till redder they were than any red rose. L. E. BARR.

Mrs. Bacon—"Did you ever do any hunting in a jungle?" Mr. Bacon—"In a jungle?" "Yes; where everything is covered up." "Oh, you know I've hunted in that bottom bureau drawer more than once."

"What is the difference between a practical and a theoretical farmer?" "A theoretical farmer," answered Farmer Cornfossil, "is one that insists on tryin' to make a livin' off the farm, an' a practical one jes' faces the inevitable an' turns the place over to summer boarders."

Advertisement for Baby's Own Soap. Includes a globe with 'AFRICA' highlighted, a palm tree, and a box of soap. Text: 'From Four Continents are gathered the purest vegetable oils and the finest flower perfumes which make Baby's Own Soap the best natural skin food—supplying the skin perfectly with all the elements required to retain its original beauty and health and to keep soft like "Baby-skin." A delicious sensation of coolness and cleanliness follows its use. Four Generations of Canadians have retained their skin beauty by using Baby's Own Soap daily. AFRICA—supplies the fine palm oil which is one of the principal ingredients of Baby's Own Soap. Palm oil is extracted from the fruit of the Palm trees shown in our illustration. It is not surprising that Baby's Own Soap which is made solely with fine vegetable oils should be preferred by particular people to ordinary soaps which cost as much or more, and are made with animal fats. THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS., MONTREAL. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.'

Advertisement for Clark's Corned Beef. Includes an image of a tin of corned beef. Text: '300 lbs or CLARK'S Cooked Corned Beef contains all the nutrition and food value of a 1200 pounds steer. Clark's Corned Beef in tins is perfectly cooked, tasty and contains no bone, no waste. It is not only most convenient but at its usual retailing price is THE MOST ECONOMICAL OF MEAT. INSIST ON CLARK'S. It is Canadian Beef packed in Canada. D-2-05'

Advertisement for The Calgary Marble & Granite Works. Includes an image of a monument. Text: 'The Calgary Marble & Granite Works 211 TENTH AVENUE WEST Dealers in and Manufacturers of Marble and Granite Monuments, Cemetery Fencings, Mantelpieces Tablets, Butchers' Slabs, Candy Slabs, Imposing Stones, etc. Prices the lowest for best material and workmanship The Largest Monumental Works in the Northwest Territories The SOMERVILLE COMPANY Proprietors'

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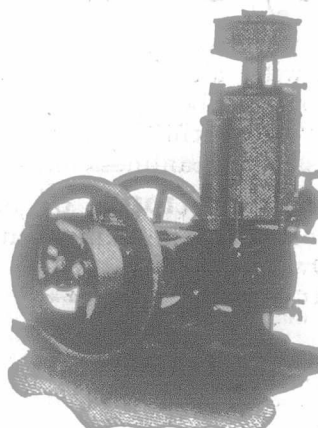
Tanks (Wood or Steel)

Pumps
(Wood, Iron, Double Acting)

Stickney Gasoline
Engines

(For Pumping, Electric
Lighting, Elevator Work,
Farm Work, or for Power
Plants of any kind)

Steel Saw Frames
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Time to think of preparing for duck-shooting, don't you think? In the matter of guns and ammunition and other sporting goods, as in all departments of our store, we have learned by years of experience where to buy and what to buy.

Our Ithaca Hammerless Gun, which we have handled for a long time, has given unqualified satisfaction, and we recommend it to all who want a reliable gun at a reasonable price. Here is the range we carry:

Quality No. 1, Special

30-in. imported nitro steel barrel, black walnut stock and fore end nicely hand-checked, full pistol grip with hard rubber cap, neat scroll on each side of frame, weight about 7 1/2 lbs., 12-gauge.....\$28.00

Quality No. 1

The very best 30-in. imported English stub twist barrel, black walnut stock and fore end nicely hand checked, has pistol grip, neat scroll on each side of frame, weight about 7 1/2 lbs., 12-gauge.....30.00

Quality No. 1 1-2

30-in. imported Damascus steel barrels, walnut stock and fore end, double thick nitro breech, reinforced frame, full pistol grip, weight about 7 1/2 lbs., 12-gauge.....40.00

Quality No. 2.

Fine Damascus steel barrels, English walnut stock, full pistol grip, very nicely checked and very finely engraved, double thick nitro breech, reinforced frame and stock fastening, narrow skeleton rib, six ounces lighter than any other rib made, 12-gauge. Price, each.....\$50.00

Quality No. 3

Fine chain Damascus steel barrels, selected English walnut stock, full pistol grip, very finely checked and very finely engraved, double thick nitro breech, reinforced frame and stock fastening, narrow skeleton rib, 6 ounces lighter than any other rib made, 12-gauge. Price.....70.00

10 or 16 gauge can be procured in these guns at the same cost.

It is unnecessary to mention more than the name of Eley Cartridges. Any who are familiar with shotguns are also familiar with Eley Cartridges and their superiority. Here are our prices:

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10-gauge, box of 25.....75 Per 100.....2.80
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12-gauge, per box of 25.....45
Per 100.....1.70

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Eley's Grand Prix.
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THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

"I will tell you what I have seen if you will come downstairs," I whispered; "the ladies will be disturbed if we talk here;" and smoothing my brow as best I could, I put out my hand and drew her toward me. The action was probably instinctive, but when I saw the look which came into her face as I touched her, and the alacrity with which she prepared to follow me, I took courage, remembering the one or two previous tokens I had had of this girl's unreasonable susceptibility to my influence.

Taking her down to the parlor floor, I told her what had happened to Mr. Leavenworth. She was, of course, intensely agitated, but she did not scream, and, greatly relieved, I went on to say that I did not know who committed the deed, but that folks would de laze it was I if they knew I had been seen by her on the stairs with the library key in my hand. "But I won't tell," she whispered, trembling violently. But soon I convinced her that she could never keep her secret if the police once began to question her, and following up my argument with a little cajolery, succeeded in winning her consent to leave the house till the storm should be blown over. But that given it was some little time before I could make her comprehend that she must depart at once. Not till I brightened up her wits by a promise to marry her some day, if she only obeyed me now, did she begin to look the thing in the face and show any evidence of the real mother-wit she evidently possessed. "Mrs. Belden would take me in," said she, "if I could only get to R—. She takes everybody in who asks her, and she would keep me, too, if I told her Miss Mary sent me."

The midnight train did not leave the city for a half hour yet, and the distance to the depot could be easily walked by her in fifteen minutes. But she had no money!—I easily supplied that. She at length consented to go, and we went downstairs. There we found a hat and shawl of the cook's, which I put on her, and in another moment we were in the carriage yard.

Of the dreadful agitation that followed the disappearance of this girl, I can give no better idea than by saying I not only committed the additional error of locking up the house on my re-entrance, but omitted to dispose of the key then in my pocket by flinging it into the street or dropping it in the hall as I went up. Hannah's pale face, Hannah's look of terror as she turned from my side and flitted down the street were continually before me. I could not escape them; the form of the dead man lying below was less vivid.

But even these thoughts faded after awhile before the realization of the peril I was in as long as the key and papers remained in my possession. How to get rid of them! I dared not leave my room again, or open the window. Someone might see me and remember it.

But the necessity of doing something with these evidences of guilt finally overcame this morbid anxiety, and drawing the two letters from my pocket—I had not yet undressed—I chose out the more dangerous of the two, that written by Mr. Leavenworth himself, and chewing it until it was mere pulp, threw it into a corner; but the other had blood on it, and nothing could induce me to put it to my lips. I was forced to lie with it clenched in my hand, till the slow morning broke.

But with daylight came hope. I arose calm and master of myself. The problem of the letter and key had solved itself. Hide them? I would not try to! Instead of that I would put them in plain sight, trusting to that very fact for their being overlooked. Making the letter up into lighters I carried them into the spare room and placed them in a vase. Then, taking the key in my hand, went downstairs, intending to insert it in the lock of the library door as I went by. But Miss Eleanore descending almost immediately behind me made this impossible. I succeeded, however, in thrusting it, without her knowledge, among the filagree work of the gas fixture in the second hall, and thus relieved went down into the breakfast-room, as self-possessed a man as ever

crossed its threshold. Mary was there, looking exceedingly pale and disheartened, and I could almost have laughed, thinking of the deliverance that had come to her, and of the time when I should proclaim myself to be the man who had accomplished it.

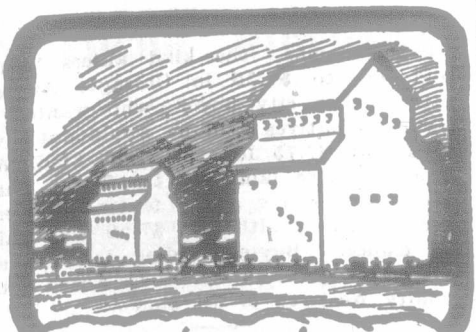
Of the alarm that speedily followed, and my action at that time and afterward, I need not speak in detail. I behaved just as I would have done if I had had no hand in the murder. I performed all the duties of my position, summoning the police and going for Mr. Veeley.

And this was the principle upon which I based my action at the inquest. I resolved to answer all queries put me as truthfully as I could; the great fault with men situated as I was usually being that they lied too much, committing themselves on unessential matters. But alas! in thus planning for my own safety I forgot one thing, and that was the dangerous position in which I should thus place Mary Leavenworth as the one benefited by the crime. Not till the inference was drawn by a juror, from the amount of wine found in Mr. Leavenworth's glass in the morning, that he had come to his death shortly after my leaving him, did I realize what an opening I had made for suspicion in her direction by admitting that I had heard a rustle on the stairs a few minutes after going up. That all present believed it to have been made by Eleanore did not reassure me. She was so completely disconnected with the crime I could not imagine suspicion holding to her for an instant. But Mary—What would her position be, if attention were once directed toward her? So in the vain endeavor to cover up my blunder, I began to lie. Forced to admit that a shadow of disagreement had been lately visible between Mr. Leavenworth and one of his nieces, I threw the burden of it upon Eleanore, as the one best able to bear it. The consequences were more serious than I anticipated. Not only was it proved Mr. Leavenworth's own pistol had been used in the assassination, and that, too, by a person then in the house, but I myself was brought to acknowledge that Eleanore had learned from me only a little while before how to load, aim and fire this very pistol.

Seeing all this, my fear of what the ladies would admit when questioned became very great. Let them in their innocence acknowledge that upon my ascent Mary had gone to her uncle's room for the purpose of persuading him not to carry into effect the action he contemplated, and what consequences might not ensue! But events of which I had at that time no knowledge, had occurred to influence them. Eleanore, with some show of reason, as it seems, not only suspected her cousin, but had informed her of the fact; and Mary, overcome with terror at finding there was more or less circumstantial evidence supporting the suspicion, decided to deny whatever told against herself, trusting to Eleanore's generosity not to be contradicted. Nor was her confidence misplaced. Though by the course she thus took Eleanore was forced to deepen the prejudice already rife against herself, she not only forbore to contradict her cousin, but when a true answer would have injured her, actually refused to return any.

This conduct of hers had one effect upon me. It aroused my admiration and made me feel that here was a woman worth helping if assistance could be given without danger to myself. Yet I doubt if much would have come of my sympathy, if I had not perceived by the stress laid upon certain well-known matters, that actual danger hovered above us all while the letter and key remained in the house. Even before the handkerchief was produced, I had made up my mind to attempt their destruction, but when that was brought out and shown I became so alarmed I immediately rose, and making my way under some pretence or other to the floors above, snatched the key from the gas fixture, the lighters from the vase, and hastening with them down the hall to Mary Leavenworth's room, went in under the expectation of there finding a fire in which to destroy them. To my heavy disappointment there were only a few smouldering ashes in the grate, and thwarted in my design, I stood hesitating what to do, when I heard some one coming up.

(Continued on next page.)



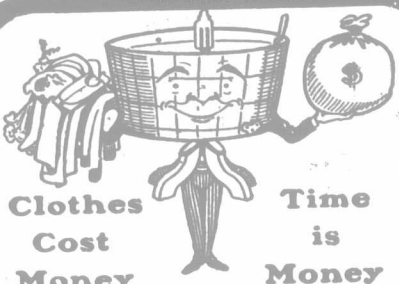
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STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce unusual speech. Write for particulars. THE DEARBORN INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

Continued from page 1333.
stairs. Alive to the consequences of being found in that room at that time, I cast the lighters into the grate and started for the door. But in the quick move I made, the key flew from my hand and slid under a chair. Aghast at the mischance, I paused, but the sound of approaching steps increasing, I lost all control over myself and fled from the room. And, indeed, I had no time to lose; I had barely reached my own door when Eleanore Leavenworth, followed by two servants, appeared at the top of the staircase and proceeded toward the room I had just left. The sight reassured me; she would see the key and take some means of disposing of it.

This may explain why the questionable position in which Eleanore soon found herself awakened in me no greater anxiety. I thought the suspicions of the police rested upon nothing more tangible than the peculiarity of her manner at the inquest, and the discovery of her handkerchief on the scene of the tragedy. I did not know they possessed what they might call absolute proof of her connection with the crime. But if I had, I doubt if I should have pursued a much different course. Mary's peril was the one thing capable of turning me, and she did not appear to be in peril. On the contrary, every one by common consent seemed to ignore all appearance of guilt on her part. If Mr. Gryce had given one sign of suspicion, or Mr. Raymond had betrayed the least distrust of her, I should have taken warning. But they did not. I had, however, many anxieties for myself. Hannah's existence precluded all sense of personal security, for I knew the determination of the police to find her.

Meanwhile the wretched certainty was forcing itself upon me that I had lost, instead of gained, a hold on Mary Leavenworth.

At last there came a time when my agony could be no longer suppressed. Going down the stairs one evening with Mr. Raymond, I saw a strange gentleman standing in the reception-room, looking at Mary Leavenworth in a way that would have made my blood boil, even if I had not heard him whisper these words: "But you are my wife and know it, whatever you may say or do!"

It was the lightning-stroke of my life. After what I had done to make her mine, to hear another claim her as already his own, was maddening. It forced a demonstration from me. I had either to yell in my fury or deal the man beneath some tremendous blow in my hatred. I did not dare to shriek, so I struck the blow. Demanding his name from Mr. Raymond, and hearing that it was, as I expected, Clavering, I fung reason, reason, common sense, all to the winds, and, in a moment of fury denounced him as the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth.

The next instant I would have given worlds to recall my words. What had I done but draw attention to myself in thus accusing a man against whom nothing could of course be proved! But recall now was impossible. So after a night of thought I did the next best thing, gave a superstitious reason for my action, and so restored myself to my former position without radicalizing the mind of Mr. Raymond that vague doubt of the man, which my own safety demanded. But I had no intention of going any further, nor should I have done so if I had not observed that for some reason Mr. Raymond was willing to suspect Mr. Clavering. But that once seen, I asked myself if the burden of this crime could be thrown on this man. Still I do not believe that any results would have followed if I had not overheard a whispered conversation between two of the servants, in which I learned that Mr. Clavering had been seen to enter the house on the night of the murder, but was not seen to leave it. That determined me. With a fact like that for a starting point, what might I not hope to accomplish? Hannah alone stood in my way. While she remained alive I saw nothing but ruin before me. I made up my mind to destroy her and satisfy my hatred of Mr. Clavering at one blow. But how? Before I had studied the question a day, light broke upon it.

(To be continued.)

"Your money or your life!" growled the footpad. "Take me life," responded the Irishman. "I'm savin' me money for me old age!"

Ingle Nook.

Cheer Up.

Don't you be discouraged
'Cause de clouds is black;
Sunshine is a-waitin'
Foh to travel back.
It's seen rain a-plenty,
'Thought 'twould never quit
Thunderin' an' lightnin',
But I ain't drowned yet.

[Washington Star.]

Dear Chatterers.—If a good fairy were to come your way and offer to leave with you one good quality, and take away from you one hindering quality, which one would you choose to receive, and which one would you rejoice to give away. Think a little while; imagine you are going to live to at least three score and ten, and choose what in your opinion will make that life best worth living to yourself and others. Let us hear from you promptly, as matter on special topics often comes in too late to be of interest. DAME DURDEN.

Example is Better than Precept.

A bachelor of 28 writes in a do-as-I-say-not-as-I-do style in regard to matrimony. His advice to husbands as to their kind treatment of their wives, and his appreciation of the blessing a good wife is to any man, makes us think it a pity that he confines himself to theoretical ideas, and we feel like saying, "Go thou and do likewise." D. D.

Starlight.—Your kind offer to supply a recipe for mustard pickles has been accepted, and others beside the one who asks for it will no doubt find it helpful if you will kindly forward it to the "Farmer's Advocate" office.

Juvenile Ideas of the Universe.

Do not re-model your geographical ideas by this information, which was given by a class of Grade III, on an examination this year, and do not blame the teacher for mistakes plainly due to half-hearted attention:

"The coause of day and night is the sun has aciles (axes) on which the worlds and stars whirl round, when the sun goes past us why we are left in darkness and the other part of the world is bright."

"The cause of tides is the swelling of a boat."

"The reason why we have day and night is that as the earth goes round the moon is still so that as the earth goes round the sun is in the same place and it leaves the sun there is no sun it is night then when it comes round again it is day the earth gets the sun's rays."

"We get day and night because the sun is turning round on its axes so that it goes down at night and up in the day time."

"Sault Ste Marie is noted for its sault."

"The moose is found at Moose Jaw."

"Day and night is caused by the earth turning round the sun, when the earth is between us and the sun that is when we have night, but when the sun is between us and the earth then we have day."

"Snow is caused by a warm curnt of air and a cold curnt of air and it falls as rain." F. B. L.

Recipes.

Blackberry Cottage Pudding.—Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls butter and a cup of sugar. Add one well-beaten egg, half a cup of milk, two cups of good flour, in which has been sifted 2 teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat to a smooth batter, and turn over a thick layer of sugared blackberries in a well-buttered granite dish. Bake for half an hour in a quick oven, and then serve with some good pudding sauce.

A good cake is made by beating separately the yolks and whites of three eggs; add half a cup of sugar to each. Then in the dish containing the sweetened yolks add a tablespoonful of butter, a large cup of good flour, into which 1½ teaspoons of baking powder have been mixed; then a small cup of good sweet cream. Then beat into the batter the sweetened whites, flavor to taste, put in a well-buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

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Chickering	245	300
Emerson	135	425
Heintzman	235	450
Knabe	165	750
Karn	215	400
McCallum	47	235

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The Vitality Consumed During Waking Hours Must Be Restored by Sleep—Otherwise Collapse.

Men have lived for weeks without food, whereas a few days without sleep and man becomes a raving maniac—a mental and physical wreck.

Nights of sleeplessness tell of a feeble and depleted nervous system, of approaching nervous prostration or paralysis.

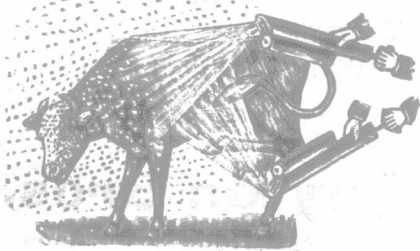
The use of opiates merely gives temporary relief, and actually hastens the collapse of the nervous system.

The regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will form new, rich blood, create new nerve force and thoroughly cure sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

By keeping a record of your increase in weight while using this great food cure, you can be certain that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. You will feel the benefit in every organ.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Hundreds of farmers' wives in Western Canada suffer with poor eyes because they have had the milking to do in summer time, when those horrid flies were such a torment to the cows—and the poor cow had to keep her tail moving—not knowing the lady had eyes.

BUY FLY-KILLER OIL

to spray the cows before milking. You will get one-third more cream on your milk. You will get one-third more milk. Cows will not kick.

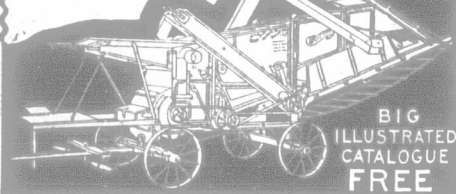
Patent Sprays, \$1.00 each.
Fly-Killer Oil, \$1.25 per gal.

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Save all the Grain

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GOSSIP.

TROUT CREEK HERD TO BE DISPERSED.

Shorthorn breeders, generally, throughout the Dominion will learn with sincere regret of the decision of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, to dispose of his noted Trout Creek herd, by auction, on November 1st, retiring from the business and from membership in the Shorthorn Association, of which he has been so enthusiastic, useful and helpful a worker. Whatever may be thought of the reasons given for this determination, it is well known that many of the best men in the business are fully in sympathy with Mr. Flatt's view of the surrender, and none will doubt his entire sincerity or the genuineness of his regret in severing his connection with an association in which he has made many steadfast and valued friends.

Joining the ranks of the breeders of Shorthorns a few years ago without previous training or experience as a stockman, at a time when values were much depressed and far from encouraging, Mr. Flatt proved an apt scholar, and his enterprising spirit, his energetic and courageous ventures, and his faith in the superiority of the breed, proved of great advantage to every breeder of Shorthorns in Canada, as he did more than any other man in the business to advertise Canadian Shorthorns by his prize-winning record at leading shows in the United States and his public sales at Chicago, by risking his money in importing the best class of cattle and offering them at auction at the people's own prices, thus disseminating blood which has told for good on the character of Canadian Shorthorns, and will do so for many years to come. While Mr. Flatt has done well in the business financially, owing to his vigorous business methods, no one will say he has been either selfish or sordid. He has helped many of the small breeders by finding a market for their cattle, paying them liberal prices for what he bought, and bringing them into prominence before the public and has inspired confidence in all. The decade in which he has figured in the Shorthorn world will stand out as a bright era in the history of Shorthorns in Canada, and the men who conduct their business in the straightforward, honorable and manly way that he has done, will stand best in the esteem of the fraternity, and will retain the consciousness of having done their part well, which is more to be desired than mere money-making.

The following letter, written by Mr. Flatt to the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, explains his position better than we can do, and is given in full:

"The breeding and handling of Shorthorn cattle has been a great source of pleasure and a fair degree of profit to me. I have made many cherished friends on both sides of the Atlantic, and have also become greatly attached to Shorthorn cattle. It is, therefore, with sincerest regret that I part with the herd.

"To those who have followed my course for the past three years, in reference to the future of our Shorthorn Association, the announcement that the herd will be sold should not come as a surprise. I have, it is known, persistently, and, I think, consistently, opposed the contemptible tactics of the Live-stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, and his associates in placing the Dominion Shorthorn Association in its present position. My belief has been, and is to-day, that the Association, as it now exists, will be run by Mr. Hodson and his clique, and few of his clique will be owners of Shorthorns. It is true that some two or three of our prominent Shorthorn men favored Mr. Hodson's scheme, but it was at the last moment. They were as strongly opposed to the whole thing as I have been, and considering that there was nothing new openly offered by Mr. Hodson, it is all the more difficult to understand their position.

"My time, to some extent, will be devoted to the lumber business, but having established an annual trade in live stock, I yet hope to be of benefit to breeders in some way.

"The cattle sold at my public sales have always commanded a remunerative price. My first auction sale was held in December, 1899, the last in 1904; the lowest average made was at my first

sale, \$409 per head, and the highest average, \$1,122, in Chicago, November, 1901. Considering this, I have no desire to offer the herd on a high market, and am fully aware that the purchasers will reap the benefit from this dispersion. The herd is in very moderate breeding condition and not fitted for sale. They are a valuable lot of cattle, most of them were purchased for foundation stock, and they are good enough to start a select herd or for breeders to strengthen their herds with. Though prices have been considered low during 1903 and 1904, our books show private sales from the farm for these two years as follows: 122 head sold for \$45,335; average, \$371. This average includes calves, whether sold with their dams or separately. Many calves were sold from six months to ten months old. Thus far for 1905, our private sales have been increased. The demand for calves from the farm has grown each year; only one 1904 fall calf remains, and some of the April and May calves of this year have been sold. About 60 lots remain to be sold on Nov. 1st."

TRADE NOTES.

VALUABLE GRAIN INFORMATION FREE.—If you send your name and address to the Standard Grain Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1226, Winnipeg, they will be pleased to send you, free of charge, their Grain-shippers' Guide and Pocket Memorandum book. It contains valuable information regarding the disposal of your wheat.

BRANDON BINDER TWINE FACTORY.—Our readers' attention is directed to the advertisement of the Brandon Binder Twine Factory in this issue. The plant is thoroughly modern, and is located conveniently to an immense market for binder twine. The market offers every inducement to enterprising companies who engage in twine and rope manufacture, or any other commodity for which there is a sale upon the prairie.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Canada Life Building.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.
Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

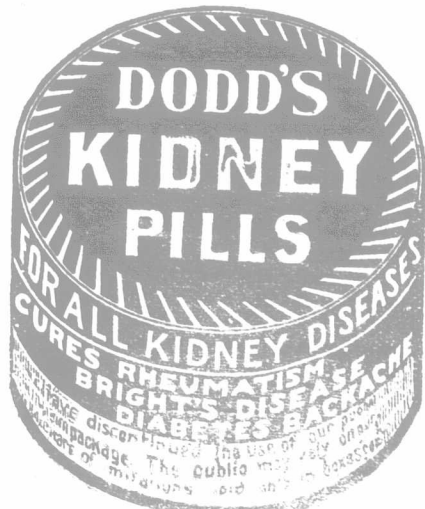
E. B. CURLETTE.

Guns, Rifles, Ammunition

Fine repairing a specialty.
H. R. KITTO, GUNSMITH,
P.O. Box 324, Opp. C.P.R. Gardens, Calgary
Cycles and Accessories. Locksmith. We buy, sell or exchange.

Begin an active business life with noble things in view;
Care for those about you who are poor and in distress;
Don't take undue advantages when you're in power to oppress.

—Alphabetical Maxims.



GOSSIP.

Prime lambs, the kind killers want, sold up to \$7.55 in Chicago, August 14th, and a city buyer who wanted a few good natives said he would not have balked at \$7.75 for the right kind. As it was, native lambs in the 7-cent class were as scarce as feeder buyers were plentiful, although \$7.50 was paid for choice. Buying feeding lambs was out of the question, as killers seized with avidity Westerns of all kinds.

Dalgaty Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have a new importation of seven selected Clydesdale stallions and one Hackney stallion. These horses will be at the Toronto Exhibition as advertised, and should be seen by all interested. They are of the substantial, good-quality sort that this firm handles, and are bred in the best lines, being by high-class sires and suitable to the requirement of the trade in this country. The Hackney is a son of the noted Garton Duke of Connaught, and is a big, good-moving horse. See them at the fair, or write for particulars to Mr. James Dalgaty, Glencoe, Ont.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

An evidence of the rapidity with which Queensland, Australia, can regain prosperity was furnished by a horse sale held recently at Longreach. During the drought two or three years ago live stock had practically no value. Horses could be bought for 30s. At a recent sale (which extended over three days) 500 horses were submitted, and prices obtained for draft horses ranged from £18 to £27. Half-draft brought from £17 10s. to £25. That these prices were considerably above anticipations might be inferred from the fact that in a medium-size five-year-old horse, the reserve price of which was only £12, brought as much as £25 5s.

The prospects at Darling Downs, in consequence of the recent rains, are said to be splendid. The young wheat planted a little while ago is already well above ground, and unsown areas are being put under seed. The butter industry is attracting more and more attention, and each week new factory plants are being established. The State's surplus, the Premier (Mr. Morgan) says, has added to the brightness of the outlook, and the fact that the States were now beginning to live within their incomes would, he says, encourage enterprise.

During the period from June 17th to June 27th, 1905, records of 70 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted; three of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, 7 made 14-day, 19 made 30-day, 14 made 120-day, and one made a full year's record. The averages by ages were as follows:

Thirty-three full-age cows averaged: age, 7 years 5 months 18 days; days from calving, 49; milk, 461.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.32; fat, 15,349 lbs. Four four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 6 months 3 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 429.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.37; fat, 14,498 lbs. Eight three-year-olds averaged: aged, 3 years 6 months 2 days; days from calving, 55; milk, 355.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.26; fat, 11,611 lbs. Twenty-two heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 28 days; days from calving, 52; milk, 314.9 lbs.; per cent. of fat, 3.18; fat, 9,997 lbs.

Among these cows are the following: Shadybrook Gerben 43753, age 11 y. 11 m. 14 d.; days from calving, 22; milk, 552.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.78; fat, 20,889. Thirty-day record, days from calving, 8; milk, 2,147.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.68; fat, 78,919 lbs. One hundred and twenty-day record, days from calving, 8; milk, 8,101.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.49; fat, 282,601 lbs. Owner, World's Fair H.F. Association, St. Louis, Mo.

Belle Sarcastic 23039, age 6 y. 2 m. 10 d.; days from calving, 64; milk, 558.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.66; fat, 20,464. Thirty-day record, days from calving, 62; milk, 2,460.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.42; fat, 84,138. Sixty-day record, days from calving, 56; milk, 4,764.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.37; fat, 160,372. Three hundred and sixty-five-day record, days from calving, 4; milk, 23,189.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.11; fat, 721,681. Owner, Agricultural College, Mich.

M. H. Gardner, Supt.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year.

- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale. A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale. C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins. C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City.—Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds. ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man. E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale. GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Short-horns. Stock of both sexes for sale. H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendenning. H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man.—Barred Rocks. Winners. HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc. J. G. WASHINGTON, Niiga.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one. JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale. JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale. J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale. JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires. LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale. L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and F. B. Rocks. PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont. and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves. RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa. ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale. R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale. SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence. SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. S. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town. TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale. THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale. W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks. W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale. W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg). Marchmont Herd Scotch Short horns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free. 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. 3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Legal.

RECOVERING DEED.

B bought a farm from A and paid for it, but cannot get A to send deed or acknowledge B's letters. B wrote Land Titles office and was informed that it was still in A's name and nothing against it. How can B obtain deed, or protect the land from being mortgaged? Assa. W. M. P. K. Ans.—Your proper course would be to issue a writ and sign a lis pendens.

Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Collie, eight years old, has some skin disease. The hair falls out, and the skin is very itchy. (MRS.) J. A. T. Ans.—He has eczema. Wash him well once every week in a warm bath, containing 1 per cent. Zenoleum. On the other six days of the week, dress the affected parts twice with an ointment composed of subnitrate of bismuth, 4 drams; vaseline, 2 ozs. Give him 2 drops Fowler's solution of arsenic in a little cold water twice daily after meals every second week. Feed on bread and milk, or porridge and milk. Give him meat. V.

Miscellaneous.

MAJORITY OR PLURALITY?

I have a question in argument as to voting on a by-law. There were to have been three-fifths of the total votes polled for the by-law to carry it. Now, there were 223 votes polled, 53 of these were against the by-law, the balance in favor. What majority would there be for the by-law? P. M. Ans.—The dictionary in use in our office says that majority is the amount by which one number exceeds another, or the difference between the number of votes cast for and those against a candidate or question. The majority in this case, therefore, would be the difference between 53 and 170, or 117. Probably in this case, the word to use would be plurality, which is the amount by which one of more than two numbers exceeds the next highest. In this case, one number would be 53, another 3-5 of 223 (133), and the third number of votes cast for the by-law, or 170. The plurality would be 37, assuming that fractions of votes were not cast.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

NANTON, Alta.—A small bay horse lost or stolen from near Lethbridge, branded R on right shoulder, broke to harness and saddle; said to have been seen near Kipp's Coolie. Ten dollars reward from James Hunter, Nanton.

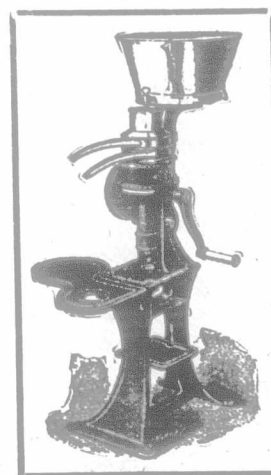
ESTRAY.

OLDS, Alta.—Strayed from my ranch during May, one light bay colt two years old, white stripe on face, white on hind feet, trotting stock, no brand. Ten dollars reward for information leading to its return to Neils Peterson.

TRADE NOTE.

H. P. LEE, of Vernon, B. C., has prepared some mighty catching illustrated literature and postal cards, samples of which anyone writing to enquire about Okanagan Valley lands will receive. Just send him your address as a starter, and he will please you with a reply.

De Laval Separators



Under any and all conditions they stand alone in perfect efficiency.

600,000 in use. More than ten times all other makes combined.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN. Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco.

TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE PLANT AND PROPERTY

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the following property: The whole plant, including factory, warehouse, machinery and 16 lots. Tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by 8 p.m., Sept. 25th, 1905. The property consists of a brick binder twine factory and machinery and plant, with the capacity of three tons of twine per 10 hours, with the necessary spinning and winding machinery. There is also two boilers and an engine of 100 horse-power capacity, a frame warehouse and 16 lots, situated in the centre of the City of Brandon. This plant is situated in the midst of a great consuming population, which is annually increasing, and the market for the product of this factory is at its doors. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the Bank of British North America, equal to 10% of the amount tendered, and which will be applied upon the purchase money in case the tender is accepted, or will be forfeited to the Company in case the tender is accepted and the purchase for any reason is not carried out by the purchaser. Each tenderer must state terms of payment proposed, and any other special terms he desires. Rate of interest will be 6% upon deferred payments. Tenders will be received for the whole or portions of the property. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars, terms and conditions, apply to The BRANDON BINDER TWINE CO., Ltd. P.O. Box 923. Brandon, Man.

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. A FARM for \$1000, Innisfail district; 137 acres, three miles from creamery. Moderate improvements. Good land. R. Macnair, Wassa, B.C. AN experienced machinist desires situation as engineer for threshing outfit; understands setting of all the valves. H. Leech, 386 Flora Ave., Winnipeg. BEESWAX WANTED—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Duncan, Emerson, Man. ENGLISH farmer's son seeks situation on Canadian farm as manager or foreman. Not afraid of work. Age 24. Thorough experience of mixed farming, used to management of men, trustworthy. Could hold a responsible position. Good references. State salary. Apply Leonard Shaw, Lynn House, Betchton, Sandbach, Cheshire, England. FOR SALE—Half section, 3 miles from Binscarth, 5 from Foxwarren, 80 acres breaking, prepared for drill. Price \$5000. Cash \$2000. Apply, Griffiths Bros., Binscarth, Man. FOR SALE—160 acres elegant wheat land, Carman District; 50 acres in wheat, balance good prairie; stable and shanty; close to wood and water; 5 miles from two towns. Price, \$3,500; \$1,000 cash. D. Hindmarsh, Sperling, Man. FOR SALE—Section 19/164, East of first, Manitoba, on Winnipeg Beach Ry. Must go. Make offer. F. B. Hill, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Iowa. FOR information about the rich Dauphin country, write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager. IMPROVED and unimproved farms for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for drill. Price, \$5000. Cash \$2000. Apply, Griffiths Bros., Binscarth, Man. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 5 miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, 60 acres broken, log buildings. Price, \$1,900. E. J. Darroch, Swan River. WANTED for Arrowton school, male teacher, professional, second or third class experience preferred. Salary \$45 to \$50 per month, according to qualifications. School to begin Monday, the 18th day of September. Address D. Anderson, Arrowton, S.D., or Arrowton, Man. WANTED—Ten to fifteen thousand acres of wheat land. Saskatchewan district preferred. Owners, address Box 8, Olinda, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. WHITE WYANDOTTES, PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Farmers, why not stop breeding scrub poultry when you can buy cockerels and pullets of the best Canadian strains of these varieties at reasonable prices? Grade up your flock with a pure-bred Plymouth Rock or White Wyandotte rooster. Your poultry will lay better, fatten better, look better, cost no more to keep. Fall prices: Cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$3. Simpson Bros., poultry farmers, Calgary.

THE TINLING POULTRY COMPANY

To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially: What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$50? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chicks surely from each dozen, which, in four months' time, will bring you in \$1, and with the abundance of waste grain you have will cost you nothing but your time to look after. Ascertain who is our agent for your territory, and let him know how many he may expect to get. We want at least a half a million birds. Who will help to supply them? Wishing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely, E. C. TINLING, Manager.

Clydesdale Stallion SALE

The Solgirth Stallion Syndicate have resolved to sell their horse, Bank of Scotland 2nd (2609) having used him three seasons. This fine-tempered horse, 9 years old, has proved a sure stock-getter and the colts speak for themselves. He is thick-set, short legs, silky hair, flat bone, and weighs about 1800 lbs. Price and terms can be ascertained on application to GEO. PORTER, Secretary, Solgirth, - - Manitoba.

Special to Farmers HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty. WM. A. MARTEL & SONS, Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers, 326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST ROOFING ALL WOOL MICA MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST. Send stamps for samples and booklet. Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899. W. G. Fonseca, Esq. Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry, would say that the All-Wool Mica Roofing that you supplied us with four years ago has given satisfaction. (Signed) BLACKWOOD BROS. W. G. FONSECA & SON, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA, 56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

FOR SALE: 500-ACRE FARM Fully equipped; 40 cows. No cash required from responsible party. Address: SINCERE, Advocate Office, Winnipeg, Man.

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

GOSSIP

A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD.

At the meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held in Montreal on Monday, August 14th, a dividend of two per cent. on the preference stock for the half year ended June 30 last was declared. A dividend of three per cent. for the same period was also declared on the common stock. The results for the fiscal year to June 30 last were: Gross earnings, \$50,481,882; working expenses, \$35,006,790; net earnings, \$15,475,080; income from other sources, \$1,584,663; total net income, \$17,059,752; less fixed charges, \$7,954,060; less amount applied against ocean steamships and pension fund, \$230,000; net revenue available for dividends, \$8,875,686. After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is \$1,784,553.

SWIFT'S CATTLE-FEEDING EXPERIMENT FIGURED AS A LOSS.

On page 1,228 of August 9th issue is published the result of a cattle-feeding experiment made by Swift & Co., South St. Paul. As reading matter, it read very nice, but for practical use it seems ridiculous. It is folly for a rancher, farmer or feeder to try producing so much gain at a very great loss to themselves, as the above seems to have done. If they do it at all, they wish to make a profit from the transaction, not a dead loss, and to publish that dead loss in a circular letter to a community of (supposed) intelligent men, is rubbing it in pretty strong. Surely, when you feed 3,960 lbs. corn meal, 660 bran, 660 oil cake, and not less than 3,000 lbs. hay per animal, not counting attendance and interest on invested money, to produce an average gain of 487 lbs. per animal is a feat to be proud of.—Sense.

MR. ATTRILL'S SHORTHORN DISPERSAL.

Owing to ill health and the determination to seek a milder clime for a season, Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ontario, who has figured somewhat prominently in the last few years in the Shorthorn show-ring, and in the purchase of high-class breeding stock at public sales and by private contract, has decided to dispose of his entire herd at auction, in the City of London, on November 2nd, the day following Mr. W. D. Flatt's dispersion sale. Having recently inspected the herd grazing on the blue grass pastures of Ridgewood Park farm, by the shore of Lake Huron, the writer has no hesitation in saying a pleasant surprise on sale day is in store for those who have not had the privilege of seeing the cattle gathered and bred there. It is well known that in his purchases Mr. Attrill selected the best and stayed with them in the bidding till he landed them, and while we presume he has little expectation of realizing for some of them individually what he paid, he will have the satisfaction of offering a herd any man might be proud to own, and with the produce in young things, there is no reason to doubt that he will come out safely and comfortably as a result of his enterprise. The herd is in excellent condition, under the judicious management of the careful and capable Scotch herdsman, Alex. Marr, and the grand lot of imported Scotch-bred cows, most of them with calves at foot and forward in calf to imported bulls, will be a very attractive and desirable offering, as will also the thick-fleshed two-year-old heifers of the best type, all forward with calf; while among the yearling heifers and bull and heifer calves will be found choice things, some of which will be seen at the Toronto and London exhibitions, and, if we mistake not, will make it interesting in the show-ring, if they do not find places near the top, or quite there. Mr. Attrill advertises in this issue for sale privately his imported Shire stallion, Desford Marquis, who has made a fine reputation as a sire of quick-selling stock; also his handsome and typical three-year-old Hackney stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt. These horses will be sold reasonably under the circumstances, and are well worth looking after.



FREE HELP FOR MEN

The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvellous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedies have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocele, pain in the back and failing memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, Montreal.



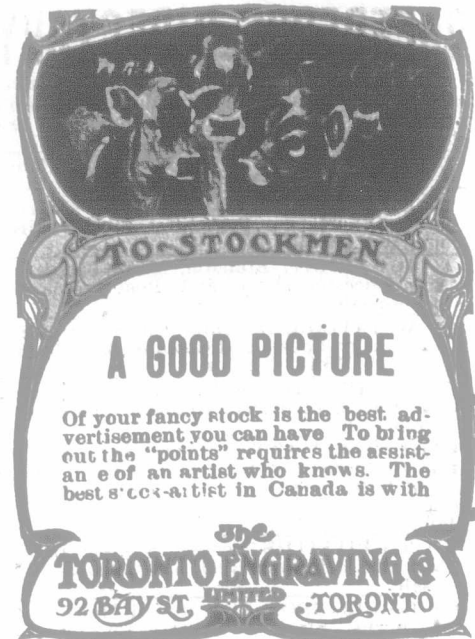
\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horse-hoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO., Box 345, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.



A GOOD PICTURE

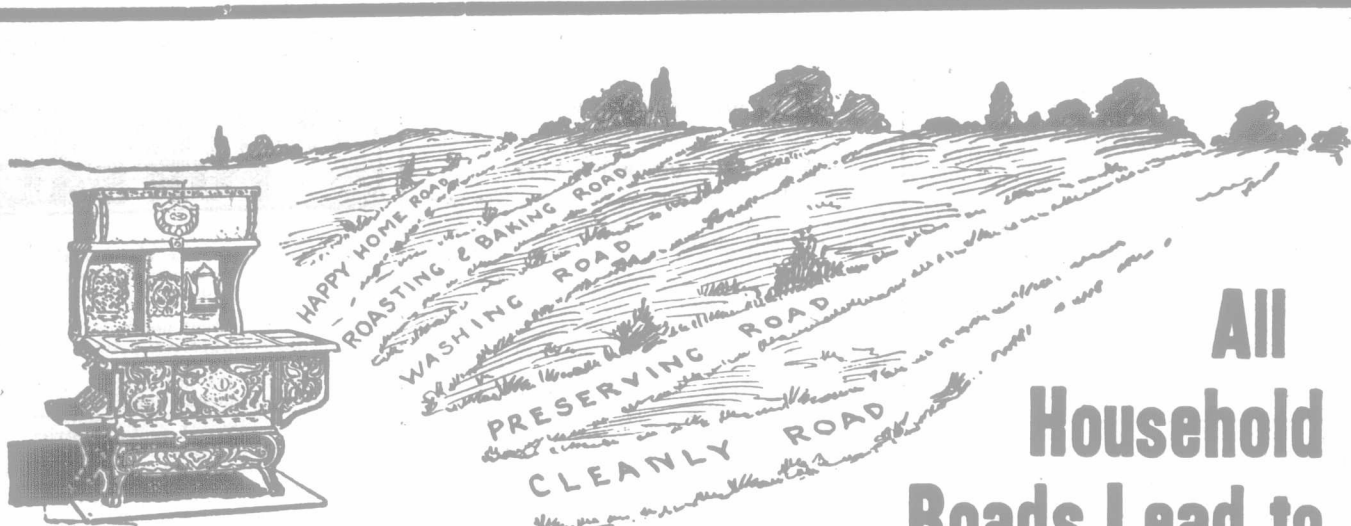
Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock artist in Canada is with

The TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST. TORONTO

Homeseekers' Excursion.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to December, inclusive. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.



All Household Roads Lead to Kitchen Work

NINE-TENTHS of kitchen labor and worry is caused by ill-working cook stoves and ranges; by ranges that draw poorly; that have such complicated drafts that only a skilled mechanic can manage them; whose grates are so constructed that it is a strong man's work to shake them down; ranges which work well when the wind is in a certain direction, but act like a fiend at other times; ranges whose work is so unreliable that the housekeeper is in a constant nerve-racking worry lest the meals be late or the baking spoiled.

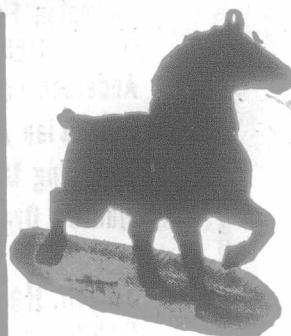
The Pandora range is built to make work easy, a child can shake it down; its drafts are so simple that one learns them in a minute; its heat is kept in the range so effectively that you can do a big baking and hardly know there is a fire in it two feet away; it keeps the kitchen cool; it saves you worry; it saves you time and money; it saves you backaches and headaches, because it is so easy to manage and so reliable.

The Pandora makes kitchen work easy.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories: London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair
Won the following Group Prizes

Percheron

Get of Sire, 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
Produce of Mare, 1st and 2nd.

French Coach

Get of Sire, 1st.
Produce of Mare, 1st.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

Our horses won the following prizes, in strong competition, at the recent Fairs:

WINNIPEG

Clydesdale Stallions, aged class—
First, Second and Third prizes, also
Championship.

Three-year-old Stallions—
First and Second prizes.

Clydesdale Mares—
First and Championship.

Percheron Stallions, aged class—
First prize.

Three-year-old Class—
First and Second prizes.

Clydesdale Stallion and three of his get—
First prize both at Winnipeg & Brandon.

BRANDON

First and Second in three-year old Clydesdale Stallions.

First, Second and Third in aged Percheron Stallions.

First and Second in three-year-old Percherons.

First for pair of heavy-draught Mares or Geldings.

First for three-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and Championship over all ages.

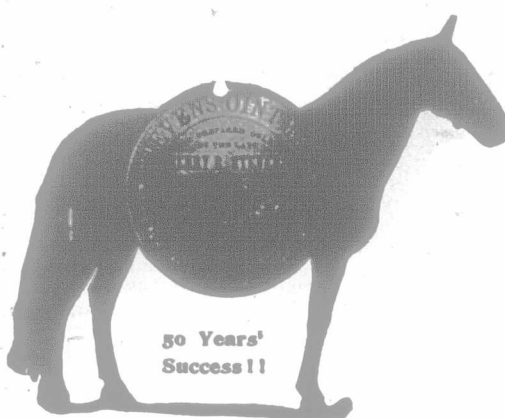
The First-prize yearling Filly; First-prize yearling Colt, and First and Second prize two-year-old Colts were all sired by our horses.

If your district requires a first-class Stallion, write immediately to

Alex. Galbraith & Son,
BRANDON. JAS. SMITH, Mgr.

What a Horse's Legs

are to a horse—so is



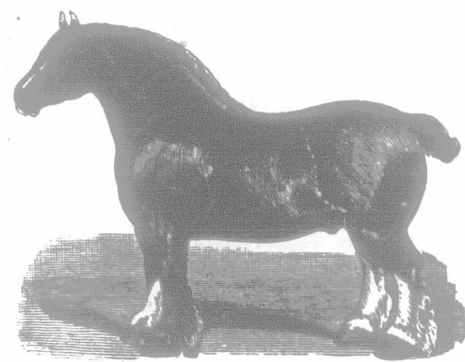
STEVENS' OINTMENT

to a horse's legs. Get a box now! Then it will always be ready at a moment's notice. It keeps its strength for generations. Cures—

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone

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

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Que. [Agents for Canada]



Clydesdales and Hackneys

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have just landed, per S.S. Laconia, from Glasgow, a choice importation of Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions, combining size with quality and the best of breeding. These horses will be on exhibition at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Come and see them, or address

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

ITCHY LEGS.

Mare has itchy legs; she stamps, bites and rubs them. I have clipped and used sheep dip, but would like to know something that will effect a permanent cure.

J. K. H.

Ans.—Many horses, especially beefy-legged horses with coarse, wavy hair, are predisposed to this condition, and a permanent cure cannot be effected. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water, and rub well into the legs twice daily. Give her one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning on her grain, or in a pint of water as a drench every alternate week, as long as necessary. Good practice to purge her with 8 to 10 drams aloes, and 2 drams ginger at once. V.

INJURY TO BACK.

Sow hurt her back crawling through a fence. She was squeezed tightly between the rails. After getting through, she dragged her hind legs. She can move the legs a little, but cannot rise or stand. Is her back broken; or will she recover?

D. M. C.

Ans.—I do not think she would break her back in that way, but it is possible she might, and it is not possible to say definitely without a personal examination. I am of the opinion the trouble is largely muscular. Feed her lightly; bathe the muscles of the back frequently with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. If she does not improve in ten days or two weeks, it would be better to destroy her.

ENLARGED FETLOCK.

Horse calked off hind coronet in March last. Blood poisoning resulted in nigh hind fetlock, which was lanced several times. By spring, the horse was simply a skeleton. He has been on pasture ever since, and the fetlock is still large and somewhat painful. I want him to do light work on the roads now. What should I do to hasten recovery.

H. S. P.

Ans.—The calk in off coronet was not the cause of the trouble with near fetlock. The latter trouble was arthritis (inflammation of a joint), and had no connection with the former. This is always a serious condition, and should be put under the care of a veterinarian at once. It is doubtful if you will be able to reduce the enlargement, and it is quite possible fresh abscesses may form when you commence to work him. If it is possible to give him further rest, I would advise blistering repeatedly. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns. If you are forced to drive him, rub well once daily with the following: Iodide of ammonia, 4 drams; iodide of potassium, 4 drams; alcohol, 4 ounces; glycerine, 4 ounces. V.

CRIPPLED MARE.

Had pregnant mare in loose box, on April 10th, in stone stable. I saw her at 12 o'clock, and she was all right; saw her again at 3 o'clock, and she had foaled. The foal was all right, but the mare badly crippled. I send you a drawing of the hind quarters. Fig. 1 is hip joint, and fig. 3 another joint, and fig. 3 is some distance in front of hip joint. The muscles between 2 and 3 are wasted away. She goes sideways like a dog, and swings her leg towards the other and cuts the fetlock joint. I have blistered several times without results.

P. C.

Ans.—You are mistaken in the anatomy of the part. There is but one joint (the hip joint), a ball and socket joint. She is suffering either from a severe sprain of the muscles of the hip, or from fracture of the shaft of the illeum (one of the bones of the framework of the hip). All that can be done is to keep her as quiet as possible and blister the sunken muscles. If she has difficulty in rising, it would be well to wear the colt and place her in slings. As it is four months since the accident occurred, it is doubtful if a recovery will result.

V.



Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam 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, testimonials, etc. Address: THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Lump Jaw

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

A BAD HITTER.

His Bunches and Bruises can be removed quickly without stopping work with ABSORBINE. This remedy cures Lameness, kills Pain, removes any Soft Bunch without blistering or removing the hair, and is pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or at dealer's. ABSORBINE, JR., for man and child, \$1.00 Bottle. Always instantaneous relief. Cures strains. Book 125 Bros. W. F. Young, P.O. Box, 40 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

D. FRASER & SONS,

Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
Hath made and loves them all.
—Coleridge.

DID THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE

How Dodd's Kidney Pills Banish Pain in the Back.

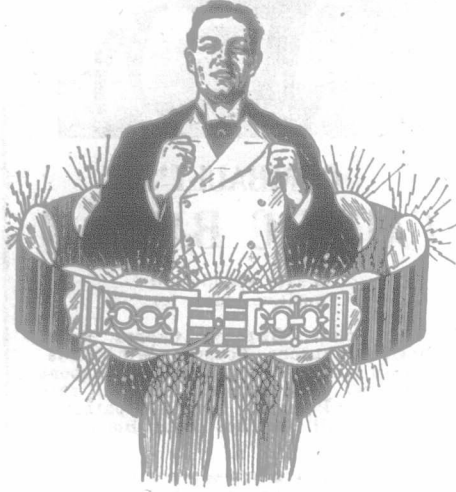
Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Everyone Else She Recommended Them To.

RIVER GAGNON, Que., Sept. 4.—(Special).—No complaint is so common among women as Pain-in-the-Back. It is a safe estimate that fully half the women in Canada are afflicted with it. For that reason every evidence that there is a sure and complete cure in existence is thankfully received. And there is abundant evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills is just such a cure. This district could furnish a dozen cures, but one is enough for an example. The one is that of Mrs. Jas. Murphy. She says:

"I suffered for thirty-eight months with a pain in my back. I took just one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I have never been troubled with the pain since. I also recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to other people who complained as I did, and in every case the Pills did their duty and brought relief."

STRENGTH---FREE TO MEN.

How to Regain It Without Cost Until Cured.



Strength of body—strength of mind! Who would not possess it if they could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men, dragging on from day to day, who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the being and renews the vigor of youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed **DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED.** You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

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

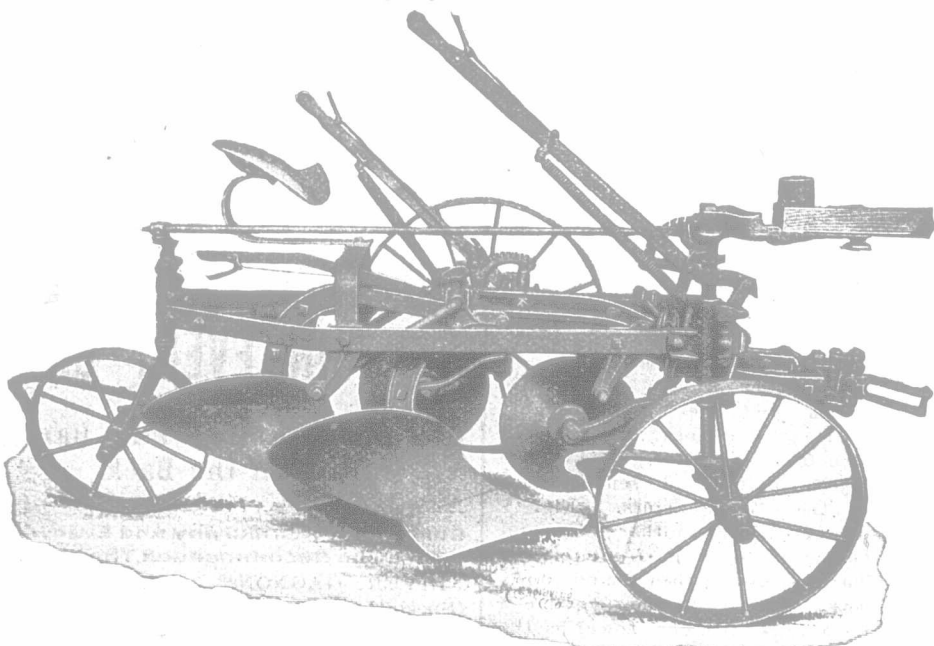
This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

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

DR. C. T. SANDEN

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

NEW PARIS FOOT-LIFT GANG



Our new **SCOTCH CLIPPER HIGH-LIFT GANG** has foot-lift and release, also hand-release for use when walking. These features have been perfected on our plow, and a small boy can operate easily, whether walking or riding.

Our boards are correct shape, highly-tempered, making a bottom that will clean in any soil.

The superiority of shares, wheels, design, etc., of this plow are described in our folder, which is well worth reading and free for the asking. Write for it.

The PARIS PLOW COMPANY, Limited,
PARIS, CANADA.

Western Agents: **The STEWART-NELSON CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Legal.

HIRED MAN LEAVING

A engages B (at B's own price) at \$25 for one month, and it is further agreed between them that, if both parties are satisfied, he is to continue on till "freeze up" at same wages (\$25 per month). B's first month was up evening of August 5th; on afternoon of August 2nd, A lets B off work (haying) at 4.30 to see a baseball match. When thus off, B engages with C at \$30 per month for two months to ride the binder, so B states. Nothing of this is known to A, and there has been no dissatisfaction between A and B whatever throughout the month. On morning of August 5th, A says to B: "I suppose we will continue our engagement through till 'freeze up' as agreed." B replies: "Well I have got a better offer than yours at \$30 per month." B professes to be satisfied with the place, but when A offered him \$30, he claimed he had promised to go to C's. What redress has A? Is he obliged to pay B the full amount of his wages? E. F. H.

Ans.—It seems from the facts submitted that B was not satisfied to remain with A at \$25 a month, and he was within his rights to leave on the 5th of August, and B is entitled to be paid the balance of his wages. A has no redress, but if the term of the engagement had been until freezing up, without the condition of a month's trial, A could have had redress by withholding a part of B's wages.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT SHALL I INVEST IN?

Do you think it will pay to invest a few hundred dollars in this company (Marconi Wireless of Canada) at \$5 a share? And how is it that these same papers contain advertisements offering these same shares at \$3.75? Is it safe to buy these latter? I would put my money in a farm homestead only that I don't intend to settle down for some years yet. J. A. G.

Ans.—One needs to be in constant touch with the big financiers to know whether this, that or the other is a safe proposition. We do not advise in such matters, but repeat our counsel to an intimate a few years ago, who has been bitten with the Stock-Exchange fever, and got loaded up with South Africa stuff. Our counsel then was, and would be now—C. P. R. or other Canadian railway shares or Canadian prairie land or Canadian bank stock—would not care to invest in trifles "light as air," where our means are limited and saving small.

GOSSIP.

The great herd of Galloways which the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. are transferring from Stair to Crane Lake, passed through Maple Creek recently, presenting a beautiful sight. The herd, comprising about 700, is claimed to be the biggest of its kind in the world.

Carberry has long been noted for its horse exhibit at the local fair, and also got considerable prominence a few years back by a team of carriage horses which was a winning exhibit at Winnipeg. In the lighter classes, especially in Hackneys, the mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of W. S. Henderson, V. S., who has gone to the extent of making his selections personally in the Old Country, the character of which may be judged by the illustrations in this issue and his showing record. At the doctor's barns were two yearling colts of promise—the black Seaham Graphite, and the bay, Seaham Goldsmith, a fellow with a well-muscled back and sloping shoulders. Barrow Moss Meteor, the dark chestnut two-year-old, is well put-up, goes strong, and was the Winnipeg male champion of the breed this year. A breedy-looking mare is the chestnut Gambling Gay, by Agility, out of a Danegelt mare. The mare goes fast and high and carries her hocks well together, and was the sweepstakes female at Winnipeg and Brandon this year. These horses are for sale to make room for another importation. For those who fancy the Standard-bred, there is in the Henderson stud, Prince Touchet, a big brown two-year-old, by Touchet, dam by Moonstone.



FOR
**Empire Easy-running
Cream Separators,
Champion Farm Imple-
ments,
Anderson Force Pumps,
Canadian Altimeters,
Sewing Machines,
Pianos, Organs, etc.,**
WRITE
Smyth, Hardy & Co.
P.O. Box 3, - Calgary

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., Sta. & P.O. Box 284.**

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



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

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.
Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. **Three Clydesdale Stallions** two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. **Leicester Sheep**, both sexes. Stock always on hand. **Geo. Hankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

Sittyton Stock Farm
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships at Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904. **FOR SALE**—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull.

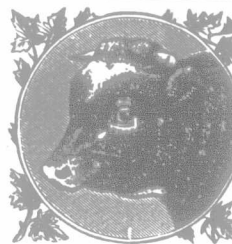
GEO. KINNOR, - Cottonwood, Assa.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM



SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sailor—37071—. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.



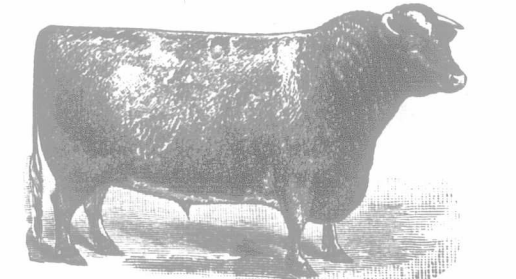
Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Crimson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta
Farm 5 miles south of town.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie Chief—29832—and Orange Chief—52665— at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

4 high-class imp. bulls,
3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred,
14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

... FOR ...

**Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera
Morbus, Cholera Infantum,
Seasickness,
Summer Complaint,
and all Looseness of the Bowels in
Children or Adults.**

DR. FOWLER'S
Extract of
Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

A Big Difference



Washed in 1 minute



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? One minute with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-186—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

FIG. 300

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

Build the Standard BORING, CORING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

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

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

**TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate**

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

Gossip.

SOME HEAVYWEIGHT CATTLE.

W. T. Smith, the well-known rancher of the Red Deer River, recently shipped nearly a trainload of the finest steers ever sent out from Maple Creek. A number of them were 1,950 lbs. in weight, and one tipped the beam at 2,000 lbs. J. L. Gaff also shipped a car of splendid beef by the same train. Mr. Smith at the same time shipped a carload of colts to Hartney, Man.—[Moose Jaw Times.]

We recently had the opportunity of a look over Hawthorn Bank Farm, the abode of Jno. Graham, Carberry, where Clydesdales and Shorthorns are the pictures in a general setting of big fields of thrifty, well-headed wheat and prolific, lengthy oats, and acres of summer-fallow. In the barns were noticed some Clydesdales, including Horace (imp.), a thick, blocky, useful type of horse, five years old, the get of the noted Prince Thomas. The Shorthorn females were at pasture, but in the byres were an array of young fellows ready to head herds and do good by the introduction of newly-imported blood of the famous breed; in the lot is Activity, a red two-year-old, a mellow handler, carrying his meat well down over the rib. He was bred by Jno. Fettes. Another red was the two-year-old, Golden Count, and a grandson of Golden Fame 76786. A bull in low condition is King James, a roan, by Scottish Crown, out of Lady Dorothy 25th, bred by Laws of Sanquhar, breeding hard to beat. Dunsmore Emperor, a yearling Miss Ramsden, and a grandson of Prince of Archer's, color red and a little white, is also well worthy of inspection. Mikado, by Crusader, is a roan with considerable character and breeding, and belongs to the Clipper family. These bulls are all thin, and give a discriminating breeder a chance to pick something that should do good service. John says: "I will price these bulls right." Imported blood is hard to get, unless at prohibitive figures, these days of Argentine competition, and there are few such opportunities to select a herd header from seven imported bulls. In the herd are also three Augusta females (the Augustas were the noted Inverquhomery family), two red three-year-olds, and one roan yearling. Write Jno. Graham and get his prices.

PEDIGREES QUESTIONED.

The Live-stock World, of Chicago, has become disgusted with the methods of supplying the American horse-breeders with stallions, and in a recent issue says: It is said, and upon unimpeachable authority, that a good share of the horses being imported into the United States are utterly unfit for stud service. Col. James Boyd told a Live-stock World man that a large proportion of the horses coming from France if gelded would not be salable in the Chicago horse market, where there is a great demand for drafters at \$200 per head. "For the last ten years there has been a craze for black and big French horses. As a result America is being flooded with the offscourings of Europe. Such are the loose methods of French registry that Belgian or any other kind of horses, so long as they are big and black, could be worked off on unsuspecting and confiding American breeders." France cannot produce half or a quarter of the good heavy draft horses for which there is a demand in America, and as there is great laxity in the matter of pedigrees over there, it is no wonder that scores of horses are being palmed off under pedigrees that do not fit them, in any way except as to general physical description. At the present time horses are being paraded over the country that are supposed to be grand prizewinners that never won a prize of any kind under the breeds for which they are being sold. Boulognese prizewinners are being displayed in this country as Percherons and plenty of Belgians that can square up to the demand for size and color of the fashionable French drafters are being brought in under utterly false descriptions, borne out by official pedigrees supplied by crooked authorities.

Bone Spavin

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

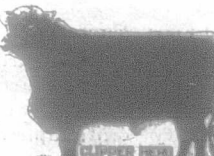
New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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

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

MAPLE SHADE



One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of Shearling Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.**

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

**John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, Cargill, Ont.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, Ist, Toronto, 1903.

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

T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

Shorthorns for Sale

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

**W. DOBERTY,
Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.**

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
1854**

15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also 2 first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

**High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.**

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: **C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.**
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Proprietors.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to **JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P. M. R., Box 91, Iona Station.**

"PUNCH" ON THE PARK ROYAL FAILURE.

Many reasons have been suggested for the unpopularity of the Park Royal Agricultural Show. For ourselves we cannot help thinking that the method of announcing the prizewinners is calculated to alienate sympathy. The following, for instance, is an extract from the awards which strikes one as being somewhat carelessly framed:

Pigs.
Three boar pigs farrowed in 1905—1, Earl of Ellesmere; 2, J. Simpson Jay; 3, Daniel R. Daybell.

HOW MANY HEAD OF CATTLE.

A reader sends us the following question, which we pass along to anyone who wishes to indulge in mathematical gymnastics. As the premise is altogether improbable, and as our time is valuable, we decline to seek for a solution. It reminds us of the young lady who was going to become wealthy in five years by starting with one hen. The first year her hen would raise 20 pullets, next year she would have 240, the third year 4,820, the fourth year 86,000, and the fifth year her flock would aggregate 1,720,000, which at fifty cents apiece would bring her enough to keep her poor old father all his days. The problem referred to is this: If a man has a cow and a calf, how many head of cattle will he have in ten years, if all are heifer calves, and all have calves at two years of age?

MUST BE SOME MONEY IN KILLING BEEF.

The following is from the World, Vancouver, B. C., of recent date: "Mr. Knieling, the architect, who has submitted plans for a public abattoir to the medical health officer, said this morning that the plans he proposed are not by any means visionary, as has been stated by Mr. P. Burns. So far have they been approved by men who understand the business, that he has already received two propositions for carrying them out by private parties, if the city will adopt them. One offer comes from a Seattle firm, which is willing to come here, erect a plant on the basis of the \$120,000 plan, and do the killing absolutely free, receiving the offal in return. This firm also guarantees not to go into the business of selling meat to local firms. The other offer is from a Tacoma firm, and contemplates the erection of the plant by the city, for which the firm will pay a handsome rental."

A writer in the Farmer and Stock-breeder (British) says: "It is useless to disguise the fact that in time past there were buyers who preferred browns and bays to chestnuts, not exactly by reason of the appearance, but because of the then prevailing opinion that chestnuts were often hasty, fretful, or otherwise troublesome, and light chestnuts, known in the trade as mealy chestnuts, were frequently delicate in constitution. I have always been opposed to these views, because I have seen the best of horses with chestnut coats, and I also notice that the color is becoming more general, this being evidence in their favor. At the recent Royal Show there were so many superior chestnut Hackneys that a question arose as to their value in comparison with other colors."

"Being anxious to obtain the best possible information, I called upon the leading carriage and harness horse dealers of London, and I was informed that, if it ever existed, the objections to chestnut carriage horses had entirely disappeared, and that the present value of a pair of chestnut steppers was quite equal to that of bays, browns, or any other color. I also interviewed Parisian buyers, and found that only in the case of a peppery chestnut mare was there any objection to chestnut colors. There never was any ground for the objection, as chestnut is only a light bay, whilst brown is a dark bay."

GRAIN-SHIPPER'S GUIDE.—The disposal of your crop is the most important matter that will engage your attention this fall. You should give it the most careful consideration. Write for a copy to the Standard Grain Co., Ltd., 150, St. George Street, Toronto, or to the Standard Grain Co., Box 1226, Winnipeg, for a copy of the Shippers' Guide and Pocket Manual. It will be sent to you free of charge.

\$1000. CASH

FOR BOYS, GIRLS, WOMEN AND MEN.

- \$75 Cash** For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest calf to six months of age.
- \$75 Cash** For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest colt to six months of age.
- \$25 Cash** For any boy or girl under 18 years of age raising the largest lamb to four months old.
- \$50 Cash** For any woman reporting the largest amount of butter from one cow for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For any woman reporting the largest amount of milk from one cow for any 90 days.
- \$50 Cash** For any man or woman reporting the largest amount of milk from 5 cows, for any 60 days.
- \$50 Cash** For any man, woman or boy raising largest number of pigs from 5 sows to 4 months of age.
- \$25 Cash** For any man, woman or boy raising largest number of pigs from 1 sow to 2 months of age.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting largest number of pigs farrowed by one sow dead and alive counted.
- \$125 Cash** For anyone showing largest gain for one car load of steers for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone showing largest gain for two steers for any 90 days.
- \$125 Cash** For anyone showing largest gain for one car load of hogs for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone showing largest gain for 10 hogs for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone raising the largest hog to six months of age.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone showing the greatest gain for one hog for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting the largest gain for one male in any 60 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting the largest gain for a horse or mare in any 60 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting smallest amount of grain used for team working every day any 60 days.
- \$50 Cash** For anyone reporting the largest gain for 25 sheep for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting the largest wool clip from 3 sheep.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting largest gain in 10 sheep any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting the largest gain for five goats for any 90 days.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting largest wool clip from five goats.
- \$25 Cash** For anyone reporting the largest number of first prizes won at fairs in 1905 for one ram.

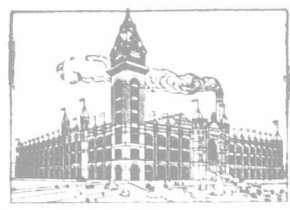
Be Sure And Save This Premium List For Reference.

These Premiums are open to any Man, Woman, Boy or Girl in the world on the following conditions: "International Stock Food" is to be fed to all competing animals. The time limit is, for reports on animals and the tests, for any time between May 1st, 1905, and May 1st, 1906. You can select any months for your tests during this specified time. We do not require you to feed any certain amount of "International Stock Food," but leave the matter of amount used to your own judgment. Feed as much of "International Stock Food" as you think will give you the best paying results. If two or more make the same report the money will be divided equally. At the end of your test we require your written statement as to time you started your test, the amount of "International Stock Food" used and the result, and this statement to be signed by yourself and two witnesses. Animals competing for one prize must not be reported for any other prize. Each prize must be won by different animals. If any report appears to contain a self-evident error, we reserve the right of asking party to make a sworn statement. **You Must Feed For One Of The Dan Patch Colored Lithographs, Offered Free On This Page, If You Have Not Received One.** We would like a photograph of the animals before and after test, but we do not require it. The results, including name and address, will be published in all leading "Farm Papers," having over Five Million Farmer Subscribers. Premiums will be decided by us on the written statements which will be open for public inspection at any time.

"International Stock Food"

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Is sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" that the use of one ton will make you \$360.00 net profit over its cost, or that one hundred pounds will make you \$18.00 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. "International Stock Food" is prepared from powdered medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and is equally good for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lamb or Pigs. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. It will always make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also Cures and Prevents Many forms of Disease and is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. In addition to the use of "International Stock Food" making you a large extra profit with your stock we offer \$1000 in cash premiums as an incentive for you to give your stock a little extra care. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by over Two Million Farmers who have been constant users for over fifteen years. The Editor of your "Farm Paper" will tell you that we always do exactly as we agree.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. It Covers Over a City Block. This Engraving Shows Our New Minneapolis Factory. It Contains 14 Acres of Floor Space. We Also Have a Large Factory at Toronto, Canada, Containing 50,000 Feet of Space. Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.

You have as good a chance as anyone in earning one or more of these spot cash premiums. They are much larger than any "State Fair" offers and the honor of earning one or more of these premiums will be much greater because your name will be published throughout the entire world. If you desire any further information we will be pleased to have you write us at any time. All letters will be answered promptly as we have 300 people in our office and 150 typewriters.

DO YOU WANT ANY OF THE \$1000 SPOT CASH PREMIUMS WE OFFER FREE?

We do not ask you to send us a cent. Our offer is open to the world on the very easy conditions stated below the list of cash prizes. The premiums are perfectly free and are open to any man, woman or child. You can compete for one or more and if successful you may earn several hundred dollars in cash.

ABSOLUTELY FREE Spot Cash Premiums

to encourage our friends and customers to give a little extra care to their Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lamb and Pigs. You stand as good a chance as anyone in earning several hundred dollars in cash.



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Lithographed in 6 Brilliant Colors, Size 21 inches by 28 inches, AND WITH POSTAGE PREPAID IF YOU ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

- 1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?
- 2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

WRITE US TODAY

And You Will Receive This Large Colored Lithograph of Dan Patch. Dan is Valued at \$150,000 and is the Fastest Harness Horse the World Has Ever Seen.

The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving. This is an Actual Photograph of Dan going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest "Motion Pictures" ever taken and is as natural as life. The size is 21 inches by 28 inches and is free of advertising. Fine Picture for Framing.

We will be pleased to hear from you. By Return Mail and will answer you promptly.

Address your letter to **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA.**

Nether Lea Ayrshires YOUNG STOCK of either sex, from deep milking families, for sale. Two choicely bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. **T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.**

Burnside Ayrshires One two year old and two males of all ages, just imported June 1st. Several prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy milking dams. **R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.**

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Consignments Solicited. Top prices. **E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto**

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Choice herd and sows for sale. Pairs supplied with imp. Hampshire and Berkshire, and also a number of imported and Canadian-bred sows. **C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, St. Appelle, Assa.**

Brampton Jersey Herd—This herd was started from 6 imported Jersey bulls, and is now the largest and best in the West. All males, and some females, are making a record. Write for particulars. **B. H. BULL & SON, Thompson, Ont.**

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

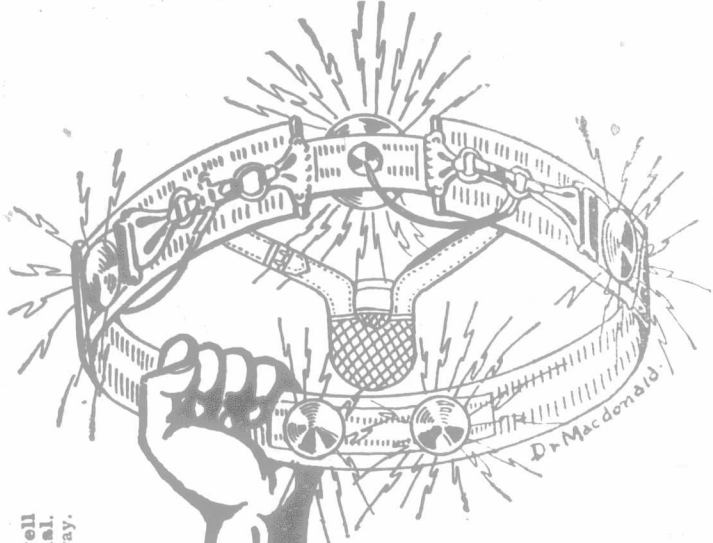
YORKSHIRES

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Hesser, Manitoba.

In answering any advertisements on this page, kindly mention the name of the paper.

"I feel much stronger and better in every way."



This is what a man in Ladysmith, B. C.,

March 19th, 1905.
 DR. MACDONALD:—It is with pleasure that I now write a few lines to let you know how well I think of your Belt. It is all that anyone could desire. I have given it a fair trial. I have followed your directions closely, and I feel much stronger and better in every way. I am telling all my friends of the good that I have received from your Belt.
 CHAS. B. ROBBELEC, Ladysmith, B. C.
 Yours truly,

who was suffering from one of those so-called incurable diseases—diseases that are incurable by drugs and the old methods—writes to us. He obtained one of Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belts, and is now almost as well as ever he was. Why don't you follow his example? Write now, stating your case. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Bladder Trouble, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Lamé Back, Impotence, etc., do not hesitate any longer. Do not take any more useless drugs. Remember, I guarantee to cure you. I have never yet failed with any case that I have taken up. My Belt contains a certain specific quality of Electricity, which is more beneficial to your system than any other. By means of the belt this is poured into the system, and disease and weakness cannot resist its overwhelming healing force. It will cure you permanently. It will give you back your native vigor of body and mind—it will replenish your stock of health and strength.

I have a book giving valuable information about disease and weakness. It should be in the hands of everyone. It is free. Write for it now.

To prove that I will cure you, I let you wear this marvellous Belt for 30 days. This means that in many cases you will be cured before you pay me a cent. It shows that I am in earnest when I say I can cure you.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

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MEN, READ



Have you Weak Nerves, Poor Memory, Stupid Feelings, Lost Ambition, Lamé Back, Rheumatism and Kindred Troubles, or a General Rundown Condition of your Entire System?

Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruffled from drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You put it on when you go to bed and you sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming, vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom of your trouble disappears. Strength takes the place of weakness and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health.

VERY MUCH PLEASED.

Hamilton, Ont., May 26, 1905.
 Dear Sir,—I am highly pleased with your Belt. It has done me a lot of good, and I wish I had got one long before I did, as I can highly recommend it to any one who suffered as I did. You can use my name at any time or place, for I will always recommend Dr. McLaughlin's Belt.

Yours very truly,
 ROGER RICHARDSON.
 If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can use it and

PAY ONLY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK Call and test my belt free, or if you can't do that, send for my book about it—also free. No charge for consultation. Don't delay, call to-day as I can help you. My Belts are not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

FACIAL PARALYSIS.

Q.—Cow had paralysis in one side of head last spring. She salivates freely ever since. Will it affect her milking qualities?
 A. F. G.

Ans.—Apply a blister to the muscles of the cheek of the affected side, and give two drams nux vomica three times daily. It will not affect the quality of the milk, but may be the cause of reducing the quantity.
 V.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Q.—Two of my horses have had a dry cough for over a month. They are healthy in every other way.
 E. R.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are hard and tedious to treat. Give to each, every morning, a ball composed of one and a half drams each solid extract of belladonna and powdered opium, one dram gum camphor, and twenty grains powdered digitalis, mixed with sufficient treacle to make plastic, and rolled in tissue paper.
 V.

ABNORMAL ACTIVITY OF MAMMÆ

Q.—I have bred a four-year-old filly three times this season. During her last period of oestrus, milk escaped from each teat for a few days.
 H. F.

Ans.—It is not uncommon for the mamme of young females to become active for a few days during the periods of oestrus, even though they may not be bred. It is an abnormal condition, but need cause no alarm, and requires no treatment.
 V.

SHEEP WORRIED BY DOGS.

Q.—Sheep was worried by dogs. She is badly torn around the head, ears and hind quarters. Hind leg is swollen. What should I do for her?
 G. G.

Ans.—Keep her in a dark, cool place, and feed on grass, rape, bran, etc. Keep the wounds clean by washing three times daily with warm water, and after washing dress well with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. Be sure to give attention to all wounds, else they will soon become fly-blown and maggoty.
 V.

LUMPS ON COLT.

Q.—Two-year-old colt has a lump the size of a goose egg on the outside of each hind leg, just opposite the stifle joint.
 J. E. M.

Ans.—You do not state anything about the nature of the enlargements, whether hard or soft, sore, etc., etc. The situation is very peculiar. It is not uncommon to observe puffy swellings about this size on the front of the leg just below the joint, but I have not observed such on the outside of leg at a level with the joint. I would advise you to call your veterinarian in to see this colt. I am of the opinion they will be very hard to remove, and repeated blistering is all that can be done, unless an operation can be performed. A personal examination is necessary to determine whether it would be wise to operate. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.
 V.

CRIPPLED PIGS, ETC.

1. Pigs have weak backs. They are three months old. They get stiff in hind legs, and soon become unable to rise. They trail their hind legs behind them.
 2. Heifer is thin and gaunt; feces tough and slimy; urine scanty.
 J. T. A.

Ans.—1. This crippling is due to too much dry food and want of exercise. Purge with two ounces raw linseed oil; repeat dose in twenty-four hours, if necessary. Feed on milk, bran, grass, rape, etc. Give Sufficient of equal parts of Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal in the food to keep the bowels open, say about a dessertspoonful to each daily. Turn them out in a grass field, if possible, and provide shelter. They must get regular exercise and green food. In the meantime, give ten grains nux vomica to each pig three times daily until the paralysis disappears. It is quite possible some will not recover.

2. This heifer, in all probability, has intestinal tuberculosis, and, if so, she will not recover. Give her tonics, as one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, three times daily in a pint of cold water as a drench, and feed well. If she does not thrive in a few weeks, call in your veterinarian.
 V.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

Paroid Roofing

—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE and book, "Building Economy." It will save you money.

F. W. Bird & Son, Makers,
 (Originators of the complete roofing kit—pictures in every roll.)

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada,
 Established in U. S. 1817.

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Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet. Ask for Yellowstone Park Folder.

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Choice of Routes returning. Stop-overs. Limit three months.

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Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS

Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

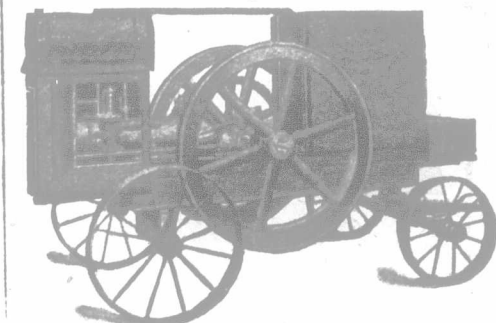
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The Flour City GASOLINE ENGINES

TRACTION = PORTABLE = STATIONARY



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Head Office, - WINNIPEG.

Provisional Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg.
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H. M. HOWELL, K.C., Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.
SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor Province of Manitoba.
FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.
CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Steamboat Owner, President Dominion Fish Co.
HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.
FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.
E. C. WARNER, President Midland Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis.
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J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, Late Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

In 20,000 Shares of \$100 each.

Of which it has been decided to issue at present 10,000 shares at \$110 per share, being one-half of the authorized capital.

TERMS—\$5 per share of the par value on application, \$15 per share on allotment, \$30 per share on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the date of allotment, \$10 per share every three months thereafter, on the first day of the month, until the whole amount, including the premium, is paid.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.

Forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information, may be obtained from

S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization.
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,
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is made of the best
quality long fibre

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and the process of manufacture saturates, waterproofs and protects all parts thoroughly. When you buy roofing, **get the best**, and have **Rex Flintkote Roofing**. It will pay.

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is wind-proof, dust-proof, moisture-proof. Ibx will not absorb moisture, it will therefore keep a house warmer and at a more even temperature than the common paper, and **Money is Saved** in heating the house **when Ibx is Used**.

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"SILENT" PARLOR MATCHES.

Noiseless as their name implies, cannot be ignited by stepping on and the heads will not fly off.

Every Stick a Match.

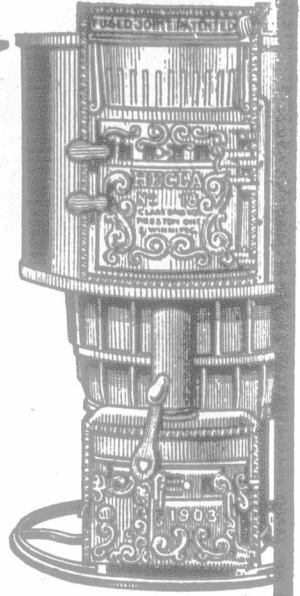
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FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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Ask your Hardware dealer for prices.
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McKillop Veterinary College, CHICAGO, ILL.

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LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD.
Affording unlimited clinical advantages.

The College building has been recently enlarged and modernized by the addition of new laboratories, dissecting room, amphitheatre, contagious ward, hospital ward and a canine hospital. All the furnishings are of the latest improvement.

There has been added to the curriculum two important courses, Hygiene & Breeding and Veterinary Jurisprudence, making the curriculum most complete.

The College is to-day the most complete and best-equipped institution of its kind in this country, and offers to the student a scientific and practical course which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Regular Graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Post-graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Meat Inspection Course, preparatory to the Civil Service Examination for Government inspectors. Special attention is given this course, in order to prepare the student for the Civil Service Examination.

Practitioners' Course—Five weeks' advanced work in Medicine, Surgery and Lameness.

SESSION BEGINS OCT. 3rd, 1905.

Write for catalogue and other information.

G. A. SCOTT, V. S., Secretary,
1639 Wabash Avenue. CHICAGO, ILL.

BENSON & HOULTON

Real Estate Agents,

Norman Block, Calgary.

80 acres, three miles from city, well watered, for \$2,800.00, including stock and implements worth \$700.00.

160 acres, on the Irrigation Ditch, with improvements valued at \$200.00. Price \$11.00 per acre.

160 acres, three miles out, with all necessary stock and implements, very cheap.

320 acres, four miles from Calgary—an ideal farm in every respect. 80 acres of crop included. Windmill, good stables and water. Price \$20.00 per acre.

The Finest Poultry Ranch in the West, with an instant demand at highest prices. This property will increase in value within a short time. Price \$4,500.00.

City Property of all descriptions. Correspondence and Business invited.

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