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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 679

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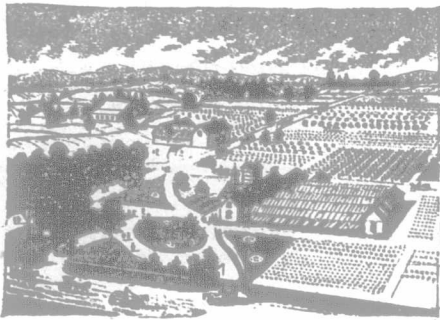
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Each car receives our personal attention.

Prompt, businesslike treatment. Duplicate official certificates and freight bill attached to each account sale. Large advances by return mail after bill of lading reaches us.

You may have the benefit of our 18 years' practical experience in the grain business by shipping to us

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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. 679.

WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 27, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### The Tariff Commission Bows to Public Opinion.

It is now commonly known that the trio of Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Fielding, Patterson and Brodeur, at the eleventh hour postponed their Manitoba sittings so that the farmers might have an opportunity to present their side of the case. What were the causes of such postponement? Before endeavoring to answer, we submit the following editorial comment on the subject from the Montreal Witness:

"The Tariff Commission has suspended its meetings in Manitoba. It was petitioned not to hold its sittings in the Prairie Province until after the harvest. Its refusal was ungracious and bad policy, as is now shown by its own action. After coming into contact with public opinion in Winnipeg, the Commission found it stronger than it had expected, and rather late in the day decided that discretion was the better part of valor. It is pleasing to find that there is a public opinion in the matter of the tariff so vigorous as to make the interests of the farmers felt. The Commissioners go on to British Columbia, and will return to Manitoba and the new Provinces in November, as they were originally requested to do. That is well. It will give the farmers time to get in the harvest and also to prepare a good case to present to the Commission."

Even at the outset the chairman, Mr. Fielding, plainly intimated that they—the members of the Tariff Commission—were busy men, and that other parts of Canada were also busy, which attitude showed two things—he forgot for the moment that he was a sworn and paid servant of all the people to look after their interests, and that he was entirely unacquainted with Western conditions. That he and the other members changed their tune, and the motive therefor, is not necessary to dilate upon, it may have been recognized as good politics, or what not, to postpone, but it has done one thing—given the ministers a chance to see what strenuous times are the months of August, September and October to the farmers of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Postponement is until some time in November, and it is now in order for the Grain-growers' and other farmers' organizations to be on deck ready, if not to demand alteration in the tariff, to see at least that their hereditary opponents on tariff measures, the manufacturers, do not present arguments for increases, to go uncontroverted. If the farmers fail to make a strong fight in November, and tariff increases follow, it will be their own fault.

Such public questions as increase of duties on lumber, twine, fence wire, coal oil, and implements, will require to be pronounced upon with vigor by the farmers' representatives, and while a feeling of opulence, the result of garnering a good crop, or the throes of Provincial elections may tend to abate the farmer's interest in the tariff question temporarily, it will be a vital mistake if he neglects to put forward an able presentation of his case.

The Stock-growers' and other live-stock associations should be on hand to present their case and put themselves on record in an unmistakable manner on a question, not of politics, but of economics, in which they are as producers and consumers profoundly interested. It is important not to forget that had the Western farmer trusted entirely to his representatives, no opportunity would have been afforded him to present

his case to the Commission, and while the Witness points out that the Tariff Commission did not postpone on first request, the real blame lies on the shoulders of those M. P.'s resident in the West, irrespective of their party leanings, who failed to look after their clients' interests, and by so failing to protest at the right time, when at Ottawa, practically, as far as they could, gave their constituents' case away by not protesting against a series of meetings when, they knew full well, the farmers would be too busy to attend. We do not wish to do these men an injustice, but we should like to hear what excuse they have to offer for neglecting so important a matter. The increased indemnity and jockeying for the positions in the new Provinces seems to have taken all their attention. Fortunately, others stepped into the breach at the psychological moment and saved the day, or, postponed an evil one, no thanks being due to the Western M. P.'s (except a couple who attended the sitting) that the farmers are yet to have, in November, an opportunity to state their case.

### Western Dairying.

The past season has demonstrated the possibilities that lie in the future development of the dairy industry of Western Canada, and especially of the new Province of Alberta. In buttermaking we have had a season that has in every way eclipsed the records of the past, and not only in this line of dairy production, but in the constantly increasing demand for a milk supply for our growing towns and cities, is there room for still greater progress in the future. The "Farmer's Advocate" has constantly pointed out the necessity for more care in the handling of milk by the patrons of our creameries. Cooling the milk to a sufficiently low temperature to prevent the development of bad flavors, and the exercise of care in preventing the admission of extraneous matter, are the prime essentials in the handling of milk, and are the basis of successful butter production. Our creameries are, as a rule, well managed, but, unfortunately, not all our dairy farms can lay claim to the same recommendation, and it is only by the existence of co-operation between patron and maker that we can hope for the best product and for the upbuilding of the industry on a strong, wealth-producing basis.

Another important feature of successful dairying is the selection of cows. In recent tests made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, individual herds tested for the month of July as high as 939 pounds of milk per cow, while the average test in some localities ran as low as 558 pounds. In the difference lies the profit. The latter class are the remittance cows of the Canadian dairy farm. Like the lily of old, they toil not, neither do they spin, but this does not prevent them from proving a bill of expense to their owners and a great evil to the dairy industry. That this condition exists here, as well as elsewhere in the Dominion, there is not the shadow of a doubt, and to remove these stop-blocks to progress should be the aim of every Western dairyman.

Here is abundant room for the energy of our farmers and best agricultural workers. The development of this industry will require the thought and attention of the agricultural thinkers in our new Provincial Governments. It is work that requires the highest degree of intelligence, for, in the end, dairying will probably prove a more permanent source of wealth than almost any other industry in which the Western farmer can engage.

### The Agricultural College Dormitory.

Recently, in conversation with the Dean of a U. S. agricultural college, the writer referred to the dormitory, and was met with the remark, "We have done away with the dormitory, for to it could be ascribed the bulk of our troubles in maintaining discipline." The dormitory, as most of our readers understand, is a building or set of rooms in a school or college where the students sleep or study, taking their meals, usually, in a common hall. It is a relic of the old times when learning was carefully stored in the monastery, but that day has passed. First-class teachers of agriculture are comparatively hard to get, but men with breadth of vision and education, big men to whom one could safely entrust the moulding of the ideals of the youth of the country, are exceedingly rare. Occasionally a man, rarely endowed, competent to lead and mould, comes into the public view. Such a man was Dr. Arnold, of Rugby School, and such was President Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell and Wisconsin Universities. The rare occurrence of men of such fine fibre, dignity and high attainment should be no discouragement to the ordinary run of teachers from infusing into their work enthusiasm, without which work in any calling becomes drudgery, but it may well call for consideration on the part of those in whom responsibility is vested, before taking steps to perpetuate in new institutions this pseudo species of home life. Rather than risk mistakes, or invite lack of respect or breaches of discipline, were it not better to let each student accustom himself to the ways of the world by looking for and securing a place of abode on his own responsibility? The world affords no sadder cases of failures than those men and women whose parents did everything for them, and who when suddenly bereft of that help sank helpless in the world's contest and strife. Another fact not to be lost sight of is that the dormitory debars its inmates, to a considerable extent, from association with minds working in other walks of life than their own. The older colleges recognize the weakness of the old system and the need for more student liberty, by extending to their students the privilege of self-government.

### Who Does the Game Belong To?

At the opening of every shooting season we see the letter of some townsman in the newspapers accusing the farmers of potting the birds—ducks and prairie chickens—out of season. While such a charge is denied, it is well for us to consider the rights of the parties involved. Farmers should, and do, in their own interests, observe the game laws, and are entitled to the birds, because in many cases the birds breed and raise their young on the farms, taking a toll from the grain which fits them for the table. If a farmer is foolish enough to permit it, some townsmen would come and hunt on his farm without permission, and are committing a trespass in so doing. Fortunately, we are in Canada devoid of the irritating (to the tenant) game regulations which hold good in Great Britain, a happy circumstance, due to the fact that farmers in this country are usually freeholders. If you do not wish your farm shot over, just put a notice to that effect in your local paper, and tack up a few such notices warning people against trespassing on the farm.

Longburn, Aug. 30, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—Your paper is a welcome visitor to our place every week. Yours truly,

D. P. McMILLAN.

## 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.  
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.  
R. J. DRACHMAN, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CALGARY).

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London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year).
2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
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## Horses.

### Sadie Mac's Death a Loss to Breeding Interests.

As Sadie Mac, 2.06½, was destined for the stud after her turf career, it is to the breeding interests that her death is the greatest loss, for, bred as she was, in the most advanced trotting lines, she could not have failed to make a reputation as a dam of fast and game performers. The addition of Miss K. L. Wilks, who owned the great mare, to the ranks of campaigning owners has been one of the most encouraging features of harness racing affairs, for she races her horses from a pure love of sport, and any race in which one of her horses is a starter will be a contest for the honor of winning, so far as her entry is concerned. Every true sportsman, and in fact all who look forward to the day when harness racing will be the great American sport, will extend sympathy to the Canadian lady whose participation in racing as a campaigning owner has been for the good of sport, in the loss of Sadie Mac, a trotter that bade fair to trot to as fast a race record as any trotter has ever taken.

A prominent Grand Circuit driver who saw the last four heats of the Charter Oak stake trotted, expresses the opinion that it was the excessive scoring before getting the word in the first heat that caused the death of Sadie Mac. The daughter of Peter the Great was a very rapid scorer, and she would naturally feel the effects of the prolonged scoring more than a horse that scored less rapidly. There should be no necessity for a field of trotters such as started in the Charter Oak to score more than five or six times at the most, and no starter should allow a lot of drivers to take advantage of him to a greater extent than that. When a starter sets out to get a field away promptly and knows how to go about it to do so, drivers realize it and govern themselves accordingly.—Horse World.

### Classification of Horses for Show Purposes.

Any person who attends the horse ring at fall exhibitions, or horse shows, either in the capacity of director, attendant, judge or spectator, notices that mistakes in the classification of the exhibits are not rare. Exhibitors, either through carelessness or ignorance, not infrequently enter and exhibit an animal in the wrong class. Many high-class animals are shown in a class to which they do not belong, and while an animal so exhibited may be more valuable than those with which he is in company, he is out of his class and cannot win. Occurrences of this kind are unfortunate, and not infrequently subject the judge to severe and unjust criticisms. Some claim that the prize should be given to the most valuable animal in all cases, but this is a very unsafe view to take. In the first place, the animal must be shown in his proper class, and his value must be considered wholly as regards his development of the special characteristics demanded in the class. For instance, in the roadster class, where considerable speed is demanded, the more the better, so long as the animal has the other characteristics of his class, viz., size, style, manners, and ability to go fast without boots, well developed. We will suppose two animals are competing, one a good-sized, stylish, well-mannered fellow, who carries his head well and looks well at all gaits, and can trot, say in 2.30; the other, also of good size and good manners, but has a common appearance and a slouchy way of going when going slowly, but can trot, say in 2.05. Now, sir, which should win? If we place the prize according to market value the latter will win easily, but as a roadster such extreme speed is not required, and it is very seldom a piece of road sufficiently smooth (unless the pavement, on which no sane man will speed a horse) is found to justify a driver in speeding him. The well-prepared race-track is the only safe place for such speed, and then the animal requires to be fit for racing, else it will be unsafe to allow him to go. The speed of the first mentioned is all, and I may say more than is demanded in a roadster, and as he has sufficient speed for his class and out-classes the other in style and general appearance—an essential in a roadster—I think he should win, notwithstanding the fact that his competitor is worth many times his value, but as a race-horse, not as a roadster, the class under discussion. In this case the animals were each in his proper class; but in others they are not. A man may exhibit a roadster in the carriage class or vice versa, and, while his entry may represent the highest market value, he should not win. In such cases, the owner of the animal, either through want of accurate knowledge of the characteristics demanded in horses of certain classes, or carelessness in making his entry, has entered him in the wrong class, and it is often impossible to convince him that he has made a mistake. He either cannot or will not see it; he considers his horse has not had justice, and in many cases will enlarge, often in language more expressive than polite, upon the ignorance of the judge. If exhibitors would read the prize list carefully, and carefully consider the characteristics of their horses, and then be careful to enter them in their proper classes, conditions of this kind would not occur. Unfortunately, there are many good and often quite valuable animals that do not possess the characteristics of any class in a marked degree. In other words, while useful and valuable animals, they cannot be satisfactorily classed; hence are not show horses and should not be exhibited. Owners of such often grumble that there is no place for them to show. Exhibition societies cannot make classes for all types of horses, and it would not be wise to do so, as, while an unclassed horse may be valuable, it will generally be found that he is of mixed breeding, and as he cannot be produced with any degree of certainty, it would be a mistake to encourage his production. The aim of all exhibitions should be to encourage the production of the recognized and marketable classes. The classes which include most of the horses owned and exhibited by farmers are the heavy draft, agricultural, general-purpose, carriage, roadster and saddle. The other classes, as high-steppers, tandems, four-in-hand, hunters, etc., require animals that, in the first case, have the general characteristics of their class well marked, and then are subjected to a course of training in order to develop these characteristics. Hence, these classes, we may say, are especially for the dealer, or the gentleman of means who has time to prepare his horses for exhibition or pleasure.

In the heavy-draft classes, the animal must be a good type of some of the draft breeds, as the Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, etc., and he must be not less than a certain weight, say 1,600 pounds. Many prize lists state what the weight shall be.

The agricultural horse is one of the same type and general characteristics as the heavy draft, but not as heavy—say 1,400 to 1,600 pounds.

The general-purpose horse is hard to describe, and one thinks should not be recognized by agricultural societies. If we give a class for him,

he should be a strong, active fellow, with fair action and ambition, not one of the draft type that is too small for the agricultural class, rather a blocky, clean-limbed fellow of the heavy carriage or heavy saddle type, one that has not sufficient style or action for either of these classes, one with sufficient size to give fair service to a loaded wagon, a plow or other farm implement, and sufficient style and action to not look too much out of place to a carriage or buggy or under saddle.

There are more mistakes made in the classification in the lighter classes, viz., carriage, road and saddle, than in the heavier classes. Of course, when an animal is of pure breed there should be no difficulty, but carriage, roadster and saddle horses are usually of composite breeding, and especially with the first two classes the classification often depends more upon action than conformation.

The carriage horse should be a stylish, attractive fellow of fair size, say 15 to 16½ hands, and symmetrical (many think that size distinguishes between the carriage and roadster, but this is a mistake). On general principles, he should have more substance and muscular development than the roadster. Still, we often see a horse whose appearance while standing will admit of him being placed in either class, and we must see him move in order to classify him. He must have style and attractive appearance whether standing or in motion, must hold head and tail well, and should drive without check-rein or martingale. His action, both fore and rear, should be high, straight and graceful, neither padding nor rolling in front, nor going wide behind. This high and attractive action should be shown whether going slow or fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action. He must not pace. The extreme action demanded in the modern carriage horse is congenial in the Hackney, but can be developed in many trotting-bred and coach horses.

Roadsters, like carriage horses, are of different sizes, and often of mixed breeding. A roadster should be of fair size and substance, not necessarily as stylish and attractive as the carriage horse, but there should be an absence of plainness and coarseness. He should be able to go fast, not necessarily fast enough to race, but should have sufficient substance and speed to draw two men in a buggy at a ten-mile-an-hour gait and keep it up for several hours, and should be able to show at least a three-minute clip if asked to. While the trotting gait is the most perfect road gait, the pace is quite allowable. He must not require boots or weights. He should go straight in front and is allowed to go reasonably wide behind, although this is not preferred to closer action.

Saddle horses are usually the produce of the Thoroughbred stallion, out of mares of mixed breeding. The nearer they approach the general type of the Thoroughbred the better, so long as they have sufficient size and substance. He should have a fine head, rangy neck, well-marked withers, with a well-marked depression between them and the neck, rather short and strong back, strong loins, oblique shoulders and pasterns, well-developed muscles, bone clean, flat, and not too fine. In action he has not the weight and flash of the carriage horse, nor the speed of the roadster. He goes rather close to the ground, with an elastic, easy motion, whether at the walk, trot or canter.

The combination horse is hard to find. He is a mixture of the carriage and saddle horse. The aspirant for honors in this class should be of medium size. His appearance should be attractive; he should have more action than the saddler and less than the high-stepper. In some cases a horse can be taught to act higher in harness than in saddle, and this makes the ideal combination horse. He must have good manners in both saddle and harness. "WHIP."

### To Revive the Morgan Breed.

In view of the announcement that Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, has been induced to revive the breeding of the Morgan horses at the Burlington, Vt., Experiment Station, we reprint the following bit of history from "A Premium Essay on the Origin, History and Characteristics of This Remarkable Breed of Horses," by D. C. Linsley, published in 1857:

"The different accounts which have been circulated in regard to the origin of the Morgan breed of horses, agree that they are descended from a horse called Justin Morgan, who derived his name from Mr. Justin Morgan, of Randolph, Vt., once his owner. As to the origin of the Justin Morgan, however, they differ widely.

"The fact that little or no interest was felt in the subject until after the death of Mr. Morgan, and, indeed, until after the death of his horse, will account for this diversity.

"Almost half a century passed away before any serious effort was made to determine the origin of an animal whose value was daily more and more appreciated. After the death of Mr. Morgan the horse passed through several hands,

and was kept at different places, and when at length serious inquiry was awakened on the subject, it was found that Mr. Morgan had left no written pedigree of his horse, and different reports of what he said in relation to it got into circulation.

"We think that it may be considered as certain that during Mr. Morgan's life and until long after his death very little interest was felt in the question, 'What was the exact pedigree of the horse?' When the inquiry became interesting and discussion arose, different stories were current, and opinions were frequently formed in accordance with previous prejudices or views of the individual forming them, as to the value of different breeds of horses. Some, holding the opinion that no valuable horse could be expected without a great deal of racing blood, sought to make it appear that he was nearly Thoroughbred; others, having less faith in the English racer, entertained different opinions, and adopted for their creed stories that ascribed to him a very different origin. No person seemed to take the matter in hand and investigate it thoroughly, until those who might have been given the necessary information were gone.

"It is now improbable that the blood of the Justin Morgan can ever be exactly and absolutely ascertained. We think, however, it may be considered certain that this unrivalled animal was produced by a cross of the Arabian or Thoroughbred with the common stock, but the proportion of each cannot now be determined."

**The Proportions of Animals for Heavy Work.**

The following interesting details of the measurement of draft horses will be of interest to breeders. An Old Country contemporary remarks, "The figures given, however, can hardly be taken as a standard by which to judge Shires, for breeders would look for more bone and substance." Prof. Hunt, before a live-stock breeders' meeting, said:

"It has come in my way to make a good many measurements of draft horses, including imported draft stallions. It occurred to me that a study of the conformation of draft horses, as found in actual use, would be of interest and perhaps of value. I therefore set a student at this work.

Mr. A. H. Snyder, O.S.U., measured 101 of the best and largest draft horses to be found in the City of Columbus, O., population over 125,560. All told, nearly two thousand measurements were taken. I have every reason to believe that the work was intelligently and carefully done. The 101 horses measured were classified by the owners or stable foremen into: Extra good heavy-draft horses, 55; medium good heavy-draft horses, 07; extra good light-draft horses, 16; medium good light-draft horses, 13. The following table gives a summary of some of the more important measurements of the 55 considered extra good and of the 17 considered only of medium value for heavy-draft purposes:

	Extra Good Draft.	Medium Good Draft.
Number of horses measured.....	55	17
Weight .....	1,613	1,579
Height at withers .....	66	67.12
Height at croup .....	65.6	68
From point of shoulder to point of buttock .....	67.8	68.75
From lowest point of chest to ground .....	33.5	34.12
Circumference of body at girth.....	90	87.8
Circumference of front cannon at center .....	9.66	9.75
Length of head .....	26.66	26.8
Length of shoulder .....	27.25	27
From dorsal angle of scapula to hip .....	30.4	31
From point of hock to ground.....	25.5	25.9
Width of chest .....	20	19.5
Width of hips .....	25.2	25.12
Length of croup .....	22.5	22.75

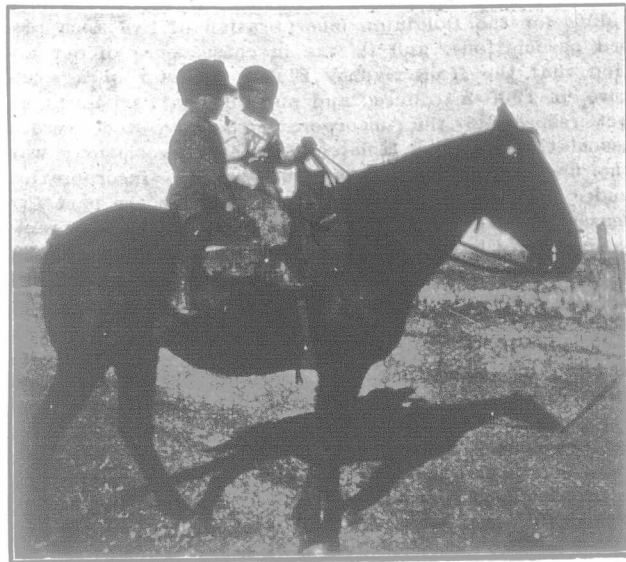
"We have in this table a composite picture of the two types. Comparing these composite pictures, it is found that the extra good heavy-draft horse, compared with his less valuable brother, is not so high for his weight, is deeper in the chest, shorter from the chest to the ground, larger in the chest girth, but slightly smaller in bone. Compared with the length of the head, the shoulder is longer, the back shorter, and the hock closer to the ground; the chest and hips are slightly wider, while the length of the croup is slightly less.

Confining ourselves to the 55 horses considered extra good heavy-draft, their weight in working condition varied from 1,385 to 1,930 pounds; the height varied from 15½ to 17 hands 1½ in.; the girth varied from 84 to 99½ in., while the circumference of the cannon midway between the knee and fetlock varied from 8½ to 10½ in. Of the 101 horses measured only two measured more than 98 inches around the girth, and only five measured over 94 inches.

"The composite of an extra good draft-horse,

as found in use on the streets of Columbus, was a horse weighing a little more than 1,600 pounds, 16½ hands high, measuring 90 inches around the girth, and 9½ inches around the cannon at its center."

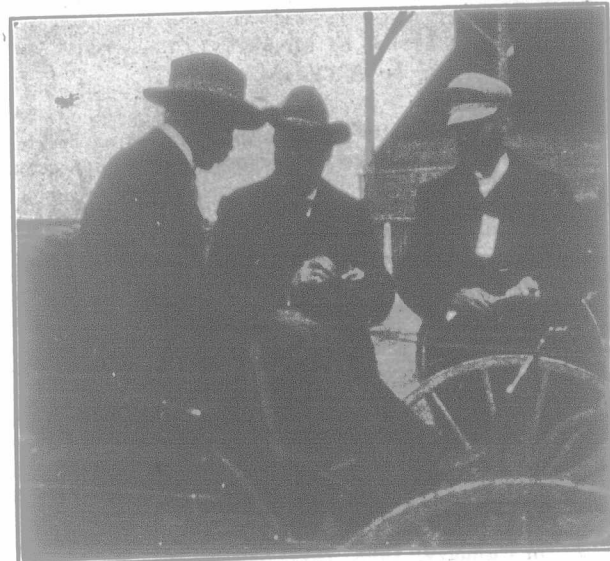
The above would have been even more interesting had the breeding of the horses been ascertained, even if it had been necessary occasionally to hazard by reason of color or conformation whether such horses were Clyde or Shire, Percheron or Belgian grades. For a horse over 1,600 pounds, we opine that the measurement just below the knee should not be less than 9½ inches, and better, 10½ inches on a horse showing quality, or, as it is often termed, clean, flat bone. The figures bear out the revision committee on heavy-draft score cards, in making the minimum weight 1,600 pounds.



Goin' for the Cows.

**Why Mares Do Not Breed Regularly.**

One reason why the percentage of foals born on farms is not larger is that farmers in the breeding season neglect to see to it that their mares are tried regularly. It may seem to some to be much trouble and perhaps a waste of time to stop some important work and go and have the mare tried, but the fact remains that not to take the mare regularly on that errand is a losing policy for which there is no defence. We do not believe in running the mare to be tried every few days after she is bred, says an exchange, but we do know that it is always well to consult the wishes of the owner of the horse with which she has been mated. If his rule is to have the mare returned for trial on a stated day, then she should be brought back on that day. Some mares are such kindly and regular producers that they get with foal at the first service each season for a term



Brice Wright Explains the Situation at Lethbridge Fair.

of years, so that it seems a waste of time to have them tried. In such cases, however, it invariably happens, sooner or later that she misses, and then the owner inveighs against his carelessness in not attending to his business.

Everyone knows that just at the present time horses are the most valuable and profitable animals reared on the farm. It seems likely, moreover, that this condition will endure for many years. Therefore, the man is foolish who neglects any point in the game. Every brood mare on a farm that does not produce a colt is so much dead timber, and even if she does her work and earns her keep she is not producing the profits which may reasonably be expected from her. If a mare is simply kept for the foals she may bring into the world, and goes over a year, she

is nothing but a bill of expense for the time being.

But in any case, the failure to try mares as they should be tried is merely work half done, and we all know what the results are, as a rule, in the end. If it is worth while to breed a mare once it is just as well worth while to return her, provided that some worthy reason does not later develop why she should not be. Merely to fail to take her to the appointed trysting place on the plea of being busy is very poor business policy. Suppose the corn is weedy and the weather has been wet. To stop for a half a day means to lose that much time in going over a few acres at the most. To keep on may mean not alone to let the mare go over barren for a year, but may also start her out in bad habits and cause her to become hard to get with foal afterwards. There is no defense to be made to the failure to try mares.

And another thing: if the owner of the mare agrees with the owner of a stallion to return her at a stated time and place, that constitutes a binding agreement, and in the event of a dispute over the payment of the fee, might have a marked bearing on the outcome. In any case, an agreement is an agreement, and if the owner of the mare cares nothing for his own financial welfare he should at least respect his word. The business of standing stallions is a hard one at best, a disagreeable one at all times, with lines cast in thorny paths. To make a profitable season the man handling the horse must arrange his business in a businesslike manner, and he cannot do that if he cannot depend on the return of the mares when promised.

**Hackney Stallions.**

I should like to suggest that sufficient importance is not always attached by judges to the masculine appearance of Hackney horses competing in stallion classes, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal. No doubt it is a very difficult thing to have to decide between the merits of two animals, one of which is a well-made, elegant-looking animal with heaps of action, whilst the other, though he may be a mover likewise, is a more powerfully-built, massive horse, and consequently incurs the risk of being described by some people as being deficient in quality by comparison. In such a case—which everybody must admit is one of great difficulty—should not the fact that the class is one for stallions be taken seriously into consideration; in fact, ought it not absolutely to decide the point? The class is not for harness horses, but for stallions whose duty it is to get that type of animal; and which is the more likely to do that—the handsome, stylish animal that would look a picture in leather, or the big, heavy-boned, masculine-looking horse with plenty of scope and stallion character about him? If all the mares that were likely to come to these horses were certain to be big, powerful matrons, the claims of the former stamp of sire would certainly be powerful; but this is not at all likely to be the case; in fact, rather the reverse, owing to the subsidies paid to hunter sires, which naturally increase the number of half-bred, weedy stock.

The Hackney is, above all things, a harness horse, and amongst several things which are quired of him are power and substance to enable him to move heavy vehicles. These, though I am prepared to subscribe to the correctness of the theory, as a general rule, that the dam is likely to have more to do with the size of the foal than the sire, are not so surely to be possessed by the stock of the pretty horse as by that of the more masculine-looking one, and hence I venture to suggest that the claims of the latter in a stallion class should often be regarded more favorably than they are.

Admitting that the mare is big and roomy herself, and still more so if she is big-bred, the elegant type of sire would very likely get a capital foal out of her; but when not twenty per cent. of the mares that come to an ordinary stallion conform to the above description, the chances of getting undersized, light-boned stock are obviously increased. Beyond a doubt, the height of Hackneys has been, and is, increasing; but, apropos of this, I may suggest that the addition of an inch or more to the stature of the 15 h. 2 in. horse has not been accompanied by a general increase in power and substance. We have taller Hackneys, certainly, and no doubt plenty of sizeable ones as well, but I do not believe that there has been the all-round increase in substance that there should have been to be proportionate to the increase in height. If it were the custom here as it is in America to attach importance to a horse's weight as well as to his height, the correctness of my view would be substantiated or disproved, as the case might be; meanwhile, I am entitled to adhere to my opinion, which I should very much like to alter if I could.

A good big horse is, of course, more likely to produce good stock than a small one, all other things being equal; but a good little one

which looks like a stallion is more likely to succeed with his mares than a tall, narrow one which has neither weight, substance nor a masculine appearance to recommend him. Still less attractive, from a harness-horse-breeder's point of view, is the pretty horse deficient in bone and muscle, with deficient forearms, or gaskin; in fact, with only his beauty and action to recommend him. This sort of an animal might look a picture in leather, but is he calculated to get horses better than himself if put to all sorts of mares?

## Stock.

### Teaching the Dog to Drive.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Commence with the dog at the age of three months, in some secluded place, hearing no words intended to guide him except his own name; he should know nothing of ordinary words in use towards dogs, and should not have been handled by other persons. The first thing to teach him is to lead, placing a string around his neck, four or five feet long, in such a manner as not to hurt him, and hold upon the cord till he ceases struggling to get away. One lesson should be given each day. The first lesson should be given to let him know he cannot get away, and in teaching him to come by pulling on the rope and saying "here," using no other word that may confuse him. After he fully understands the meaning of the word "here," he will come to you when it is used; and as he comes to you, voluntarily or not, say "ho," and caress him. A lesson of thirty minutes, working him slowly and patiently, will be sufficient for each day. Proceed with the lessons till he will come from any part of yard at the word "here." He has now learned the word "ho" means you are through with him.

You must now teach him the words "go" and "halt." To do this, place yourself in a position opposite where he would desire to go; for instance, the opening of the enclosure you have chosen for the lessons; say "go," calling and urging him along. When he gets part of the way say "halt," and at the same time pull upon the string, stopping him, and say "halt" again. Proceed thus till he has learned the meaning of the words. To teach the above four words it will take from one week to ten days, according to sagacity of the animal.

To teach at the word "speak": By holding up something which he wants very much; for instance, food, when he is quite hungry. If you wish him to go out, show him the door and say "go out"; the word "go" will start him, and in a little while he will become familiar with the word "out." Let him have a regular place to sleep, and teach him its name. If you already have a dog trained to drive, take the pup out with him to drive in the cattle. He will thus learn that they will run from him. Say nothing to him while he is with the other dog, unless he attempts to go to the heads of the cattle; this you must not permit. After two or three times take him out without the other dog and allow him to run after the cattle, provided they are used to being driven by other dogs. It will not do to let him run where there is danger of being turned upon. If he runs them too fast say "steady," and as you use words with him only when they mean something, he will be apt to pay attention and go slower; if he does not, say "halt," and then "go," then "steady." He will gradually understand its meaning. Accustom him to the words "fetch" for sheep, and "get" for cattle. So, when you say go and get the cattle he knows you mean the cattle, instead of the sheep or horses. Teach him to know the left from the right, and to obey orders in that respect by the motion of your left hand and the word "left"; then by the motion with the right hand teach the word "right." By these motions and an appeal to the intelligence of the dog by your countenance and eyes, you can start him for the fields in any direction you choose, and he soon learns to do your bidding. Of course, it is presumed that the dog, to begin with, is bred from working stock. A. JAS. EWEN.

### Keeping Sheep.

A drover and ex-farmer recently remarked to the writer that if he should take up farming again he would give sheep a large share of his attention. About the same time, a farmer, looking ruefully at the weeds in his summer-fallow, regretfully remarked that a flock of sheep would do a lot of good there. The drover gave it as his experience that there was always a constant demand for mutton sheep at good prices, and it only seems the part of good business sense to produce that commodity for which there is an active market demand. The small difficulties in the way of sheep-raising, such as need of fences, protection from dogs and wolves, etc., are too trivial to be seriously considered by old-established and progressive farmers.

### A Breed Society with a Backbone.

The following excerpts from a memorial addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Canadian Railway Commission, indicates that there is at least one association of breeders of pure-bred live stock possessed of a sturdy spinal column, and a determination not to submit to official coercion without a vigorous protest, and, if need be, a fight for their rights:

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has always taken a strong stand in favor of Dominion rather than Provincial records. When this association started a herdbook in 1891, all the other records in Canada were provincial in character, and were maintained under the auspices of provincial departments of agriculture. Although invited to do so, the Holstein-Friesian Association refused to become connected with other associations representing competitive breeds and affiliated with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. From 1895 to 1900 we were constantly agitating for legislation providing for the Dominion incorporation of live-stock record associations, and it was in consequence of our action that the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in 1900 introduced and put through Parliament an Act respecting the incorporation of live-stock record associations. The Holstein-Friesian Association was the first to solicit and secure Dominion incorporation under this Act, and we maintain that for the past five years we have been in every respect a national organization. We have never asked or received aid from any Government, but have prospered solely on account of the loyal support of the breeders of our cattle in every Province of the Dominion.

Early in 1904 the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, through his Live-stock Commissioner, Mr. Hodson, invited representatives from the various live-stock record associations to meet at Ottawa and discuss a scheme for the consolidation and nationalization of all Canadian records, so that there might be but one recognized record for each breed in Canada. The Holstein-Friesian Association sent delegates to this convention, held at Ottawa in March, 1904, and heartily supported the



The Farm Home of Mr. W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Alta.

general principles of the national scheme, after hearing the Hon. Minister of Agriculture outline his connection with the movement.

The convention was unanimous in approval of national records, provided that there was no interference by the Department of Agriculture with the general policy, officers or funds of the record associations.

It soon became apparent that the Live-stock Commissioner, whose actions evidently were actuated by personal cupidity and lust of power, was doing his utmost to drag the association into a scheme under which he would practically have absolute control of their funds and policy. Breeders had trusted the Minister of Agriculture, in spite of their almost universal lack of confidence in Mr. Hodson, but they soon became uneasy and suspicious. The Shorthorn Association, the largest and most powerful in Canada, declared at their annual meeting in January, 1905, that they would not go into Mr. Hodson's scheme.

By a remarkable coincidence, the Joint Freight Association thereupon announced, through Mr. Hodson, that the half rates hitherto given for the transportation of pure-bred stock would be cut off on June 1st, 1905, unless the association accepted the National Record scheme. No complaint has ever been made to the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association by railway officials regarding the shipment of animals on the strength of improper certificates of registry, and we believe that the same may be said of the other recognized record associations. Mr. Hodson has no special facilities for knowing whether animals are shipped on proper certificates or not, yet he has frequently made statements at meetings and in conversation, indicating that shipments on spurious certificates were quite common. We are satisfied that there is practically no basis for such charges; in fact, we know that his statements in regard to some large breeders were absolutely baseless, yet it is evidently upon such information

that the freight officers have threatened to cancel the half rates. This threat proved a powerful lever in coercing the other record associations when their annual meetings were held in February last.

In addition to this, it was quite evident that these meetings had been packed with men whose membership fees and expenses had been paid by someone, in order to secure their votes for the National Record scheme, and by such methods as these resolutions favoring Mr. Hodson's scheme were put through, and committees, in many cases of Mr. Hodson's own selection, were appointed to meet him at Ottawa and arrange details. A special meeting of the Shorthorn Association was summoned, and a similar resolution put through, in spite of the opposition of a majority of the executive board.

A meeting of the committees appointed from the various associations was called at Ottawa, April 19th and 20th, but in sending out the invitations, Mr. Hodson, for some reason, absolutely ignored the Holstein-Friesian Association, which had passed a resolution favoring National Records, and had named delegates to attend the meeting. It was not until this association had sent a memorial to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that we were given an opportunity to come into a scheme that had been matured a month before without any reference to us.

At the meeting in Ottawa (April 19th and 20th) the delegates representing the other associations formed a national board to manage the records, and appointed an executive committee, composed of a few men peculiarly susceptible to Mr. Hodson's influence, and through whom he practically dominates all the records. This, too, in spite of the terms of the agreement between the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the affiliated associations, which expressly provides that there shall be no such interference by officers of the Department.

The majority of the associations have removed their offices to Ottawa, and have come under the National Record Board. Their secretaries have become simply registrars—clerks for recording pedigrees. We have always demanded a great deal more than this of our secretary. He is a practical farmer and breeder; a large part of his time is taken up in promoting the interests of our breed, by contributing articles to the press, by encouraging the official testing of cows for milk and butter, etc. We have, therefore, decided objections to being coerced into submitting our business to the management of a committee composed largely of Shorthorn breeders, who are now and always have been our strongest competitors. Again, our secretary cannot at once tear up his office at St. George and remove to Ottawa, as he is the owner of a farm and herd of cattle, and the secretaryship is only a part of his business. The salary paid him by the association (\$550 per annum), while adequate under present conditions, would not be more than half enough to support him in Ottawa, and the association would not pay a greatly increased salary for the amount of work done.

To recapitulate: We declare that we are already a national association of high standing; that the accuracy of our records has never been questioned by the railways or anyone else; that we are in favor of proper inspection of our certificates of registry by the Dominion Department of Agriculture; but we decline to submit to the coercion of the Live-stock Commissioner, tear up our business arrangements at almost a week's notice (for we were not consulted by him or anyone representing him until May 23rd last), and affiliate with a number of other associations, with whom, in the nature of things, we are and must be a competitor. This is a serious matter for us, and we do not want to take any hasty or inconsiderate action.

We trust that if the railways attempt to discriminate between this association and other so-called national associations, you will have this matter thoroughly investigated by your traffic officer. Signed on behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada: Matt. Richardson, President; G. W. Clemons, Secretary-Treasurer.

### Ages of Cattle.

The following specification showing teeth of cattle at ages described, is adopted as a basis for determining ages of cattle at the International, Chicago:

Twelve Months.—An animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen Months.—At this age center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in wear.

Eighteen Months.—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up and in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

Twenty-four Months.—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty Months.—The mouth at this age may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear, and the next pair (second intermediate) well up but not in wear.

Thirty-six Months.—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through gums.

Thirty-nine Months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear, and corner teeth (incisors) through gums but not in wear.



Farm.

The Experiment Station at Fargo?

The fact that climate and soil conditions of North Dakota approximate very closely those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and that experiments are under way, especially with clover, corn and crop rotations, caused the editor to spend a day looking over the station. The weather was most unpropitious, the steady rains having rendered it hard to harvest many of the plots, and the showery, cloudy day rendered good photography impossible. The station is run in connection with the agricultural college (vacation was then on), and located at Fargo, about two hundred and fifty miles from Winnipeg. At the time of the visit several fine buildings were being completed, notably a chemical laboratory for Prof. Ladd, who does the pure-food analyses for the State, and a library. Prof. Shepperd is head of the agricultural department, and is assisted by Prof. Richards, animal husbandman; Dr. Van Es, veterinarian; Prof. Bolley, botanist, well known in connection with his work with rust. The experiment station grounds cover an entire section (640 acres), which are low-lying, and this year seriously water-logged. The experiment station has not been strong in animal husbandry work for two reasons—lack of funds, and lack of assistance in the way of men. Col. Powell, a Shorthorn breeder of the State, in conversation with the writer, described a call he made on the trustees of the institution some few years ago. He has looked over the studs, flocks and herds, which, he considered, not in keeping with the institution. He suggested an appropriation of \$500 for a Shorthorn bull, which elicited the following exclamation: "Mein Gott, five hundred dollars for a bull!" The Colonel stated he would give \$100 for the first heifer calf, or \$75 for the first bull calf from a certain pure-bred cow, the get of the bull to be bought, which brought the old German around far enough that \$300 was voted. This was the start, and, while the station was not much yet, it made a creditable exhibit, has a hard-working animal husbandman in Richards, and has the sympathy of the live-stock men of the State, who can be depended upon to keep the ball rolling. But as the Frenchman said, "Revenous a nos moutons," viz., corn, clover and rotations. Corn first—that which makes the fat cattle of Illinois and Iowa, and boast of Coburn, of Kansas. Northern varieties are what we are interested in, and especially those showing a tendency to get cobs well along before the frost. Two varieties, much thought of in the southern half of the State, are North Dakota 100 and Golden Dent, and are close rivals. Above that line, Mercer Flint, which grows its cobs well up from the ground, thus allowing the use of the binder without waste, and the big-cobbed Triumph 2nd, a yellow flint variety, and Northwestern Dent, a red corn, yield a large quantity of ripe ears each year, and are largely grown by North Dakota farmers, and might well be tried north of the International boundary. Two very early but rather short-stalked varieties, with ears low down, are Jehu and Dakota, the first yellow, the other white, both good yielders, bred from the Squaw corn. Prof. Shepperd thinks these two varieties should be bred to grow the cobs higher up on the stalk. Clover and alfalfa was seen promising heavy yields for second cuttings, being sown with a nurse crop and in connection with rotations, also in blocks of ten acres or more; a block of 35 acres was seen in corn. A rotation that looks very suitable is wheat, wheat, clover and timothy, meadow, wheat, wheat, barley, wheat and clover again. Another well thought of is flax, wheat, corn, and light dressing of manure—10 loads to the acre—wheat. Prof. Shepperd considers flax as a staple crop, and considers it does no great harm to sow flax on the breaking first year, especially when the returns are considered, and he further states that the experiments show that wheat after flax is better than the reverse. The rotation experiments are now in their fourteenth consecutive year.

An attempt to secure a hardy variety of red clover is being made as follows: Red clover seed was sown in 1894 and persisted, volunteer plants here and there in the plots until 1904, when the seed was gathered and sown in 1905 without a nurse crop. At the time of our visit it was a very promising catch. It is the intention to gather seed from it next year, and it is expected an extra hardy strain will have been secured.

Speaking of durum wheat (an improved variety of the old goose wheat), he thinks it suitable for the more arid districts, and that farmers can afford to grow it on such lands with a spread of 15 cents a bushel from that of Northern Five wheats when the yield and early maturity is taken into consideration. Fortunately, in Western Canada we can do without this wheat; our soil and climatic conditions do not cause us to need durum wheat.

Some very interesting work has been done in flax breeding, both for seed and fibre purposes.

extreme length being the goal in the latter case. Bluestem wheat has been crossed with emmer to get it to hold the chaff tighter, and thereby avoid shelling. It has been the policy of the station to charge for new varieties of seed sent out, the quantities varying from one to ten bushels, and to refrain from sending out when it was thought the grower could supply his district. Seventy-five per cent. report progress, and when a person sends in a request the station is able to refer him to a grower in his locality.

The new pigeon has cement for floor of feed-way and also in front of the troughs, plank being used for the other portion of the pens. The new henhouse is cement floored, on which will be put four inches of dirt; ceilings are six feet from floor, and the walls are two ply of boards, with a four-inch space filled with shavings; the roosts are adjustable on iron rods, and the nests are placed below the droppings board.

Last year 125 students took the agricultural course, and this year applications exceed the accommodation.

The veterinarian is much interested in swamp fever, and has a fairly-well-equipped laboratory. He is opposed to the idea extant at many such institutions, that the agricultural student should be so taught as to make him a half-baked veterinarian, but would make him an expert animal nurse.

The North Dakota Agricultural College and Experimental Station deserves the strong support of the citizens of that State.

Cost of Potato Growing and Marketing.

In a pamphlet on The Potato and Its Culture, issued by Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is given an interesting estimate of the cost of raising and marketing one acre of potatoes. The total expenditure, allowing \$3 for rent of land, is \$52.14, an amount which seems large. The argument is, however, that this amount is justifiable in consideration of the value of the crop which may be raised by proper working. The items of expense are as follows:



A Great Railroad Magnate Makes a Choice.

President Jas. J. Hill, G. N. R., at the North Dakota State Fair.

Rent of land .....	\$ 3 00
Cost of 12 lbs. clover seed, at 14 cts. ....	1 68
Manure, 12 tons at \$1 (one-third exhausted in one year) .....	4 00
Plowing in spring, 8 hours at 25 cents .....	2 00
Disk harrowing twice, 3 hours, at 25 cts. ....	75
Harrowing once with smoothing harrow .....	15
Drilling, 2½ hours, at 25 cts. ....	62
Seed, 25 bushels, at 40 cents .....	10 00
Cutting seed, one day .....	1 25
Planting seed, one day .....	1 25
Covering, 1½ hours, at 25 cents .....	31
Harrowing twice with smoothing harrow .....	30
Cultivating six times, 15 hours, at 17½ cents. ....	2 62
Hoeing once, one day .....	1 25
Paris green, 6 lbs., at 19 cents .....	1 14
Bluestone, 72 lbs., at 6 cents .....	4 32
Spraying three times with Paris green, horse and men, 6 hours, at 30 cents .....	1 80
Spraying four times with Bordeaux mixture, horse and two men, 8 hours, at 30 cents .....	2 40
Digging, 3 1-3 hours, at 25 cents .....	83
Picking potatoes, 2½ days, at \$1.25 .....	3 12
Storing 4 loads, 4 hours, at 25 cents .....	1 00
Sorting and marketing, man, 4 days, at \$1.25; team, parts of 2 days, at \$1.25—\$2.50 .....	7 50
Wear on machinery and interest on money .....	85
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$52 14</b>

Hill's Talk to North Dakotans.

I never object to our friends criticising how we run the railroads. You have been partial to me in North Dakota. I know it, I feel it. I hope I will deserve it. But at the same time, while I am glad to have you criticise the manner in which I run the railroad, I want the privilege of talking back to you a little on how you cultivate your farm.

In the first place, pay more attention to drainage. Keep the boys on the farm. Encourage your State agricultural college. Learn to do better farming, less extensive farming.

A friend of mine in Connecticut, who has given the greatest care to the growth and development of corn in a short season, has succeeded to the extent that he gets his corn to ripen in nine weeks—sixty-three days. I secured some of the seed, and I planted ten acres. My corn is ripe, thoroughly glazed, and past any danger of frost. Every bushel of that corn is at the disposal of anybody for seed who wants to secure an early crop in North Dakota.

Western States Free Rural Delivery.

Only a few years ago it would have been necessary to explain, even to a gathering of postmasters, what rural free delivery is. To-day the words, "Rural Free Delivery," and even the letters, "R. F. D.," are as familiar to the mass of the people as the word "Post-office."

For the fiscal year 1897 the total appropriation for rural free delivery was only \$40,000, and the number of routes only 44. As late as 1900 the total appropriation was only \$450,000, and the number of routes only 1,276. Within four years the total appropriation had grown in round numbers to \$18,000,000, and the number of routes to 24,000. For the ensuing fiscal year there will be expended for farmers' free delivery alone the sum of about \$25,000,000.

It is marvellous and astounding development, practically all of it within the space of only ten years, and most of it within four or five years. The farmers of no States in the Union have shared more liberally than those of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and the west in the blessings of this service. In 1896 the first rural free delivery route in Nebraska was established at Tecumseh, the carrier then receiving \$300 per annum. On May 1st, 1905, there were in operation in this one State 874 routes, with a monthly carrier pay roll of \$50,500, or over \$600,000 annually; the carriers receiving pay at the rate of \$720 a year, and distributing mail to a number of families estimated at 65,000. In Iowa there were 2,076 rural routes, and in Kansas 1,446.

When we remember that, including cities and all non-farming population, there are only 250,000 families in Nebraska, and that large portions of the State are still sparsely settled, we have the astonishing fact that the great majority of those engaged in agricultural industry receive their letters, newspapers and other mail delivered at their very doors at the farm every day.

IN DAILY TOUCH WITH EVENTS.

Every day the farmers of this section are in direct touch through the newspapers and their mail with all the happenings of the world, with the market reports and weather forecasts, and with everything that could be of value or interest to them. Not only so, but the rural service enables them to communicate with great rapidity among themselves. The influence of such a system is enormous. It has revolutionized farm life, doing away with its isolation and loneliness. Still less can we set bounds to it as an educational influence.

A system of such manifold blessings, maintained at such cost by the Government, ought to be appreciated. It is new yet and is yet to be completed, and its service developed and improved. The point I want to emphasize is the responsibility of the postmasters for the efficiency of this marvellous system. A vast and complicated machine is required, but, after all, the essential part of the work rests upon the postmasters. The carriers who daily distribute the mails along their routes are under the control of the postmaster from whose office the route emanates. They start from his office, where the mail is prepared, and return to it with their collections. Their conduct, their reports, their relations

to the public; in short, the whole service in the first instance falls within their jurisdiction. Under their intelligence, zeal and faithfulness the efficiency of the service depends.

Nothing is more important for the service than good country roads. The farmer can do much by seeing the road authorities, stirring them up, or interesting enterprising patrons in this work.

The farmer likewise can help in securing approved mail boxes. After the department spends millions of dollars to bring the mail home to them, there are not a few farmers who are so neglectful as to have only old broken boxes or wooden boxes that are not water-proof as receptacles for the mail. Surely if this is pressed it can be cured and the boxes placed where they will be convenient, so that the carrier will not have to cross a ditch or lose time, or if it be at a cross-roads, several boxes should be placed at the same corner.

**COLLISIONS WITH HUMAN NATURE.**

In this service we collide with a good deal of human nature. In the original establishment of routes and in their rearrangement, which is often required in laying out county service, nearly every patron is anxious to have the service located so that the mail will be delivered at a box at his front gate. He can show the Government just how the route should run, the main point, in his view, being his own house. But it is, of course, impossible to do this. When a number of persons ride a horse somebody has to ride behind. The rural service has so worked the miracle that the majority may ride in front, that they may get their mail by stepping out of their front door. Yet it is impossible to fix it so that a few will not have to go a quarter or a half of a mile to receive their mail. The rule is, "The greatest good to the greatest number." It is out of the application of this rule, conscientiously and carefully enforced, that a vast mass of protests and complaints, many of them very strenuous, arise.

These difficulties are very perplexing in county service—that is, where a whole county is laid out so that hardly any patron will be more than half a mile distant. There are twenty such counties in Nebraska. There are twenty-one such counties in Iowa.

If a patron has had a box in front of his door and it has to be moved a quarter or a half mile in the rearrangement in order to serve the people of a whole county to best advantage, then Rome is likely to howl.

The planning of a county service is too often a thankless task for the rural agent who does the work. The many to whom service is extended under the new plan are never heard from, but the few who are discommoded in order that the many may be afforded service often, seemingly without regard for the rights or welfare of their neighbors, send in long protests against the changes. More than half of these protests are signed by many people who are not actually affected, and it is not infrequently the case that such protests—sometimes maliciously, but more often because of a lack of knowledge of the lines of the service under the new arrangement—grossly misrepresent the facts, and in a few cases the agent is vilified because of his failure to recommend as close a service as everyone desired, when under the rules of the department he could not do so.

**NONE PURPOSELY DISCOMMODED.**

No one is purposely discommoded in laying out county service or in the location of any route, and this fact cannot be too carefully impressed upon the public mind.

It would be impossible to emphasize in a detailed way all the points that are essential in the daily round of duties to enforce, to maintain the efficiency of the service.

There are innumerable annoyances, it is true, but so there are in any business. It must be remembered that the extension of rural mail delivery into a community does not debar its patrons from receiving at the post office, if called for during the regular office hours, any mail matter that may have arrived after the rural carrier's departure to serve his route. It is not required that a rural patron rent a box in the post office for such local delivery.

Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas have fared well in the rural mail service—no State in the Union has fared better. These people were quick to see its advantages and to demand a share in them. This service puts them in direct communication with the great business, commercial and social world, and they are eager to use it. They want the daily and weekly newspapers, and they are alert to employ such a powerful agency for business and practical ends.

The demand for rural free delivery service comes from many quarters where as yet it is impossible to meet it. For the good of the service it is necessary for the department in establishing routes to draw the line somewhere. It is absolutely necessary to limit the establishment of the service to sections where the population is sufficiently dense to justify the expense. If there were no requirements with regard to the number of people to be served, the expense of the service would soon reach such proportions as to endanger the popularity of the entire system.

We have in Nebraska, for example, a territory of more than 70,000 square miles, but of very unequal density of population; the heaviest population, of course, being in the eastern and central portions of the state. But our population is rapidly increasing, especially in the western counties. With this increase of population will come an increased demand for rural free delivery service. The department is all the time putting in new routes; it is steadily laying out more

county service. The department is under the direction of progressive men, and I am sure it is in sympathy with the purposes of the rural mail service, and has its interest at heart.

With special reference to the service, too much attention cannot be given to the public roads. Much remains to improve the public highways. There is hardly a case but more people could be better accommodated in the installation of service, or fewer people discommoded in the establishment of county service, if our system of public roads were perfected. Complaints of being seriously discommoded because of the arrangement of county service would be lessened by one-half if promises to open and repair roads and bridges were kept. It is too often the case that the department does its part, while those who receive the benefits of the service forget their promises.

I put great stress upon the matter of improving the roads. It is impossible to put too much stress upon it. In my opinion the department in the future will have to be steadily more strict and severe in the requirements regarding the roads. I do not see how it can take any other course if this service is to be what it ought to be.—[Chas. E. Llewellyn, in Twentieth Century Farmer.

**Dairying.**

**Milk Yields and Milk Records.**

The following table of figures deserves to be carefully studied. It has reference to the first association which was started in Denmark for recording the milk yield of cows. The association which conducted the work was that of the parish of Vejen, where the cows were not only required to consume the bulky foods produced by their owners, but were actually fed upon the grain which was grown upon each occupation. From that time until the present some ten years have elapsed, and so successful has been the system which was adopted that there are now 400 parish societies in Denmark where recording is general, and where individuals are retained and paid for the purpose of conducting the work. It must be evident to anyone

	FARM S.		FARM P.		FARM I.	
	Gals. of milk.	Percentage of fat.	Gals. of milk.	Percentage of fat.	Gals. of milk.	Percentage of fat.
Year testing began	1895.		1897.		1895.	
Average of the first two years	477	3.85	574	3.89	617	8.0
Yield of 1903	560	3.48	886	3.28	897	8.87
Increase	288	.08	262	.11	280	.87
Value of the increase at 6d. per gallon	141s.		181s.		125s.	
		@ 1s. 32s.				

think on this matter that the very figures which point to the superiority of one cow or the inferiority of another indicate to their owner the desirability—and this must be constant—of making some changes for

his personal benefit. No sane man will continue to keep cows which he sees in black and white are losing money, nor can such a man refrain from feeling an increasing desire to extend the number of those of his stock which are really returning him a respectable profit. In almost every herd a record shows that the number of inferior milkers is larger than the number of superior; while between the two comes a group which practically produce the average between the superior and the inferior. This group should be disposed of as opportunity occurs, that their stalls may be occupied in turn by tested cattle, every one of which is known to be a money-getter. The accompanying table, which refers to the Vejen Association, indicates precisely what has occurred on the farms of three of its members.

It will be observed, for instance, that in one case, Farm S, the increase in the yield per cow, as between the average of the first two years of recording and the year 1903, there has been an increased yield per cow per annum of 283 gallons of milk, and that this milk was richer in quality. On Farm P the increase in the yield was 262 gallons, and on Farm I the increase was 250 gallons. Again, as regards the increase in the value of the produce, owing to the system of recording it appears that valuing the milk at 6d. per gallon, the numbers brought the increased sum of money equal to 30s. per cow per annum, or if butter is taken at 1s. a pound, an increase of 32s. per cow per annum. On the three farms to which we specially refer, and which were no doubt selected because of the great increase exhibited, the increased value of the produce taken as milk varied from 125s. to 141s.—[Farmers' Gazette.

**Casein Manufacture at Beachville, Ont.**

Among the less common by-products of the creamery is dry casein, a granular, yellowish-white substance, derived from the casein of milk by a process resembling cheesemaking in several respects. Casein is used in considerable quantities in manufacturing goods for the arts, in making glue for furniture dealers, and in a number of other ways. It is thus a commercial product of some importance.

The manufacture of casein has been carried on for some years in the creamery at Beachville, Ont., having been started by the proprietor, Mr. Jas. Ireland, who sold the plant subsequently to Mr. Thos. Huntsley, by whom some improvements and additions have been made, notably the drying room, referred to below.

The process, as described to us, is briefly as follows: The separator milk is run into a number of cheese vats; a "starter" of whey, saved from the previous day, is added, and the milk is raised to a temperature of 90° F. By the time the milk has been in the vats a couple hours, usually about 11 a.m., a small quantity of rennet is added—about 1½ ozs. per 6,000-pound vat of milk. The renneted milk is cooked for a couple hours, to 102°, the curd being thoroughly raked meantime. The whey is then run off, leaving the casein curd in matted cakes. Any frothy stuff which may have gathered is rejected, and the curd is then pressed, remaining in the hoops over night. Next morning it is removed, and ground into pieces, varying from powder up to bits as big as a grain of corn. In this form it is taken to the drying room.

The drying room is a separate apartment, specially designed for the purpose. On each side of a central passage is a tier of metal pans, shelf-fashion. Blasts of hot air from pipes along the walls pour over the pans, on which the casein is spread. The drying requires some four hours, after which the product is conveyed to the store-room floor and bagged.

The above system of utilizing skim milk leaves the patrons only whey to feed. This possesses some feeding value, although lacking the fat found in cheese-factory whey. The difference between the feeding value of the whey and skim milk is supposed to be made up to the farmers by the net returns from the casein, which they receive, less the cost of manufacture. They also receive the returns from the butter, except a charge of 4 cts. a pound to cover the expense of hauling the milk and making the butter. From each cwt. of milk is obtained about three pounds of casein, worth 7 to 8 cents a pound, netting the patron in the neighborhood of 15 cents per cwt. of milk, besides which he has whey worth, say, 7 or 8 cents, making a total equivalent of from 20 to 25 cents per cwt. of skim milk. Whether this is more profitable to the farmer than separating at home and feeding the skim milk depends upon the kind of young stock kept, and the skill of the feeder. For calves and young pigs, the skim milk should be worth more as feed than for casein making. With shoats of 50 to 100 lbs. the case might be reversed. Again, some feeders make such poor use of either whey or milk, giving it in bad condition and irregular quantity, that they realize very little from it. Such men would doubtless derive more money from the straight cash return of the casein.

At present the Beachville creamery has a large quantity of unsold casein in store, though a market is expected to be found in Toronto. Hitherto the product has been disposed of locally. On the

whole, we doubt if the average dairyman has anything to gain by his creamery embarking in the casein business, and we would certainly expect that one of the results of such a policy would be a deterioration in the cattle stock, either beef or dairy, raised in the district.

**Care of Cream for Creameries in Alberta.**

I have been wondering for some time how I could reach the people or patrons of the creameries in the locality of Didsbury with an article on the care of cream, and not until I thought of the great number of copies of the "Farmer's Advocate" that came to our post offices did a way seem clear.

Dairying, especially buttermaking, has become one of the best paying industries of this part of Alberta, and with such an important and profitable industry, why not do our best to produce the best article and command the best price?

In the first place, we have an abundance of natural prairie grass that cannot be excelled for pasture to produce a large flow of milk containing a good percentage of butter-fat. While I do not believe that the percentage of butter-fat can be altered much by different foods, yet I have found that the average is higher here than in Ontario. I have not made enough tests to be positive, but from what I have made I believe the average could be placed at 4 per cent., it being 3.6 in Ontario. No doubt a small part of this is due to the richness of the grass, but I believe the greater part is due to the extreme freedom and contentment of the cows.

To abuse or worry a cow will reduce fat in milk much more than a change from rich, fatty foods to dry, coarse foods. Irregular milking will also reduce fats. A good deal may be done to increase the flow, but little can be done, other than good care, to increase the fat in milk.

Now, where we live in Alberta there is no question about the grass. Here there is quantity and quality. This means that food is good, plentiful and cheap. With the exception of "a few mosquitoes," as the people in Manitoba would put it, and some heel flies for a short time in the summer, cows are not bothered a great deal.

The next thing is to select the cows. Keep good cows. Any farmer knows when a cow gives rich milk and a fair or good quantity. As a rule, the poor dairy cow will make more beef than a good dairy cow. So sell the poor one and buy a good one in her place.

When we have a good dairy herd care should be taken not to have the animals abused. I believe the method of bringing the cows up to the yard with a saddle horse, as is done here in Alberta, is much better than to use the dog, as is the practice in some other Provinces. As a rule, a dog is a terror to a cow, especially if she is fresh.

The milking should be done in a clean, airy place. Sometimes it is done in a stable, even in the summer time, on account of mosquitoes. If so, have the stable clean and airy, because the milk is so easily tainted; much more if left standing in pails in a filthy, close, strong-smelling stable, the taint will remain with the milk and cream, and have a decided effect upon the flavor of the butter. When the weather is fine, the open air is to be preferred. The milking should be done as quickly and gently as possible with dry hands. It is a filthy habit to wet the teats or hands when milking.

Do not degrade the business by going to milk in the dirtiest old clothes you can find. Rather be neat and tidy, and as clean as possible in milking as in anything else. Before commencing to milk see that the cow's flank and udder are brushed off, so that no dirt and as few hairs as possible will fall into the milk.

Just to show the importance of keeping hairs and dirt out of milk, I will describe four of the many tests which I made in the bacteriological laboratory in the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, during the dairy course of 1903. Four test tubes of sterilized milk were taken. No. 1 was left as it was to show how milk free of bad germs would keep. To No. 2 was added three cow hairs. To No. 3 a small amount of road dust. To No. 4 a piece of cow manure about the size of a pin-head. The four were left exposed to a temperature of about 60 degrees F. for twenty-four hours. They were then examined and noted by the class and professor. No. 1 was smooth and clean-smelling, but the other three were somewhat like a honey-comb; the three were full of whey made a very greasy appearance. They also had a bad smell. This shows that it is very important to keep the milk as clean as possible.

Just here I would like to say a little about the washing of utensils. In the first place, wooden pails should never be used for milk. In washing utensils that have had any kind of milk in them, the first water should not be too hot, in them, the first water should not be too hot, as it will scald the casein and cause it to adhere to the tin, making it much more difficult to get off. The second water should be hot, and a little sal soda should be added. The soda water will remove the grease and old flavors. Then the

utensils should be scalded with boiling water in order to destroy any bacteria that may have remained, and there is always sure to be some. So do not be satisfied with anything less than boiling water. After this they may be aired, or, if they are to be used immediately, cool them with clean cold water; otherwise the heated can would raise the temperature of the new milk or cream and thus aid in the development of lactic-acid germs and others that are always ready to start as soon as a favorable temperature is attained. Utensils that have been used for cream may be washed with the hot sal-soda water first, as there is more grease and less casein than in milk.

ALBERTAN.

**A Chance for Enterprise.**

The City of Winnipeg furnishes at the present time a splendid field for energetic milkmen. Milk retails during the summer months at 12 to 14 quarts for the dollar, and winter 10 to 12 quarts. Hay costs on an average about \$8 per ton loose, bran \$12 to \$14, cows \$35 to \$60; and yet there is practically a milk famine.

**Poultry.**

**Care of Laying Hens.**

Very few people who raise poultry realize how great a difference the care of hens makes upon the egg yield. This has just been brought forcibly to my attention. I believe in moulting hens early, in order that they may have it over with before cold weather begins, for they lay much better in winter if the new coat of feathers is developed when the cold season sets in. To start them moulting well I let them run upon free range for three weeks without any feed except what they could pick up for themselves. A few hens on a large range would lay well under such conditions, but as our flock is large they could not find the necessary food, and I got only two or three eggs a day. My moulting programme is

well lighted. Then, the scratching pen must not be overlooked; it is one of the most necessary things to make hens lay in winter. The next thing is the feed. For breakfast I give them a hot bran mash, all the breadcrumbs from the table and vegetable peelings cooked and mixed together—about all they will eat. Then I throw shelled oats, wheat, barley, and most any and all kinds of small grain into the scratching pen among the litter, which consists of straw and leaves. Make them work for it—the harder the better. Then I pick up old bones and keep a supply crushed lying about the yard, so they can get it any time they want it. This is another necessary article. Then, at night I give them all the corn they will eat. A hen will not lay unless she is in good condition. I don't mean fat—just good, healthy condition. Then, if your hens don't lay in a reasonable time get another breed. I never keep the same cock more than one season. Get a new cock each spring by all means. One is enough for an ordinary barnyard flock of fifty or more. I only ask you to try it. I have better success than if I had a dozen cocks.

"As I said before, I like the White Wyandottes best, and after this will keep no other breed."

This comes, not from a theorist, but from a successful farmer. From our experience we can endorse what he says. The statement that one cock is enough for a barnyard will astonish a great many. We mate from eight to twelve females with one cock in a pen, never more than twelve, but when they run on free range it is altogether another matter. We mated one cock with thirty-eight hens last season on free range, and out of the last thirteen eggs that were set from these hens twelve chicks were hatched and the other egg contained a chick which died in the shell. However, when we range a larger number of hens we use two cocks, keeping one in a cock pen and the other with the hens, changing them every night at roosting time, so that they take turns on the range. When there is more than one cock on the same range they invariably interfere with each other. There are cocks that will not fertilize the eggs of all the

hens in a farmyard, but if the first setting or two of eggs proves that he is not doing so, one should put him in the pot and get one that will, instead of getting two or three like him, for if a cock is not prolific his pullets will not be, and will lay but few eggs. One would improve his flock much faster by putting all his money into one good cock than by spending the same amount for three inferior ones.

We believe that the average farmer makes a mistake in the purchase of his breeding stock by following the fancy blindly. If he has time for it, or if his

wife is so inclined and has the time to breed poultry so that the lines of breeding can be kept distinct by knowing which chicks come from each hen, etc., it is well to go in for show stock, in which case the score of a bird is the principal thing when selecting a breeder, but if one is not going to enter his birds at the shows he should still be interested in their points, but their laying qualities should come first. For example, suppose that two cocks are equal in points, except that one has one more serration in his comb than the standard calls for, while the other has the correct number. The one with the extra serration in his comb will be beaten by the other in the show room, but if he comes from a long line of prolific layers and the other does not, he is infinitely the better farmer's bird, and for ninety-nine out of a hundred observers he would present just as good an appearance. Of course, if you could have the highest scoring bird from the best line of layers that would be the thing, but to buy a bird in preference to another because he scores higher, without knowing anything about the laying qualities of his ancestry, is a mistake.

The following comes from Australia, where more attention is given to the utility than to the fancy:

"I breed Black Orpingtons, and rather pride myself on the combination of beauty and utility I have. The other day I was favored by a visit



Judging the Aged Shorthorn Bulls at Grand Forks.

from a leading judge who summed my pen as follows: Cock, rather small (he weighs about 10 pounds), good type, two or three bad faults; hens, three very good, one fit to win in almost any, and two in good company. Fourth hen, fair; fifth, rather small; sixth, smallest of the lot, good shape certainly, but white in lobes and flights. He advised me to get rid of the two or three worst, get a first-class male for the best and I would breed something choice. I had already made up my mind to divide the pen, mating the best three, as he suggested, but I will keep the others too.

"Would you like to know why? That smallest hen, with white in lobes and flights, is the best layer I ever owned. She laid right through last season with the others, and at no time were we getting eggs when she was not laying, except when she was broody sitting or being broken up. She was the last bird to lay before the flock moulted this year and the first to commence again, and she laid over forty eggs before any of the others started. And this does not mean that the others are poor layers, for all but one have records of 200 or over their first year. The exception is the second best from a show point of view. I still have enough sentiment to stick to her, but expect some day she'll go. Again, this hen, small as she is, does not lay small eggs, but great big brown beauties that would make the great epicure's mouth water. I guess I'll mate up an exhibition pen this year, but I won't sell the little hen with white in lobes and ears."

This is the kind of breeder for a practical farmer to get stock from. You notice that he is watching the laying qualities of even his show birds, while a great many fanciers prefer a hen with good points that lays only a few eggs, as they are of the opinion that those few will be surer to hatch and produce finer chicks than if she laid many. We couldn't get along without the fancy, but we want eggs with it.

### Gapes in Fowls.

Gapes is one of the most common diseases to which poultry are liable, and any information that will impart a better knowledge of the parasite which causes the malady, and its methods of working, is likely to prove acceptable to farmers and others, who, to their own loss, have had experience of its depredations among their birds. Across the Atlantic, as nearer home, the disease proves of considerable trouble and loss to poultry keepers, and investigations have been undertaken at some of the experiment stations in the United States for the purpose of discovering further facts regarding the nature of the offending parasite. These observations have brought to light some interesting information, which we make no apology for passing on to our readers.

It is stated that "If the trachea of a bird affected with gapes be opened, a number (one to thirty) of reddish, forked worms about one-half an inch in length, will be found attached to the membrane and imbedded in frothy mucus. Each of these forked worms is a pair, a male and a female in union, the larger portion being the female, and the smaller the male. They are firmly attached by a disk-shaped sucking mouth, by means of which they draw the blood from the affected bird. The points to which the worms are attached are sometimes swollen into a small tumor containing a cheesy pus. These abscesses may become so large as to close the trachea and cause suffocation; or their presence in considerable numbers, by obstructing the air passages, may produce the same result. Their continual presence is a source of irritation, which in young birds exhausts their strength and may lead to death, although old birds may harbor the parasite and recover. Affected birds yawn frequently and open the beak, at the same time stretching the neck as if in the effort to expel something from the throat. Sometimes the mouth is filled with a foamy saliva which obstructs the breathing."

"The large female worms are greatly swollen and filled with eggs. These impregnated female worms are coughed up by the affected birds, and their eggs escape by the death and decay of the parent. Since each female produces thousands of eggs, it is easy to see how the ground over which sick fowls are allowed to run may become badly infested. The eggs develop in damp soil, in watering cups, etc., or they may be taken into the body of the bird and undergo their metamorphosis within the host. The embryos remain alive in the digestive canal of earth worms, and when birds swallow the latter they may become affected with gapes."

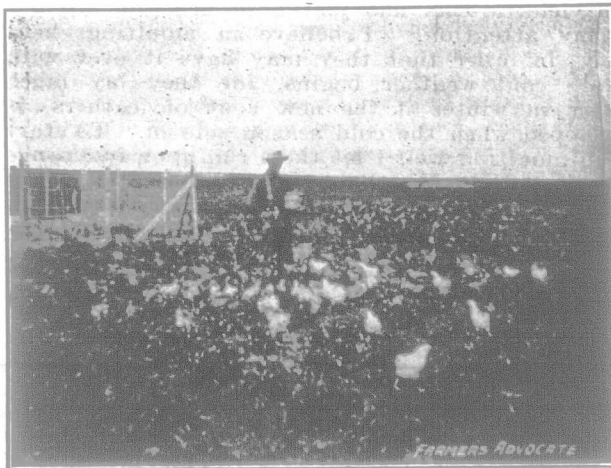
"The first step in controlling the trouble is to separate the sick from the well. These should be placed in a room having a clean, dry floor, and this should be disinfected every few days by wetting the floor with a five-percent solution of crude carbolic acid. The bodies of dead birds should either be buried or deeply buried. The drinking vessels should be disinfected with the same solution, and then washed with clean water. If there is reason to believe that the ground of

the poultry yard is infested with the worms, their eggs or embryos, sprinkle it with a one-percent solution of sulphuric acid, and add two or three drams of salicylate of soda per quart of drinking water. Large numbers of chicks can be successfully treated by placing them into a closed box into which is blown a mixture of one ounce of powdered chalk and half an ounce of finely-ground camphor, so that the bird must inhale it."—[Farmer's Gazette.

### Caponizing.

What instruments are needed to caponize? How is the operation performed, and at what age? Are capons more profitable than roosters? A. S. WERDEN.

Ans.—Sets of caponizing instruments are manufactured by different companies, but the styles do not vary a great deal. They may be obtained from dealers in poultry supplies who advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate." Essential instruments are: A knife for making the incision, a spreader for holding the ribs apart and the incision open, a hook for tearing away the inside membrane, a probe to push aside the entrails should they get in the way, an instrument for catching and removing the testicles, and a pair of forceps. The instrument used for removing the testicles varies in different sets. A very good one is the canula, which is a hollow steel tube arranged for the insertion of a fine wire, which is so placed that its ends project from the large end of the tube, and



Feeding the Chicks at Simpkins Bros



A Bunch of Layers at Simpkins Bros.

the middle of the wire forms a loop at the other end; the end conveying the wire loop is thrust into the incision and the loop is thrown around the testicle, then the wire loop is tightened by drawing on the end of the wire protruding from the free end of the tube; the testicle is removed by twisting the tube. Provide a basin of water with a proportion of carbolic acid, and some bits of sponge to absorb the blood that may be spilt.

The operation should be performed just before the combs of the cockerels begin to "shoot." At this period the birds are about three months old, and weigh from one and a half to three pounds. Do not caponize birds over five months old or weighing more than three pounds, as the operation would result fatally with so many that the work would probably prove unprofitable.

Caponizing seems to be growing in favor, and there is no doubt that a poultryman ordinarily skillful at surgical or other delicate operations will find the work quite profitable. Others had better not attempt it.

The preparations and method of doing the work are very well described in a recent number of the *Inland Poultry Journal*:

#### THE CAPONIZING TABLE.

"The operator should be supplied with some kind of a stand to place the fowl upon. Many operators use a barrel. This does very well if the bottom is supplied with holes to permit of the use of cords and weights to hold the fowl's feet and legs. It is best, however, to construct a

table for the purpose on the following lines: It should be somewhat higher than the waist, so as not to require much stooping. The top should be about two feet in diameter and should be so fastened to the stand that it may be tilted. This makes it possible to get the sunlight where you want it. The stand should also be fitted with holes, through which the cords holding weights are placed. These are for the purpose of holding the fowl's wings and feet. A box or bench should be placed near the stand to hold the instruments and other paraphernalia. The cords and weights referred to are cords with weights of about a pound each tied to each end. These are passed through openings in the stand and then over the fowl's legs or wings, and the weights then hold them down and prevent any kicking or flopping while the bird is on the table.

#### THE OPERATION.

"The cockerels that you intend to caponize should be caught up and confined without food for at least twenty-four hours before the operation. This empties the bowels and causes them to be much less in the way. If the day set proves dark or cloudy, postpone operations for a day. Bright sunlight is absolutely essential to enable the operator to see the interior of the fowl, and the danger of any germ infection is much less on a bright day than on a dark, cloudy one.

"If the day proves bright and clear get out your instruments and table and arrange them so as to be handy, and catch your first fowl. Place the bird on the table on its side. Locate the last two ribs by feeling with the fingers and find the place pretty well up towards the back. Pull out any feathers that are in the way, and wet the surrounding ones and paste them to one side. Pull the loose skin to one side, away from the point for the incision. Now take the knife for the initial incision, hold the blade upright and stick the point between the ribs and through the flesh and then pull it down, keeping it between the ribs all the time, until you have an incision about one inch long. Care must be taken not to thrust the knife in so far as to endanger the bowels. Take the spring spreaders and compress them and insert them in the cut and release them, making sure they are firmly fixed and will not fly out at some critical moment. You can now see a thin, filmy membrane covering the intestines. This must be torn away with the hook. The bowels must be carefully avoided in the meantime, as an injury to them would prove fatal. Now, if your incision has been made in the right place, the testicles can be seen almost directly under the opening, being fastened up close to the back. I believe that the making of the incision is the real test of the success of the operation, as when it is in the right place the testicles can be readily found, but when the incision is made too low down or too far forward it is very difficult, if not impossible, to locate them, and proportionately harder to remove them.

"When the testicles are seen, take your canula, adjust the wire loop and insert the loop-carrying end into the incision, and slip the loop around the testicle onto the attaching cord. Now tighten the loop by drawing on the ends of the wire protruding from the free end of the tube. Sometimes the cord can be severed by merely pulling on the wire, but this is not often. Do not try to break the cord by pulling with the canula, but twist it slowly from side to side, and after several motions it will come loose and may be removed. If it should fall from the canula when severed it can be removed with the forceps. If your set contains the slotted scoop instead of the canula the method of procedure is just the same, except in the removal of the testicles. With the scoop, the testicle is slipped into the scoop in such a way that the cord is caught in the slot. If the edges of the slot are well sharpened the cord will be cut, leaving the testicle to be removed with the scoop. If, however, the edges are not sharp, it will require some twisting of the scoop before the cord parts and allows of the removal of the testicle.

"The operation given thus far is for the removal of one testicle from each side, requiring two operations to caponize the fowl. After having removed one testicle, as above, it is only necessary to turn the fowl and repeat the process on the other side. Many operators, however, remove both testicles from one side, removing the lower one first. This is a slightly more difficult operation than the former, but as it requires only one incision it is easier on the fowl, and with experienced operators is a more rapid process.

"The beginner had best content himself with making two incisions to the operations, and if, during any operation, he should find a specimen in which both testicles are in plain view from one side, he may try the experiment of removing both from one side. If at any time during the operation any blood is shed it should be absorbed with pieces of sponge, first wetted in water containing some antiseptic and then squeezed dry. A small amount of blood spilled in the abdominal cavity is not liable to cause any subsequent trouble.

"After having removed the testicles make sure

that there are no foreign particles in the abdominal cavity; then remove the spreader and permit the skin to slip over the incision, which it will do if it has been properly pulled aside before the operation. The capon should be put in a quiet place for a few days, and should be given food and water immediately. He will eat greedily from the long fast that preceded the operation. In a few days he may be released, and should be treated much like any other growing chicken.

**SLIPS.**

"Slips are the result of an incomplete operation, where the testicles have not been completely removed. If the least portion is left it grows again, and although the fowl never possesses any value as a breeder, he causes almost as much trouble about the yards as an uncaponized cockerel, and possesses no more value when sold. Slips are avoided by carefulness in the operation. Make sure that the entire testicle is removed and you will have no slips."

**Culling and Preparing Fowls for Winter Laying.**

When the moulting is quite well passed, it will be well to cull the young stock. This is a task which needs careful detail and attention, and one that an amateur will find hard to do satisfactorily. If it is layers you are after, select those pullets which seem nervous, with a bright and rather large eye, with a well-built body of good size behind; such generally prove good layers, and I have selected many of such which gave records of 260 eggs in a year, proven by the use of trap-nests. A pullet which is long and slender in body very seldom, if ever, makes a good layer. I have tried them by picking out ten of that sort and putting them in contest with the aforesaid selected pullets, and, as a result, during the months of December, January and February they could not show up within forty per cent of the well-selected stock, although receiving the same good care, and many times special feed. I did this for the purpose of experimenting whether in any way a person could tell by appearance the pullets of better-laying quality. There may be some who object to this statement, but I am willing to back it by a contest in any honest form, during any or all months in the year. After selecting the pullets to the best of your ability, you will no doubt be surprised to see a great number of culls left. These will return you a profit if disposed of at your local market or to some private hotel or restaurant—places which are never glutted with good dressed poultry. Having selected your pullets, you will now turn to the selection of your cockerels. This must be done judiciously, and you must take special pains in doing same. The cockerels you mean to keep over for breeding purposes should be extra good, as they are half the breeding flock, and too much care cannot be given in their selection. I have always done well by selecting a large, vigorous fellow, providing he had no bad defects. If your pullets have any defects, select cockerels extra strong in those points, and keep on doing so until the pullets are improved; but it will be useless to do this if, while the pullets are improving in some respects, they are also deteriorating in others. It will be well to introduce new blood into the flock each year, so the pullets will not inherit the defects of their sires or grandsires. You should always select one or more extra cockerels, so as to be sure of one in case of death or other mishaps.

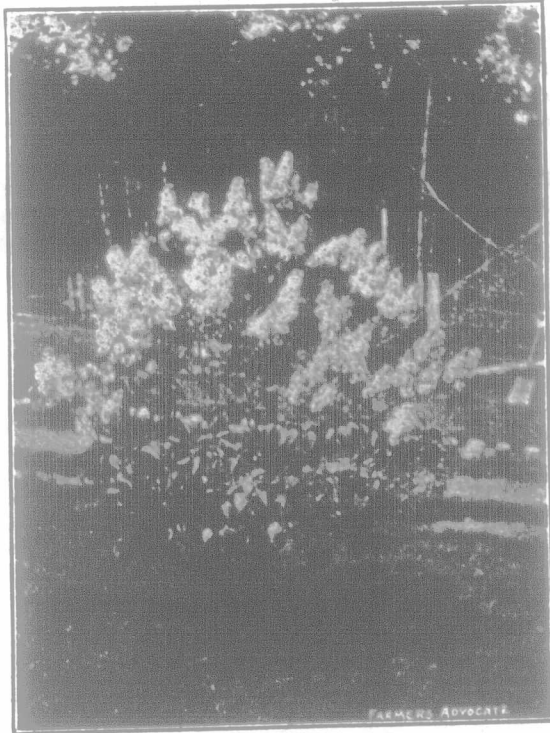
**PREPARING FOR LAYERS.**

Now, as the matter of culling or selection has been gone through, we may treat the matter of preparing for the layers, which I propose should be the next on the subject. When the selection of our winter layers is gone through and the surplus stock has been sent to market, we can then go into preparing for the layers. The first thing is to secure for them a roomy, well-ventilated and warm house for the severe weather, and one with abundance of light. When this is done it will be well to close in a number of departments for each flock of fowl; I would advise keeping no more than twenty-five in each apartment, and they would, I believe, yield a larger per cent. of profit if not more than twelve or fifteen were kept in each space. Those apartments should allow at least five square feet for each fowl; a smaller space would huddle them too close for best results. When they are all enclosed in their respective winter homes, they should be supplied with a good dust bath in which a quantity of sulphur had been put; also plenty of grit and fresh water. I know no better way than one of those patented grit-and-food boxes, for sale by poultry-supply dealers. They are neat and economical, as they do not waste any of the substance. Also, use a water fountain; it will soon pay for itself. As eggs are composed of a large percentage of water, it will

be necessary to keep it constantly before the fowls. They should have plenty of green food, such as cabbage, mangels, wurzels, etc.; a cabbage head tied some eighteen inches above the floor induces exercise, which is essential for the layers; it will keep them toned up and in healthy condition. Green-cut bone, oyster shell and fresh meat should be supplied regularly, as they contain some of the principal elements of the egg. Cold drafts should be carefully avoided, as they bring on great chances for ailments such as colds, which generally develop into roup, and once this dreaded disease gets into the flock it will take a long time to get it out; I have seen it in flocks for years.

**THE ROOSTING SPACE.**

The roosting space should be very warm during the night. A good plan is to put thick canvas on all sides, and the front one could be arranged to swing up and down, so the hens could have a sort of door to go in and out; another very essential thing in the roosting apartment is to keep lice far away; if they come it will be a task to get rid of them. A good remedy is to clean the droppings each morning, and scatter dry sand or dirt of some kind over the floor under the roosts; put kerosene on the roosts twice weekly, or, another good plan is to spray the roosts, walls and floors with very strong whitewash, making sure it gets into all cracks and crevices. A good thing to put in the nests is tobacco leaves or insect powder of some reliable make. If eggs happen to get broken in a nest clean it immediately, wash the eggs and refill the nest with fresh straw or other nest material. A good plan is to whitewash the nests inside and out, having them removable, so they will be handy to clean, etc. I believe in having a poultry house sufficiently warm so that there will be no frosted combs; a hen with a comb



**An Edmonton Beauty.**

Lilac in the garden of D. Ross.

frozen will not lay, and you could not very well expect her to. Build your house warm and comfortable, but do not use artificial heat.

**VENTILATION.**

I wish to impress upon my readers that ventilation is as essential to the laying flock as the food they consume. An open-air shed would be very good, when the fowls could run out on nice days in the winter time. A yard or pen of good dimensions, with an open front, would be very congenial. This should be well covered about eight inches deep with litter, in which loose grains could be fed. They would need to exercise both to keep warm and to get their food, and therefore would keep in a fine healthy condition, so essential in the laying flock. I am confident a plan of this kind would answer well, as it affords ventilation during the larger part of the day, and during the night a construction projecting through the roof would be all that was needed; this would bring on no drafts, and I am sure it will pay others to try this, which I have found to be an excellent ventilation plan.  
J. W. DORAN.

The winter production of eggs is the most valuable asset of the pullets. To secure this requires liberal feeding, not only grain, but of waste meat, or animal food and vegetable food. The pullets should be comfortably and permanently housed in the fall; transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg production.—[Elford.]

**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**A Traveller's Notebook.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

At your request I send you a few notes on my recent Western trip.

The writer went to California to visit Luther Burbank the latter part of August. Mr. Burbank's wonderful work as inventor of new fruits and flowers was discussed in these columns recently. Suffice it to say that Mr. Burbank is recognized as standing at the head of his line of work. The press of other work will not permit further consideration of this subject at present, except to say that one of the great secrets of Mr. Burbank's success is the skillful employment of intense feeding methods. Above all, Mr. Burbank is a genius, and originates his own methods. From Santa Rosa the homeward trip was via Portland and the Canadian Pacific, Winnipeg and St. Paul. Nine years ago the writer had the pleasure of visiting the experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head, but this time I found it absolutely impossible to stop off at either place, owing to the fact that South Dakota State Fair holds this week, and the American Pomological Society at Kansas City next week. However, the train connections were such as to permit of a visit to D. W. Buchanan's nursery at St. Charles, near Winnipeg. I must say that Mr. Buchanan is on the right track in working with hardy fruits, and that he recognizes that true progress lies in the way of insisting on absolute hardiness in fruits as the first consideration in determining the value of any variety. Tuesday forenoon, Sept. 5th, I spent at the market in Winnipeg, and purchased some wild plums and high-bush cranberries brought in by the Indians. For plums, the fruit-growers of Manitoba and the new prairie Provinces westward must look to our hardy native plums only. Indeed, nature has already done much as to size and quality. I have already fruited a number of seedlings from Manitoba wild-plum pits, and some of these are very promising. I also have "Manitoba No. 1," a seedling originally direct from Manitoba, which is the earliest plum at the S. Dakota Experiment Station.

At this station over a quarter of a million fruit seedlings have been raised and are under trial. Mr. Burbank mentioned to me in the course of my visit that, in his opinion, at the South Dakota Station there was more work being done with hardy fruits than anywhere in the United States, not even excepting his own grounds. The climate of the Dakotas is such as to compel work with hardy fruits to make fruit-growing possible along certain lines. The press of other duties will not permit a full discussion at this time, except to insist that the choice hardy plums of Manitoba, instead of being all boiled for culinary use, by a little extra effort some of the pits could be saved for planting and only the flesh used.

Nurserymen who send plum trees into Manitoba grafted on tender roots, such as Myrobalan, St. Julien, or peach, should be fined a hundred dollars for each tree, as a fruit tree of this nature is a curse to the country. The fruit-growers, also, who plant southern or eastern raspberries are barking up the wrong tree. The native hardy raspberries are the only stock which should be planted. Nine years ago, in the markets of Winnipeg, I saw choice hardy raspberries. My viewpoint along these lines has been broadened by two trips to Russia studying horticulture, one of the trips being into Siberia for the United States Department of Agriculture. Some of the Siberian material now on hand at Brookings, I think, will be of great value for the prairie Northwest. The present season I was interested in selecting the best from a patch of over 25,000 native western sand cherries of the third generation from the wild. Many of these were nearly an inch in diameter, and of good quality. Another year I hope to visit Indian Head and Brandon and to renew the pleasant acquaintances which I made in 1896, and to look over the truly excellent work which is being done there.

If the readers of the Canadian Prairie Provinces desire to co-operate in the work of fruit-breeding, I will be glad to hear from them, especially as to localities where the sand cherries are the most abundant in Manitoba and westward, and to give information as to other prairie fruits. This will help extend my present collection from all parts of the prairie Northwest, and facilitate the breeding of a generalized type, adapted to all this vast section.

N. E. HANSEN.

S. Dakota Exp. Station, Brookings, S. D.

## Events of the World.

### Canadian.

Senator T. R. Black, of Amherst, N. S., died of typhoid fever on Sept. 14th.

Dr. Harrison, formerly Premier of Manitoba, is dead. He was born at London, Ont.

After much discussion by the Canadian General Synod, Anglican clergymen are forbidden to solemnize the marriages of divorced persons.

At Fort William, on Sept. 11th, in the presence of 10,000 people, the first sod of the Transcontinental Railway was turned by Sir Wilfred Laurier.

A notice of proclamation appeared in the Canada Gazette, dated August 19th, whereby Keewatin district is detached from Manitoba, under whose Government it has been for thirty years.

A two-cent stamp will now take a letter from Ottawa to Fort McPherson, in the Arctic Circle, a distance of 5,000 miles. A great deal of the distance is covered by using dog teams, and the mail is delivered once or twice a year.

The Canadian exhibit at the Liege Exposition in Belgium is attracting a great deal of attention, for its artistic building and arrangement of exhibits. It is proving a great immigration advertisement, many families of the most satisfactory class having decided to come to the Canadian West.

The sinking of the Dominion Line steamer Labrador off the coast of Scotland in 1899, is recalled by the finding of a bottle containing this note: S. S. Labrador.—"We have just struck a rock somewhere on the west coast of Scotland. No help handy. Horses all cut loose. God help us." This note was signed with the names of three men. The man who found the bottle sent it to the newspaper to which it was addressed. No lives were lost when the vessel sank, but for over five years that message has voyaged before being delivered.

### SOUVENIR OF EDMONTON.

In honor of Alberta's inauguration as a Province, a handsome souvenir booklet of Edmonton has been published by Edmonton Board of Trade. The introduction gives facts regarding the rapid growth and prosperity of the city, which was a village in 1891, and now has a population of 8,000. The views are clear, and show Edmonton as it was and as it is, giving thus a better idea of its development than words could convey.

### British and Foreign.

W. J. Bryan has refused to again become a candidate for the United States Presidency.

Baron Komura, the chief of the Japanese peace envoys, lies ill of typhoid fever in New York.

The Salvation Army has offered to place 5,000 settlers in Australia. These are English people with some means, and will make good citizens.

A new railway bridge in the heart of Africa, to the opening of which the party travelled in electric-lighted cars, spans the Zambesi river. The bridge is of steel, is 650 feet long and 400 feet above the water.

The Mikasa, the flagship of the Japanese fleet, and Japan's finest battleship, caught fire, blew up and sank in Sasebo Harbor. Six hundred officers and men are killed or missing. Great relief was felt when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board.

Severe earthquakes have visited Southern Italy and Sicily, and according to the latest news, 3,000 people have been killed and many injured. Whole villages have been completely destroyed. Vesuvius and Stromboli are both in eruption, and the whole southern Italian population is panic-stricken.

### Doings Among the Nations.

#### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The rioting in Japan over the peace treaty seems to be about over, and the higher classes are censuring the Government for allowing the disorder to occur.

The text of the armistice protocol has been given out. Its terms briefly stated are: 1. A certain distance as neutral-ground between the two armies shall be fixed in Manchuria and along the Tuman river in Corea. 2. Neither naval force shall bombard the territory of the other. 3. Maritime captures may still be made by either. 4. New reinforcements shall not be despatched to the scene of the war while the armistice is in force.

For many days the Caucasus district in the south-

east of Russia has been the scene of riot and bloodshed. The Tartar and Kurd tribes attacked the Armenian villages, and hundreds of defenceless people have been tortured and killed. The Viceroy of the Caucasus has refused to allow the Armenian communities to organize militia for their own defence. The oil industry at Baku is completely paralyzed, and the loss will be about \$90,000,000. Managers and directors who work their mines have been threatened with death by the Tartars. The country is filled with people without labor, without homes and without food.

### NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The divorce proceedings between these two countries are not being effected as easily as was expected. Sweden insists on the demolition of certain new fortresses in Norway which are near the Swedish frontier. Norway is willing to submit to arbitration.

### BULGARIA AND SERBIA.

According to telegrams received by the Associated Press Despatch, a plot has been discovered by which a general outbreak in the Balkans was to be stirred up, and in the excitement incident to the disturbance, King Peter of Serbia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria were to be assassinated. The recent attempt to kill the Sultan of Turkey is believed to have been the work of the same organization.

## Field Notes.

Dr. Heroult, the French expert, prophesies that Canada will outstrip all other countries in the world in wheat-growing and iron mining.

At Portage la Prairie, on the farm of Geo. Stacey, Alex. McLeod threshed 1,600 bushels of No. 1 northern off 40 acres of land.

It is estimated that 36,500,000 pounds of cereals will have to be supplied to the distressed population in famine-stricken Russia.

The Geological Department of California University have examined fossils unearthed in Oregon. Among the animal remains are found pigs as large as cows, camel-like quadrupeds, and a three-toed horse.

The United States authorities are looking for Sam S. Blake, who has been using the mails for purposes of fraud. He advertised in American and Canadian papers that he had choice seed and good binder twine for sale cheap. No one got any supplies for the money sent in, and as the man changed his home and name occasionally he could not be located.

### A Definition of a Bucket-shop.

In general it may be said that a bucket-shop is a brokerage office where orders are never executed and the funds of the customers are fraudulently appropriated. One of the most successful New York bucket-shops, says the Evening Post, has an extensive suite of offices fitted up with all the paraphernalia of a stock-exchange house. Operators appear to be receiving dispatches over private wires, and a score of clerks are busy posting quotations on the bulletin board. The rooms are always filled, and the office does a very heavy business.

### WHERE THE PRIVATE WIRE GOES.

But the wires do not go outside the building at all, leading only to a basement room, from which dispatches are sent and the fake scheme is directed. The Post continues:

"All the business is done on a one or two point margin, no one being allowed to put up more than five points. In that way a variety of small customers are

reached, who deposit ten, twenty, or fifty dollars, as the case may be. If half a dozen persons buy Union Pacific at 84 on a one point margin, the manager of the office gives the signal for a fictitious quotation of 83. That wipes out the contingent, and the office 'buckets' the proceeds, which sometimes amount to as much as \$10,000 or \$15,000 in a single stock. In cases where fictitious quotations are not possible, the more wealthy bucket-shop men club together and depress values on the regular stock exchange to a point where their customers' margin becomes exhausted. They may spend \$10,000 in doing this, but where several hundred thousand shares are involved their relative profits are enormous.

In many places in Canada smaller bucket-shops are to be found. In the West their operations are largely confined to wheat. Exactly the same process is followed as with stocks. Quotations are posted, and a big display is made. Small branch offices are established at different points, and these are manipulated from some central point. Minneapolis is the point from which the bucket-shops of Western Canada have been most frequently operated. They ask for smaller margins than the legitimate houses, and these are more easily wiped out by manipulation. Of course, in the gamble some outsiders are allowed to win, otherwise the business would not last long. Of these winners the public hear a great deal, but the losers do not care to be talked about, and, consequently, little is heard of them."

### Saskatchewan Veterinarians Organize.

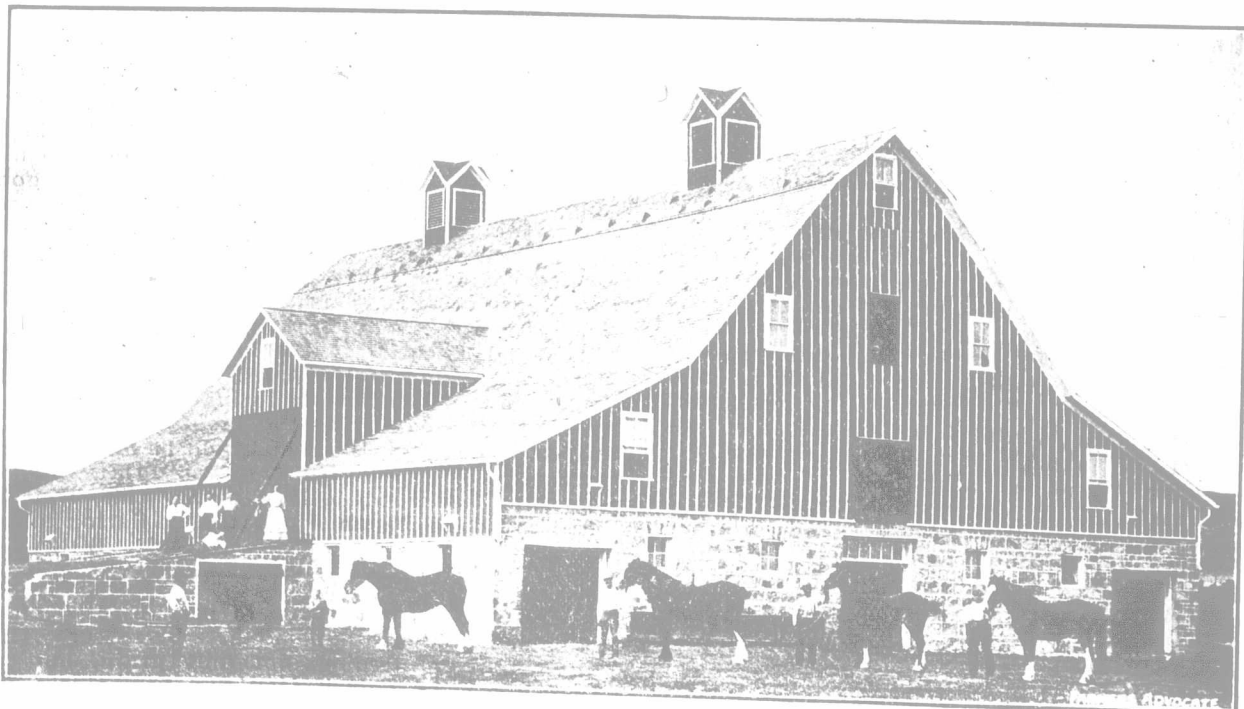
On the 4th instant, contemporaneously with inauguration of the new Province of Saskatchewan, the veterinarians met in Regina to organize an association. Delegates were present from all parts of the Province, and many who could not attend sent letters and telegrams endorsing the movement. Officers of the association were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. A. Armstrong, Regina; Vice-President, Dr. J. C. Fyfe, Regina; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. R. A. McLoughry, Moosomin. Council—Drs. J. J. Murison, Arcola; J. P. Creamer, Qu'Appelle; A. A. Lockhart, Carnduff, and B. Fletcher, Moose Jaw.

Resolutions were passed for the guidance of the committee who will wait upon the new Government with the object of advising measures that will be in the best interests of the profession and the breeders of live stock.

It is to be hoped that in both new Provinces the veterinarians will be able to secure similar legislation to that in force in Manitoba, as the act authorizing the issuance of a license to practice has undoubtedly had the effect of securing to the farmers and live-stock breeders the best quality of veterinary service on the average of any Province in Canada. Human medicine, law and dentistry, all have regulations looking to the maintenance of high standards, and the valuable live stock in Alberta and Saskatchewan renders it imperative that quacks and half-educated men should not be permitted to defraud or impose upon the public, which is rarely posted as to the qualifications claimed by some men.

### Records in Breaking and Cutting.

It would seem by the reports that have reached our ears that some efforts have been made to break all previous records with the breaking plow and binder during the past season. The biggest season's breaking we have heard of with a single walking plow was 210 acres, by a young man near Arcola, and the monster feat in the wheat fields was 80 acres in two days with one machine. This binder was kept going day and night, and had a change of horses every four hours. Next.



Where Perpetual Motion and Rosadora will Reside.

W. H. Bryce's barn, eight miles N. W. of Arcola, Sask.

**Lessons from the Other Side.**

We have had another visit from American newspaper men. This time it is our friends of the agricultural press, and it is interesting to note what these men think of our new country and the conditions that confront us here. They, too, have had their pioneer days, many of them coming from the Western and Central States.

The reckless waste from improvident management, wheat following wheat for year after year, the encroachment of weeds and the steady decline of crop yields as a result is history in the American States; it's prophecy here. But just as certain as night follows day, as we sow so shall we also reap, and as certainly as history repeats itself shall we witness the same thing in Western Canada. Look at the wheat yields of the leading American States and you will notice that they stand almost in direct relation to the length of time the land has been cultivated, and as we approach the north and west we see Manitoba nearing the top, and the Northwest Territories distinctly in the lead. Is it soil that causes the difference? Yes, for our soils have not been cultivated so long; they are richer in humus; they produce a heavier crop, but depletion of fertility must follow the adoption of careless methods, and though our soils be as deep and dark and rich as plow ever turned to the sunlight of the world, yet will they fail before the burden of this maltreatment, and cease to yield as they do now.

But let us hope we shall follow better methods. We can grow alfalfa, and very probably red clover, and rape will succeed here and grow with the rankest profusion. These are stock foods of the highest value. Dairying has gone forward with great strides this year. Hog-raising will follow in the wake of dairying, and mixed farming, rather than the land-robbing, home-destroying grain-growing, will be the natural evolution of Western agriculture.

Prejudice dies hard. As the Americans drew north of Calgary they would occasionally stop to ask how far they were from the International line, for in the north country vegetation is rank and the grass is rich and crops good, and when they reached Edmonton they were indeed astonished to find a city of such size and a country of such surpassing fertility. On the way up we had an address from Chas. Mair. Mr. Mair is a pioneer of the olden days. He was a prisoner of Louis Riel in the rebellion, and was one of the Government party that went treaty-making with the Indians in the Peace River country some six or eight years ago. He is an enthusiast about the north country and the Hudson's Bay route, and when he had finished his talk, and the Americans had finished their questionings, they had a better idea of our land, our possibilities, and our hopes for Empire building in the new provinces that were just to be ushered in.

The Americans have returned to their own land. Let us hope they enjoyed the trip and learned much of our country and our people, and would it not be well if some day we should return the visit, and see what lessons our friends have for us in their work for America's agriculture. These visitors—carrying no sidearms save the glad hand of good fellowship—make for a broad feeling of fraternity and friendship on both sides of the line. May more of them wander over.

**Comments on Dr. Salmon's Resignation from the Big Meat Market.**

John Clay, in the Live-stock Report, says: "The above gentleman has resigned his position as head of the Bureau of Animal Industry after 21 years of service." The whys and wherefores of his retirement we do not discuss, for we do not know the actual facts. We look at the results of his work, and when we turn back and view the position of the live-stock industry in 1886 and look at it now, we must congratulate Dr. Salmon on his administration. He has been criticised, and often justly, but the great fact remains that his labors in the line of alleviating and stamping out disease among live stock, of improving the inspection of dead meats, have to a great extent revolutionized the business. Unfortunately, Dr. Salmon did not intimately know the West, the center of the industry, and on account of this he was handicapped, and often put not only himself but his constituents to serious disadvantage and to great trouble, as exemplified in his late cattle-shipping order. Notwithstanding all this, we are sorry to see him leave the Department.

The Live-stock World says: "None believe that Dr. Salmon's administration of the Bureau of Animal Industry was other than honest, but it certainly was not conducted in the interest of the live-stock grower. There has been apparent honesty of purpose marred by bungling methods of operation. The Bureau of Animal Industry cannot be successfully operated from a luxuriously appointed Washington office. The man who runs it in the future must get out and mix with the people."

In Canada we are more fortunate in our head of a similar department. He does know the West, and gets out and mixes with the people; but we are not as well situated as the U. S. in the way of supplying him qualified assistants. In the U. S. inspectorships are obtained by passing a civil service examination; in Canada occasionally a politician gets in his work, and inflicts a veterinary protégé on the veterinary branch.

**Prices for Live Hogs Unsatisfactory.**

I see by your paper that hogs are now a good price in Winnipeg, but it is like the wheat situation usually is, when wheat gets into other hands than the producers' prices at once go up, but the men that ought to benefit have none to sell. Hogs are a scarce article this year, and I can't help thinking that the packers are to blame for the scarcity of hogs and for their packing establishments having to run short time or stand still. Now is it that in October nearly every fall hogs are from 5½c. to 6½c. per pound in Winnipeg, but just as soon as a few cars of hogs begin to arrive, and the rush starts, as people have some to sell in November or December, the price comes down, and as the rush increases prices go down? Bacon don't vary in price; I have watched prices of live hogs and bacon closely these last three years, and hogs have often been lowered a half cent per pound in price when bacon and hams did not vary any, the packers taking advantage of a large supply, paying really less than the animals were worth, knowing that hogs were in the country and farmers had to sell.

My station is a little over 160 miles from Winnipeg, and we always have to take from ¼c. to 1c. per pound less for our hogs than they sell for in that city. The town of Chesley, in Bruce Co., Ont., is about same dis-

In 1903 and 1904 I sold eleven hundred dollars' worth of hogs; in 1905 I won't sell fifty dollars' worth, and will not go into the business again unless there is something more satisfactory about it. This neighborhood turned out ten cars of hogs last year, and this year won't have one. We do not mind prices varying in keeping with export demand, but when prices are raised and lowered just to suit the whims and pockets of a few packers in Winnipeg, it is about time producers shut down on production. It is all very well to say hogs were five cents per pound in Winnipeg all last winter; we had to take 4c. and 4½c. for them all winter, and any man can make more out of oats and barley at 20c. per bushel than feed to hogs at that price. I have been in the business some time now, and know what I am talking about, and can say positively that no man can produce and sell hogs at a reasonable profit for less than 5c. per pound alive at his nearest station. At the price of bacon in places where it is used, hogs should never be below that to producers. If some people in the business would not act the animal so much and allow the producer some of the profit they put in their own pockets, I venture to say there would be no scarcity of hogs for all packing establishments in this Western country.

Western Manitoba.

PRODUCER.

**Agrees that School System Shows Defects.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 23rd, you have an editorial headed, "Examinations Show Defect in School System." During the short time I have been in receipt of your paper, I have been much pleased with the way in which you have spoken out on certain occasions. You have not hesitated to display your colors and declare on which side you stand.

In the article I refer to, you have spoken very clearly on some of the defects of our educational system. You have, unknowingly, perhaps, echoed the opinion of dozens of our parents here in our sunny Alberta. I have repeatedly heard the same criticisms from people here, not so ably expressed, but the same in substance.

Now, if some of our leading educationists and teachers will adopt the method of your "Irishman's parrot" and think, maybe they will come to the same conclusions which a great many of Canadian parents have come to, and which you have so admirably summed up in your editorial.

If our schools were faithfully accomplishing the work for which they were originally designed, there would be no need to be running after some fresh branch, to fill up idle hours; and if there are no idle hours, no waste time, how can teachers be expected to cram in arts and professions, in addition to their work?

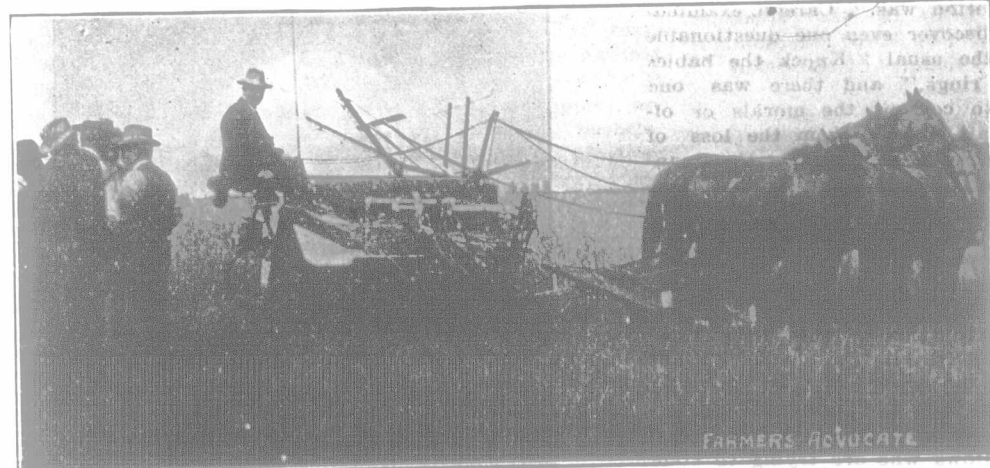
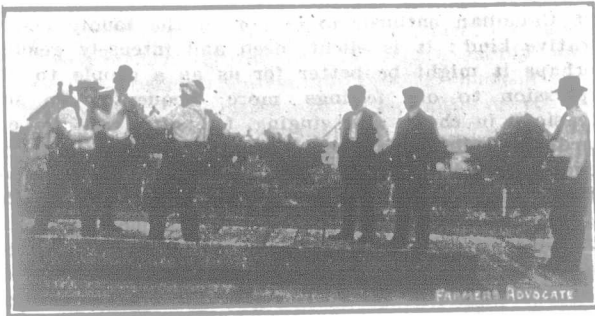
The common schools were never designed for this work; besides, as you say, how can teachers present successfully to the minds of children what they have no real practical knowledge of?

In the curriculum for the Northwest there are about fourteen subjects for standards, ranging from one to five. There are about twenty-five hours per week allotted for the study of them, less than two hours for each. These facts speak for themselves; no comment is necessary to people who think. There is a danger that we may be found dropping a substance to chase after a shadow.

It is essential that the education of our children be placed upon a good solid foundation, and in order to do this we must have a sound and thorough system, applied by good teachers; teachers who are teachers, fitted both by nature and education for the great, the grand work undertaken by them. Not for the big pay, not for the name of being a scholar, but because there is no other work they can so well perform, no other work they can love so well, nothing they can so throw heart and head and strength into, nothing they can make so great a success of, as teaching.

Now, as to discipline. Here is a rule that has never been found to fail: "As is the teacher so is the school." The whole secret is here.

An old school principal once said to a visitor who had remarked upon the excellent way in which a young teacher had given a lesson in her presence: "That is my best teacher; she is the cleverest teacher I ever had



Grain Dealers Investigating the Crop Conditions.

tance from Toronto, and the spread in price there is never more than ¼c. per pound, and I have known lots of hogs to be purchased in that county for only 35c. per hundred less than Toronto price. The facilities there for shipping are better than here. Just as soon as a car is loaded with hogs it is attached to the first passenger train that comes along, and reaches Toronto as soon as a letter would; then hogs are fed and watered before being weighed. Last winter I helped a man load a car of hogs at our nearest station. They were loaded on Monday, four o'clock, reached Winnipeg Wednesday afternoon, and were weighed off cars. Result: Man lost 2,200 pounds on car, and went out of hog business.

If packers want a supply of hogs at all times, they want to show themselves a little more liberal as to prices. Why do they not work through the Railway Commission, and have hogs taken on express trains same as in Ontario, feed and water them before weighing in Winnipeg, same as is done in Montreal and Toronto, and place a man in charge of a certain district of country to buy at a monthly wage, instead of on commission as at present. A man in that way can buy over a large extent of country. There would always be lots of hogs to buy in this country if farmers were dealt with as fairly as the producers in the East.

in my school." The visitor looked surprised. "Then why do you put her to teach the lowest class?" The principal smiled as he replied, "Why, lady, standard one is the foundation of my school, and it is there I must have the most sound and perfect work done. If standard one is well taught I have no fear for the others. I always place my very best teacher there." Here is a point. Is this where we fail? And here is another, no less important. The question is not only how much does a teacher know, but is the teacher capable of imparting that knowledge to others? It is quite possible to attain the very highest pinnacle of knowledge ourselves, and yet never be able to assist another to climb a single step.

The manner in which teachers are hired for the rural schools is a great drawback to their success, and should be rectified. The farmer deserves the very best, for reasons obvious to all thinking people, and he nearly always gets the worst class of teacher.

I entirely agree with every word in your article. It is time that these faults were pointed out, not in a spirit of anger, bitterness or bigotry, but with a desire to be helpful. We can do this, and yet not be afraid to express our views as parents, teachers, or those interested in educational work.

MAVIS ST. CLAIRE.

### Advocates of Lewd Shows at Fairs, Read This!

Uncle Henry Wallace's paper has the following to say of the Iowa State Fair of 1905, and the statements made may be taken as a complete refutation to those pariahs of the press, weak-backed directors and others who plead plaintively for the wretched creatures which infest the midways of many of our fairs:

"For a number of years after the World's Fair at Chicago, the Iowa and other State fairs, and hundreds of county fairs as well, were well-nigh submerged in the flood of filthy side-shows, spawn of the Chicago midway. The fair management had the notion that the tribute paid by these disreputable exhibitions for the privilege of corrupting the people was necessary to the financial success of the fair. Experience has shown how utterly wrong this notion was. Careful examination last week failed to discover even one questionable concession. There were the usual "Knock the babies down" and "Pitch the rings," and there was one "theatre," but nothing to corrupt the morals or offend the eye. Has the fair suffered from the loss of this revenue? The answer will be found in the financial statement of last week. The receipts from concessions this year exceeded by about four thousand dollars the receipts of any previous year. It is a sledgehammer answer to those who think it pays to license dirtiness. Legitimate concessions can afford and are willing to pay a double tax when the foul-mouthed, brass-tongued barkers are shut out. And what has been true at Des Moines will prove true elsewhere. Let our county fairs profit by the experience."

It has been announced that no Government grant will be given to fairs in Ontario that permit gambling on their grounds. The fellows who are, trying to stem the tide flowing strong for clean living and high thinking had better strike for the shore, float with the tide, or become wreckage upon the sea of public opinion.

### Things to Remember.

#### FAIRS.

Maple Creek	Sept. 27
Woodlands, Man.	Sept. 27
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.,	Sept. 27—Oct. 7
Kildonan and St. Paul, Man.	Sept. 27—28
St. Andrews, Man.	Sept. 27—28
Stonewall, Man.	Sept. 27—28
Birtle, Man.	Sept. 28
Medicine Hat	Sept. 28—29
Broadview, Sask.	Sept. 29
Vermilion Fair, Vegreville	Sept. 29
Saltcoats, Sask.	Sept. 29
Gilbert Plains, Man.	October 3
St. Jean, Man.	October 3
Macleod, Alta.	October 3—4
St. Pierre, Man.	October 4
Brokenhead, Man.	October 4—5
Pincher Creek, Alta.	October 5
Russell, Man.	October 5
Macgregor, Man.	October 6
Austin, Man.	October 6
Headingly, Man.	October 11
Lloydminster, Sask.	October 12
Meadow Lea, Man.	October 12
Grenfell Grain Show, Sask.	December 7

#### SALES.

J. J. Caswell's, Saskatoon

October 11

**Wants List of Bonded Commission Men.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Can you tell us when the list of bonded commission men, promised the Grain-growers last spring by Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle, is to appear? You will remember that some farmers suffered heavily last season by not knowing who to sell through.

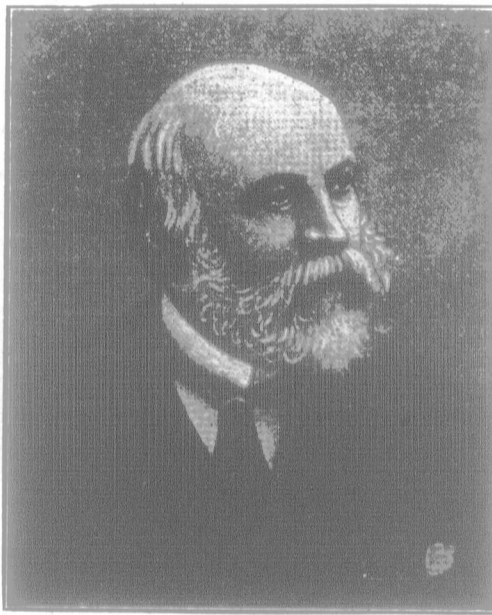
Southern Man. HAYSEED.  
The list is not yet ready, we understand, on account of the pressure of the duties on the official referred to, although there is now a deputy to assist him. So far the notice to grain-shippers (Sept. 16th) is not posted in the country elevators. The list asked for should soon be published to be of any use to shippers.

### Saskatchewan's Start.

They were not history-making days, those of the first week of this month, but were time-markers in Western Canada's history. The incubation period of the two provinces of the great Northwest has practically extended over but a generation, and now they have begun their growth in earnest. Students of history cannot fail to be impressed with the great difference between the ceremonies in connection with the founding of our last two provinces and those which marked the establishments of early governments. In the early days military display and martial grandeur marked the establishment of a government; to-day the function is purely a civic one, with, of course, some martial pageantries to lend color to the inauguration.

The birth of Saskatchewan took place amid most auspicious conditions. A beautiful September day, in a city all in gala attire, thronging with loyal and enthusiastic citizens from the four corners of the Provincial boundaries, and from places beyond, and the country around settling into repose after having produced the largest crop of its history, which stood upon the fields as a fore promise and evidence of the wealth-producing potentialities of what cannot fail to be the banner wheat province of Confederation.

The ceremony of inauguration was characteristic of such functions in Canada. There was no lack of people at Regina on the fourth, and they were enthusiastic, but Canadian enthusiasm is not of the loudly demonstrative kind; it is silent, deep and intensely genuine. Perhaps it might be better for us as a people to give expression to our feelings more frequently on such occasions in cheers and singing, for, after all, the outward discernible evidences of loyalty mean much to our governing bodies, to ourselves, and to the children who will be the men and women of to-morrow. In another respect the Regina ceremonies differed much from such functions as they are performed under other flags, but was characteristic of Canadian national holidays, and that was that there was a dearth of public speaking.



Philo L. Mills.

The eminent stock breeder who died suddenly on August 23, 1905, at Ruddington, Nottingham, England

As Canadians, we appear to be neglecting the use of the public platform upon holidays, and especially upon holidays of a national character. It is a situation that should be considered. It might be improved. On the fourth, apart from a few remarks by His Excellency Earl Grey, and a few words from Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Gilbert Parker, the immense crowds who had gathered at Regina returned to their homes conscious of having lost an opportunity. Most of the visitors made the trip to the Provincial Capital for the sole purpose of hearing men high up in national affairs speak, but had to be content with a formal installation of a Lieutenant-Governor. Doubtless it was an opportunity that went unimproved. It should be a lesson. In other respects Regina did herself proud, and the occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who attended.

### Decline of English Agriculture.

Interesting light is thrown upon agricultural conditions in Great Britain by the recently published figures of the income tax returns. While the English people are possibly to be congratulated upon the fact that only twenty individuals are shown to have an income of over \$250,000 a year, small satisfaction can be expected from the showing made on incomes from agriculture. While in practically every other walk of life the gross amount of income and the average of the individual income have increased, the receipts of those who depend upon farming have decreased in the single year by over \$10,000,000. The official figures of the income tax returns show that government, corporate and other officials are receiving more money for their services, but the conspicuous feature of the returns indicates that the incomes of property owners have increased by \$150,000,000.

But one deduction can be made from these statistics. Rents are increasing, industry and commerce are absorbing the talent, energy and capital of the country,

and cities are becoming greater, while agriculture not only remains at a standstill, but actually loses ground at a very perceptible ratio. It is only necessary to go back to first causes to understand why this should be so. Writers on English agricultural economics will explain the present situation as being due to foreign competition, discrimination by the railroads, and an unfavorable climate. These causes are really but secondary, however, for the primary cause, out of which grow all the others, is the system of land tenure which has brought about a condition of tenancy and dependence upon the big land owner in sharp contrast to the story of many years ago when English agriculture flourished as conducted by a nation of freeholders.

No point need be strained to prove the correctness of this idea, for the traveller has but to cross the English Channel to secure all the necessary facts and figures to sustain the argument that the small land holding bears a direct relation to national prosperity. In Belgium, Holland and Denmark, the land has been subdivided among those who would live upon and cultivate it, either as freeholders, or under conditions amounting practically to the same thing. France, also, might be used as an illustration of the wealth and resourcefulness of a country whose people lived upon the soil they owned, but even in France there still exist large land holdings ruled by an over-lord, and with few exceptions these areas present unwelcome contrasts to those sections of France where the small proprietors are in a majority.—J. D. Whelpley, in "Maxwell's Talisman."

### A "Provincial" Utterance.

Under the caption, "Not Thinking of the Tariff," the Toronto World, editorially, reveals a lack of knowledge of Western people and conditions during August, September and October on Western farms which is lamentable:

"Free trade fanatics are driven to the hasty conclusion that the Western farmer is too busy to give any portion of his time to the tariff commission.

"We doubt if this explanation supplies the real cause of Western indifference. Let the Dominion Government send a commission charged with the investigation of freight, passenger and express rates to the West, and it will not have to adjourn for lack of a quorum of deputations. An enquiry aimed at the control of freight and express rates and reduction of passenger rates would interest the whole West, and it would require more than a previous engagement in a harvest field to restrain Western farmers from lodging their complaints with the commission.

"The truth is that the West is not at all interested in tariff, which it is well aware touches only the fringe of its chief difficulty, which is that of having the commodities which it consumes and the grain which it ships transported at reasonable rates. The Government is not interesting the West with its tariff commission, because it has not got at the real point of contact of Western interests. If it will resolve the tariff commission into a body charged with the investigation of railway grievances it will save the reputation of an expedition which is being wrecked on the rocks of popular indifference."

The same old story; a visitor spends a week or two covering thousands of miles of country and presumes to have it sized up. Even Sir Gilbert Parker is quoted as referring to the Gilbert Plains as under irrigation. We suppose these outbreaks are permissible; even Jupiter has been said to nod.

### Hydraulic Ram.

1. At the back of my barns there is a running creek, with a fall of 1 ft. in 20; the creek is 70 ft. lower than tank in the barn. Would hydraulic ram put water in the tank that high?

2. Would the creek have to be dammed to get head of water to work a ram; if so, how far would the ram have to be placed from the dam?

3. How long a supply pipe would you have to put in the bottom of creek without a dam? W. H. S.

Ans.—A hydraulic ram, if properly placed, would raise the water to this height, namely, 70 feet, without difficulty. There are three plans, any one of which may be satisfactory, and the correspondent may choose for himself according to the circumstances. These plans are as follows:

(1) To lay 40 feet of supply pipe from the stream to the machine, on a slope of one foot in six, so as to give a fall of about 7 feet. This would require that the machine be placed in a pit near the stream. Whether this is practicable or not will depend upon the character of the soil and other circumstances. The pit would require to be stone or cemented, and three-inch tile would be required to be laid from the pit to the creek, running down some distance, so as to give a slight fall to the line of tile.

(2) To secure the fall of 7 feet without a pit or a dam would require 140 feet of supply pipe, laid in or along by the creek bed. By this plan a sufficient amount of water can be supplied at a sufficient velocity to work the ram. It is merely a question of cost of two-inch iron pipe, as compared with the cost of the pipe and the three-inch tile.

(3) To dam the creek four or five feet high and lay 40 feet of supply pipe from the base of the dam to the machine.

In each of these suggestions I have supposed that a fall of seven feet should be given, in order to raise the water 70 feet from the machine to the tank. A less fall than that would do, but I believe that the best



proportion is one foot of fall for ten feet of lift. The size of machine and sizes of the discharge and supply pipes will depend upon the amount of water required.

J. B. REYNOLDS,

Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College.

Pulleys and Belting.

The following rules for finding the size of pulleys, and the required length of belting, will be useful in fitting up a creamery, or in placing additional machinery:

To find the diameter of a driven pulley, multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions the driven pulley should go. The result will be the diameter of the driven pulley.

Example: Diameter of pulley on the engine, 40 inches; speed of engine, 160 revolutions; speed in main shaft, 200 revolutions; 40x160:200=32, which is the diameter in inches required for the driven pulley.

To find the required size of a driving pulley, multiply the diameter of the driven pulley by the number of revolutions it should make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver.

Example: Diameter of the pulley in intermediate is four inches, which is required to run 900 revolutions per minute. Revolutions of shaft 200; 4x900:200=18, which is the diameter in inches of the pulley required to drive the intermediate at proper speed.

To find the length of belt for any two pulleys, add the diameter of the two pulleys together, divide the sum by 2, and multiply the quotient by 3 1/2; add the product to twice the distance between the centers of shafting, and the result will be the required length of belt.

Example: Two pulleys are 8 and 24 inches in diameter, and 8 feet is the distance between the centers of the shafting; 8+24=32, 32:2=16, 16x3 1/2=52 inches = 4 ft. 4 inches, and 4 ft. 4 inches + 16 (twice the distance between the centers of the shafting) = 20 feet 4 inches, which is the length of the belt required. —[O. A. C. Bulletin, 143.]

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: We stated in our last review of the wheat markets that the declining tendency shown during the previous weeks had given place to a stronger feeling and a slight reaction in prices. This week it can be stated that the strong feeling has continued, and a further moderate advance has taken place. The advance in prices does not amount to more than from about 1c. to 1 1/2c. on the week, but it is accompanied by a confident feeling, with good demand and more active trade; and it is only the apprehension of the very large movement of the new crop from the American and Canadian spring wheat country which deters further advance at the present time. The movement of spring wheat, especially in Manitoba and the new Province of Saskatchewan, is just beginning, and threatens to quickly become very large compared to any previous movement, as the crop on the Canadian side, at least, is sixty per cent. larger than any previous crop, and the nature of weather conditions in this country causes the farmer to thresh out all his grain before the snow flies if possible. This puts the whole crop in shape to be moved and marketed within three or four months after cutting, and whether it is sold or not, a vast amount of it comes into sight, as it must be moved off the farms to the elevators for want of sufficient granary room to hold it back on the farms. The storage capacity of the private and public elevators engaged in the Western Canadian grain trade, including the large terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, amounted on January 1st, 1905, to 46,640,630 bushels, as actually registered in the office of the Warehouse Commissioner, and with new elevators built this year must now be around 50,000,000 bushels. Then this year the railways are prepared with largely increased facilities in rolling stock and motive power,

so that with a continuation of favorable weather the movement may well be very large, and naturally is calculated to depress the markets. It is our opinion, however, that short selling in the speculative markets during the last two months, on the strength of the large crop prospects in the spring wheat country, has already carried prices lower than is necessary, considering the general world's wheat situation. During the weeks of declining prices millers held off from buying wheat, and flour dealers from buying flour, and now that their stocks are cleaned out, and prices are also down on export basis, there is a good demand everywhere for immediate or early delivery, and instead of further decline, which the impending movement of a big crop was expected to cause, we see firmness and moderate advance, and if the farmers only knew their own strength at the present moment, and held back from selling their wheat, they could advance prices very sharply. There is a slight tendency on the part of farmers to go slow in selling, but it is not likely to be on an important scale for more than a week or two at most. On the wider view of world's supply and requirements for the current crop year, we think prices are as low as need be, and that while some further decline may occur in the next three months of liberal movement, much higher prices are very probable later on. In face of a large winter wheat crop in the States, which has been marketing since June without any increase in exports, the American visible supply is this week still a million bushels under last year, and on September 1st the world's visible supply was 122,000,000 bushels, against 130,000,000 bushels same date last year. The latest official estimate of the Russian wheat crop makes it 146,000,000 bushels less than last year, and their rye crop 300,000,000 bushels less than last year. The increase in American and Canadian crops is thus counterbalanced by the decrease in Russian crops, and the world's supply is not going to be any larger than last year, and present prices on the American markets are 30c. per bushel less. Thus there seems room for fair improvement if the trade is left to its natural course, and the grain not forced for sale. The visible supply increased 497,000 bushels last week, against a decrease of 772,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 301,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 10,088,000 bushels, against 9,664,000 bushels the previous week, and 10,432,000 bushels last year, and the world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 451,000 bushels, against an increase of 940,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,800,000 bushels last year. Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has shown a good demand this week for both cash and futures. The weather has been favorable for threshing, and free movement has begun. Prices are as follows: No. 1 northern, 79c.; No. 2 northern, 76c.; No. 3 northern, 73c.

COARSE GRAINS, FLOUR AND FEED.

Flax, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel, No. 1 northwestern, Ft. William basis. Oats—No. 2 white (old), 40c. per bushel; No. 3 white, 37c. to 38c.; feed, 35c.; No. 2 white (new) 30c. Barley—No. 3, 36c.; No. 4, 33c. to 34c. Flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2; rolled oats, in sacks of 30 lbs., \$2. Feed—Millfeed, bran, \$13; shorts, \$15. Hay—Cars on track, Winnipeg, per ton, \$6 to \$7; loose loads, \$7 per ton. Potatoes—45c. a bushel, farmers' loads.

DAIRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 20c. per pound; 14 and 28 lb. boxes, 19c.; 56-lb. boxes, 18 1/2c. to 19c. Dairy tubs, choicest, Winnipeg, 14c. to 15c.; second grades, round lots, 12c. to 13c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, 19c. per dozen. Cheese—Manitoba, delivered Winnipeg, 11c. to 11 1/2c. per pound. Cured Meats—Hams, 15c. medium, 14 1/2c. large; shoulders, 8 1/2c.; picnic hams, 8 1/2c.; breakfast bellies, 14c.; backs, 13c. to 13 1/2c.; long rolls, 10c.; short rolls, 9 1/2c.

bacon, long clear, 11c.; dry salt backs, 12c.; mess pork, per barrel, 5c.; half barrels, \$9.25.

Dressed Meats—Beef, per lb., 5c.; mutton, fresh killed, 9c.; lamb, 13c. to 14c.; dressed hogs, 10c.

Lard—Tierces, per lb., 10 1/2c.; 50-lb. tubs, \$6.95; 20-lb. pails, \$2.20; 10-lb. pails, \$6.95; 5-lb. pails, \$6.85; 3-lb. pails, \$6.75.

LIVE STOCK.

Export steers, point of shipment, 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb.; butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2 1/2c. to 3c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250 lbs., 7c. per lb.; hogs, 250 to 300 lbs., 6c. per lb.; lambs, 6 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, 4c. per lb.

Foreign Crop Conditions

J. R. Heintz & Co. (R. B. Holden) furnished the following Broomhall foreign weekly crop summary:

United Kingdom, France, Germany.—The weather favorable for finishing late harvesting, also for plowing. The potato crop is variable, while other crops are believed to be fair.

Austria-Hungary, Roumania.—The weather is very dry, and seeding indications are unfavorable. The condition of corn is unchanged. There is, however, sufficient to supply home needs.

Bulgaria.—Rain is wanted for seeding. A semi-official statement places the yield of wheat at 49,600,000 bushels, against 52,000,000 bushels last year, and corn about 19,000,000 bushels, against 10,000,000 bushels last year.

Russia.—In the southern part the weather is hot. Italy and Spain.—The weather is favorable for the seeding of the new crop.

Argentina.—The strike at Rosario has stopped shipments. India.—Shippers are more disposed to offer; shipments are expected to show an increase shortly.

Toronto.

Cattle—Exporters, prices from \$4 to \$4.05, with a few choice at 10c. to 15c. higher; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; butchers' best, \$4 to \$4.25; mixed, \$3.40 to \$3.85; common, \$3 to \$3.40; calves, \$5.50. Sheep—\$4.15; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

Montreal.

Prime beefs, at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb.; fair, at 3 1/2c. to 4c.; common, at 2c. to 3c. Calves, from 8c. to 4 1/2c. Sheep, 3 1/2c. to 4c. Lambs, 4 1/2c. to 5c. Fat hogs, 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.75 to \$6.50; cows and canners, \$1.75 to \$5.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.25. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.55 to \$5.80; mixed and heavy packing, \$5.10 to \$5.52 1/2; lights, \$5.10 to \$5.65; pigs and roughs, \$1.50 to \$4.50. Lambs, \$3.75 to \$7.05.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—American cattle, 12 1/2c.; Canadians, 11 1/2c. Liverpool.—Canadians, 11c. to 11 1/2c.

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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.

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## Life, Literature and Education.

### General William Booth.

That the man who thinks and does appeals more strongly to humanity than the man who thinks and says, is plainly evidenced by the almost universal interest taken in the life and doings of William Booth, Founder and Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. That large band of devoted men and women who have laid aside the personal advantages and opportunities for advancement which have come in their way, and have given themselves unreservedly to the rescue of the perishing and the lifting up of the fallen, have succeeded in obtaining an influence over certain classes of people that the churches, to a very great extent, have never been able to touch. The churches endeavor to bring the people to Christianity; William Booth and his followers take (not send) Christianity to the people.

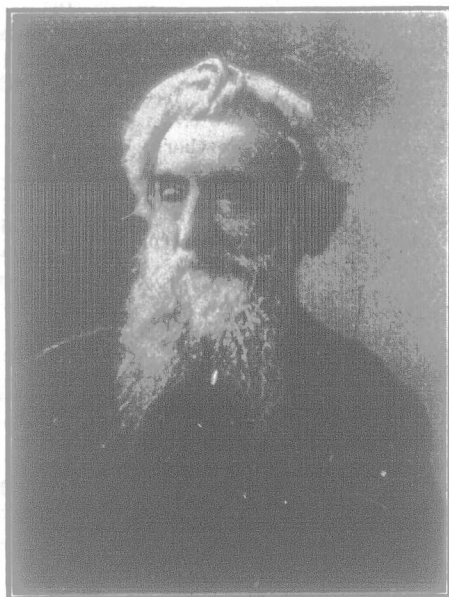
Converted at the age of fifteen, Booth began at once to preach in the open air at Nottingham, England. Later he entered the Methodist ministry, but ordinary circuit duties did not give the scope he desired, and he resigned to devote himself again to evangelistic work. In course of time his travels brought him to London, and in the eastern part of the great city the horror of the misery and destitution, the awful want, both physical and moral, of the inhabitants seized him, and the claim of those burdened ones gripped his very soul. He found helpers, and the others, who had seen the distress but knew not how to alleviate it, now found a leader, and the result was the founding in 1865 of the Christian Mission, which by 1878 had developed into the Salvation Army, which now numbers 7,210 societies, established in 49 countries and colonies, under 16,050 officers, men and women maintained for the work.

General Booth learned, as have all missionaries, that among the wretched to bring a man to take an interest in his higher nature, it is necessary for the missionary to be interested in the welfare of the man's body. To meet this need he has organized a marvellous system for the benefit of the starving, vicious and criminal classes, which consists now of 18 social farms, 116 rescue homes, 63 workshops, shelters which will accommodate 18,550 people, 180 food depots in which 7,213,500 meals have been served in twelve months. But he does not believe in making paupers, and one of his books, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," details his scheme for the abolition of the pauper and dangerous classes of England.

Though no military commander ever had more faithful, industrious and willing soldiers than General Booth, he is not the man to be content with the usual ideas of the reports of the day, being carried on, or the opportunities for opening up new fields. Last year he took a motor tour through Great Britain from Land's End to Aberdeen, and recently he finished a second journey of two thousand miles, speaking on

the Army's work in some dozen of the larger towns, encouraging and advising his officers, and being received with the heartiest of welcomes by great crowds of people, who in almost every case showed their honor of the man and enthusiastic interest in his work.

But as his knowledge of the necessity has increased by these tours, so have his plans expanded in proportion to meet the necessity. The evils of overcrowding in cities, so common in the old land—so little known, fortunately, in our own—he purposes to remedy by "placing the landless man on the manless land," and the plan is concisely described by Commander Booth-Tucker as "Putting the waste labor on the waste land by means of the waste capital, and thus converting the trinity of waste into a unity of production." About seven years ago several poor families were taken from the larger American cities; land and



General William Booth.

capital were advanced to them by the Army; instruction in agriculture was given, and these people had their chance. Last January Mr. Rider Haggard was commissioned to investigate these colonies and report to the British Government. The report was exceedingly favorable, and as a direct result, Mr. Haggard visited Canada to confer with the authorities as to forming a national land settlement on the same lines, which would provide lands in Canada to British agriculturists who have been crowded into the cities and have failed to make a living. Because of their successful experience, the Salvation Army were recommended to organize and carry out the scheme.

The reader cannot but notice that in this article little has been said of the man himself; but "by their fruits ye shall know them," and the thoughtful form their opinion of the man who has put the culture, wisdom, natural refinement and kindness that can be seen in General Booth's face into a life-long strenuous effort to make out of the most useless "raw material" men and women of ability and usefulness. "War's Man" says he has no regrets for what he has done, and we find it easy to believe when we consider the quality of the men, and the vast amount he has accomplished.

### The Bishop Potter Experiment.

Readers will remember the opening of the Subway Tavern in New York City, which caused so much comment in the press because Bishop Potter had given the scheme his aid and encouragement, and with others of like mind had been present at the opening exercises, which included the singing of the Doxology. That opening took place just a year ago, and William E. Barton, anxious to see what blessings have flowed during the year, paid several visits to "Bishop Potter's Saloon," and gives the result in an article in the Boston Transcript. The chief rooms are the ice cream and soda room, the reading room and the bar room. The first of these he found to be exceedingly dirty, with a superabundance of flies present, but no customers. The second was dark and gloomy, with no facilities for reading, and precious little of anything to read, two daily papers and a few ancient magazines comprising the entire supply. The bar-room, the writer says, was by far the most attractive room in the house, with some good paintings, and an honest attempt at cheerfulness. The only differences he could find between this one and an ordinary saloon are that the Subway Tavern is closed—really closed—on Sunday, that the waiters are instructed not to urge any of the inmates to drink, and a man cannot buy any more drink when he is once intoxicated. This third difference was supplied by a bartender.

"As I came away, I said to myself that the devil must have laughed when he persuaded good men to attempt to help the cause of temperance in that way. I have little faith in the 'like-cures-like' treatment of the liquor traffic, but if my faith had been large it would have received a serious setback when I visited the Subway Tavern." This venture has not been successful from either a social or financial standpoint, as, being neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, it had no attractions for the good or the bad, and the lukewarm individuals who frequented it could not forward its success. The building has been sold, and the present owner will confine himself to a straight saloon and restaurant business.

### On Some September Anniversaries.

It is said that every day is an anniversary, either of a birth, marriage or death, and no less true is it that few days of any month pass by in their yearly round without marking some epoch in the world's history.

The sportsman is not likely to forget the privilege which the first day of September brings to him, though, perhaps, the partridge with her brood, the Michaelmas goose, and maybe the Thanksgiving turkey would rather that mankind had shorter memories and kept no anniversaries at all. There is music in the reminder of the little blue-eyed daughter, "Daddy, don't you know it's my burf-day? Mumsie said you'd be sure to remember it," but the happenings of centuries ago, when the fate of nations, perhaps, hung in the balance, are, except upon the examination papers of our

school days, often but as a tale that is told.

September is rich in anniversaries. On its second day, in 1726, was given to the world that man of tenderest pity, of undaunted courage and of unselfish devotion, John Howard, the philanthropist. Of him Burke, the orator of the century, said: "He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, the stateliness of temples, etc., but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. . . . Howard's was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity." Truly, a life to be remembered; one which has left an undying impress upon the world and made the repetition of such frightful abuses as then existed in the hospitals and prisons he visited an utter impossibility for all time to come.

In September, 1666, happened that baptism of fire which nearly swept the City of London from the face of the earth, but which, following so swiftly upon that still greater scourge, the great plague, which had already slain its thousands and had left disease and infection germs in its wake, might almost be called a blessing in disguise. John Evelyn, the diarist, records of the 4th September: "Ye stones of St. Pauls flew like granados, ye melting lead running down the streets in a stream. Nothing but ye Almighty power of God was able to stop them, for vain was the help of man."

On the 7th September, 1533, Elizabeth, Queen of England, was born, and the 29th September, 1758, was the natal day of England's naval hero, Admiral Horatio Nelson.

### MICHAELMAS DAY.

This is the one day of every September which will not allow itself to be forgotten, for in England it is one of the four quarterly terms on which rents are paid, notices given, magistrates and councils elected, etc. There would, perhaps, be nothing illogical in connecting a season for the furtherance of law and justice with the day set aside by the primitive church in honor of St. Michael and all angels, but for the very unsaintlike and mundane aspect of linking with its time-honored celebration that (unless it is cruelly maligned) "fool among birds," the tasty but stupid goose. No satisfactory reason is given. Perhaps one may be found in the season itself, which, from the bird being given the liberty of the stubble fields after the harvest, has reached the highest point of perfection and would be good eating for a sovereign. Indeed, Queen Elizabeth is reported to have been enjoying her Michaelmas goose when she received the joyful tidings of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Churchill rhymingly speaks of "September, when by custom (right divine), geese are ordained to bleed at Michael's shrine," and in Blount's Tenures it is noted that, "In the tenth year of Edward IV. John de la Hay was bound to pay to William Barnaby, Lord of Lastres, in the County of Hereford, for a parcel of the demesne lands, one goose fit for

the lord's dinner, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel." The custom of paying "a stubble goose" at Michaelmas by the tenant to the landlord seems not to have been without its diplomatic meaning, a meaning thus revealed by George Gascoigne in 1575, who writes:

"And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,  
They bring some fowl in midsummer, a dish of fish in lent,  
At Christmas time a capon, at Michaelmas a goose,  
And somewhat else at New Year's for fear their lease fly loose."

Nor is the custom wholly without its superstitious origin, either. Witness the following extract from a dialogue in the "British Apollo," of 1709:

A. "Yet my wife would persuade me (as I am a sinner)  
To have a fat goose on St. Michael for dinner:  
An then, all the year round, I pray you would mind it,  
I shall not want money—oh, grant I may find it!  
Now several there are that believe this is true,  
Yet the reason of this is desired from you."

B. replied with a mixture of common sense and humor:

"We think you're so far from having of more,  
That the price of the goose you have less than before."

H. A. B.

### Ignorance in Russia.

Of the 130,000,000 subjects of the Czar, ninety-three per cent. can neither read nor write, and what is still worse, they cannot even think for themselves. The result is that between the wealthy, educated aristocracy and the poor, ignorant, common people, there is no middle class, and no public opinion. There is an abundance of cheap, strong liquor to be had, and intoxication is naturally the great and only amusement of the people. When an heir was born to the Russian throne, the event was celebrated in a most revolting way by three-quarters of the population of the capital getting drunk. This wretched condition of the people is directly traceable to the Government under which they live. It is completely out of joint, and to persons who know what freedom is, to go to Russia is like approaching an iceberg.—[Onward.]

### Mixed Company at a Race Meeting.

It may seem a trifle invidious that a picture which so admirably delineates in form, attitude and expression, the several characteristics of the "Mixed Company" which circumstances have collected together at the race-course, should bring to mind an old schoolgirl doggerel with quite another meaning to it, but so it is, and the writer is by no means sure that the apology, if any, should not rather be offered to the noble quadrupeds, seeing that in their enforced companionship there seems not even one which could rightly be labelled "a degenerate"; whereas one of the latter has most certainly crept into the matrimonial list of applicants for the hand of the inquisitive maiden to whom is offered the choice of:

"Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor,  
Gentleman, farmer, apothecary, thief."  
H. A. B.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.  
"Push," said the Bell-button,  
"Always keep cool," said the ice.  
"Be up-to-date," said the calendar.  
"Never lose your head," said the barrel.  
—Tit-Bits.



### The Duke's Stone.

A certain German duke, who was himself both kind and wise, was made sad by the way that people showed so little kindly thought for the good of others, and he began to wonder how many would take the trouble to do an act of kindness if they were to receive no thanks for it, nor have any hope of reward.

As he thought about the matter, a plan came into his mind by which he thought he could put the question which troubled him to a test. And this is what he did.

One night he dressed himself in a workman's clothes, and putting a bag of gold into his pocket, he went quietly out of his great castle alone, then, taking a spade from a tool-house in the garden, he walked some distance away—walked until he reached a narrow part of the road. Here he stopped, dug a hole, placed the bag of gold therein, and covered it over with a big stone. "Now," he said to himself, "he who moves that stone for his brother's good shall have the bag of gold."

Next day a watch was kept behind the hedge from early morning till late at night, to see what would happen.

The sun had scarcely risen when Hans, the farmer's man, came down the road with his lumbering ox-cart, and when he saw the stone he steered his cart aside to miss it, and exclaimed with indignation, "I wonder what careless fool has left a stone like that lying in the road!"

Later in the morning a soldier came along, with his shoulders back and his plumed head lifted high towards the sky; he flipped his cane, and hummed a merry tune as he walked with swaggering air, when suddenly he kicked the stone, and fell headlong upon the dusty road. His words were not sweet to hear as he cursed the country blockheads for putting rocks upon the king's highway.

Later on, again, there came some merchants, journeying on to sell their wares at a village fair, and the company divided in two so as to pass on each side of the stone, saying one to another, as they did so, it was a disgrace to the duke, the owner of the estate, to leave a

Obedient to his word, a crowd assembled, and soon a horn was heard, and a lordly cavalcade drew near—the duke and his household.

When he reached the crowd he sprang from the saddle, and with a pleasant smile addressed the people. He said: "Three weeks ago I placed here this stone to see who would move it out of the way for the sake of the safety of the travellers who passed, but each one, grumbling, left it where it was."

Then the duke stooped down, rolled away the stone, and, taking out the bag of gold, held it aloft for all to see, and on it they read in large letters, "For him who lifts the stone."

You can imagine the vexation and disappointment of these people, "had they only known!"

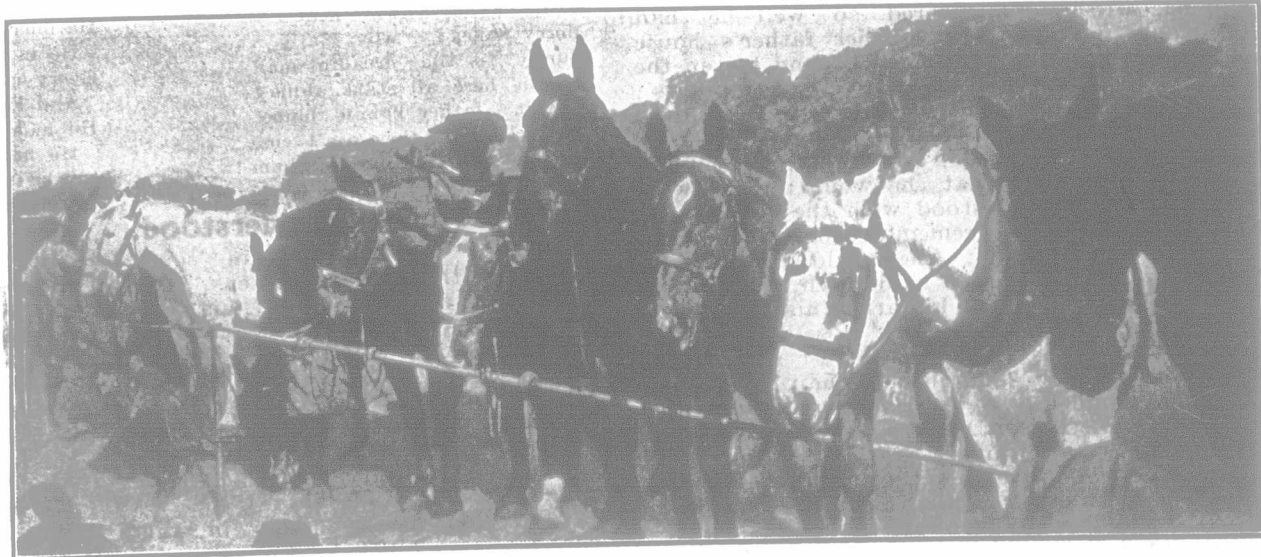
Yes, had they only done the kindly deed of moving the stone from its place, lest a brother passing along should stumble over it to his hurt, the treasure had been theirs. Let it be written upon your heart—that a selfish want of thought for others will ever cause you to miss the treasure life contains.

How little thought there is for other people we see every day as we walk through the streets of a busy town. We see it in the infuriated rush of the motor car and the mad speed of the scorcher's bicycle, down to the throwing of orange peel and banana skins upon the pavement.

Selfish thoughtlessness, sooner or later, always brings its sorrow; kindly thoughtfulness, sooner or later, always brings its treasure.

By a clear well, beside a lonely road,  
Hassan, the humble, had his poor abode.  
He could not roam abroad in search of fame  
And noble deeds, for he was bent and lame.

But he pruned the thorns and briars which tore  
The feet and robes of travellers by his door;  
He picked the sharp stones from the trodden way,  
Where barefoot pilgrims plodded day by day.  
He brought them in his carven cocoa shell



Lucy E. Kemp-Welch.

Mixed Company at a Race Meeting.

stone like that in the road to the danger of every passerby; but it was no business of theirs to move it, and so walked on.

Thus day after day passed, and the stone still lay upon the ground, until three weeks had gone; then a message was sent to all the people round by the duke, ordering him to meet him at Doruthon (this being the spot where the stone was placed), that they might receive his commands.

Drafts of sweet water from the living well.  
He found the lost lamb wandering from his own,  
And soothed its shivering by his chimney stone;  
Spared the poor moth that sought his taper's blaze,  
And fed the hungry birds in winter days.  
When Hassan sought his bed of boughs to die,  
A tall white angel stood beside him there

Will help the other fellow on the way.  
—[Methodist Recorder.]

Mrs. Hawkins: And 'ave you made all the arrangements for your marriage, my dear?

Mrs. Jorkins: Well, not quite all. I've got to buy me trooso, and take a 'ouse, and get me 'usband a job, and buy 'im a good suit o' clothes, and get some reg'lar washin' work to do. An' then I'm to name the 'appy day.

And said: "thou hast consoled the humblest things,  
Behold, beloved, thou didst it unto me."  
Then Hassan smiled—and gently fell asleep.

### The Fine Princess.

The Princess sat in a chair of state,  
A lady of high degree;  
Her garments sheen and her stately mien  
Were a goodly sight to see;  
The children cried as they gazed with pride,  
Then ran to their games away—  
"We must leave her there—she is far too fair  
And fine for every day!"

The Princess mourned her lonely fate  
As she sat in her chair apart;  
"How I long for the bliss of a child's sweet kiss  
And the love of a child's true heart!  
One fond caress might spoil my dress,  
So I never may join their play.  
Unhappy me! It is sad to be  
Too fine for every day!"

The Princess fell from her chair of state  
(Was it chance, or a bold design?)  
As the dog passed by, and she caught his eye—  
And she never more was fine!  
The children came from their joyous game  
To soothe her pain away,  
And she smiled to know, as they kissed her so,  
She was fit for every day!

HANNAH G. FERNALD.

### Be Friendly on the Way.

I have journeyed on life's highway till  
The dial points to noon,  
And I've learned some useful lessons on  
The way;  
I have proved them o'er and o'er, and I  
Prize them more and more,  
And I think you can depend on what I  
Say.  
You may hold yourself aloof, and may  
Think it is a proof  
That you're made of some superior sort  
Of clay;  
But you'll always find it pays in many  
Different ways,  
To be friendly to the people on the  
Way.

If the day is dark and dreary, and the  
Way is rough and steep,  
And some weary brother falters on the  
Road,  
You will never feel the weight, be the  
burden small or great,  
If you turn about and ease him of his  
load.  
And you'll often see the time when a  
dollar or a dime  
Will be a friendly offering most meet—  
When to give a little sum  
some mishap to overcome,  
Will keep some needy fellow  
on his feet.

I have learned that shabby  
garments often clothe  
a noble soul,  
And misfortune lies in  
wait for great and  
small;  
Better help a friend to-  
day, who is stranded  
by the way—  
For who knows but that  
to-morrow we may  
fall?  
Then speak out before the  
crowd, let your voice  
ring clear and loud,  
And put your heart in  
every word you say—  
For a friendly word, you  
know, or a handshake  
and "hello,"

Will help the other fellow on the way.  
—[Methodist Recorder.]

### An Old Coat.

Stephen Birt and Mary, his wife, had fallen out, not by any means for the first time. Both were young, hot-tempered, high-spirited, and prone to jealousy.

To-day matters had come to a climax. The two young people, white, angry, with blazing eyes, stood facing one another. It did not make matters any better that they spoke slowly and deliberately.

"I'm tired of these scenes," Mary said, "sick to death of them. I can't go out, I can't talk to an old friend, but what you accuse me of flirting. I can't spend a day with a girl chum but what you say I neglect you. I can't—"

"You never spend a day with me; you haven't given me a whole day since we returned from our honeymoon. I might be the greatest stranger instead of your husband of six months for all the notice you take of me. You're cold as an icicle, and indifferent as—"

"You are! I shape my course entirely in accordance with yours. If we do go out together you are never by my side from the time we enter a house till the time we leave it. You can laugh and talk with other women; you never have a joke to tell me, or a smile for me. We never ought to have married; I'm sorry, heartily sorry, we ever did."

His hand, resting on the back of a chair, gripped it tightly.

"You mean that?" he said, his tone changing, his expression hardening; "you really mean it?"

Her clasped hands gripped one another.

"So much so that I mean to do what I can to rectify our mistake. We can't live in peace together. I have tried; I daresay—I do you that much justice—you have tried; it seems impossible. That being so—her voice was level, hard, though her heart was beating in loud thumps—"the best thing we can do is to part. Fortunately, I have my own income. I only have to leave this house and make a home for myself elsewhere."

Her words startled, staggered him. He made a step forward, caught her hands.

"You mean that?" he asked again. "You are serious?"

"I—I never was more serious in my life."

"You would leave me?"

"This is your house. Since it is best we should part, I must leave you."

"Did you never love me?" She tried to draw her hands from his, but failed; he held them closely clasped, waiting for her answer.

"Perhaps we were both too young to understand what love should be," she answered. "Perhaps we took mutual admiration for a deeper feeling. Anyway"—she felt a fear tightening round her heart as she spoke—"it is quite clear that love has waned. Anything is better than being together, with constant scenes. It will be wiser to part."

He tried to draw her to him. She held away.

"I will not let you go," he said, "you are mine—my wife—I love you. If I have seemed indifferent, it—it has been only this—a man expects his wife to know he loves her, not to need telling day after day; that is a lover's business. Mary, if we have made mistakes, surely we can put them right; if we have disappointed one another—and you, I must confess, have disappointed me—can't we begin all over again, wipe out the last six months?"

Her face softened for a minute; now, once more, it hardened. So she had disappointed him—she who had done everything she could to make him happy—while he—

"I have no wish to begin again," she answered. "We have tried to be happy, I suppose; we have been miserable. I, you say, have disappointed you; you have disappointed me. I would rather not talk any more. I will tell the servants I am going on a journey. I don't want to make things disagreeable for you. And I shall go to-day."

He dropped her hands; he looked at her for a moment—at her white, set face, her eyes that did not soften in the least as his glance met hers. Then a proud, boyish rage entered his heart. If she could go, if she could leave him, then, indeed, she did not, never had loved him.

"You will please yourself, of course," he answered, "but whether you remain with me or leave me you are still my wife—you are still bound to me; be good enough not to forget that."

He scarcely saw his way as he crossed the room and left her—left her with a great anger in his heart against her.

"She never loved me," he said to himself, "never, never; let her go!"

He found his way to his study, sat down, staring blankly before him for a while, and scattering his papers heedlessly on the floor. Then his head dropped upon his hands, and his eyes were wet.

As the door closed after him Mary trembled. So he had accepted the situation! Then, indeed, he did not love her. She had expected pleading protestations; she had meant to forgive him; she had thought, indeed, they might begin again.

"He never loved me," she said to herself. "I did not mean to leave him. I shall go now; I owe it to my pride to go now."

She dragged her steps to her room; she must put her things together. Where she should go she did not know—and did it matter? If she was not with him she did not care where she was. There were plenty of hotels, but how lonely she would be!

She opened her wardrobe and flung dress after dress upon the floor. She must take something with her; it didn't matter what. Wherever she was he would not be there to see her.

The light was growing gray outside; the room seemed cold. She wondered what he was doing. He had not gone from the house; he was waiting to see her off, perhaps—wondering why she was so long. Could she have looked at him then she would have seen him sitting with a miniature in his hand, looking at the pretty face with tear-dimmed eyes—would have heard his words: "My little wife!"—seen him lift it to his lips.

She had taken out all the dresses now. There was still something at the back of the wardrobe—something soft. She took it down, drew it out, and a swift rush of color swept her face.

In her hands she held an old velvet smoking coat; but the sight of it brought back a flood of memories. She remembered so well—he had strolled over to her father's house wearing it; he had found her in the conservatory tending the plants; he had told her then that he loved her, had taken her for the first time in his arms, kissed her, gained her promise that she would be his wife.

As she stood with the coat in her hand she remembered she had been so happy; she could recall each word he had said, each kiss he had given; and his arms, his dear arms, how tenderly, how closely, how fondly they had held her!

She sank into a chair, the coat now close against her breast. A little sob rose in her throat, tears came into her eyes. It was all over—all over! His arms would never hold her again, his lips would never kiss her more!

Outside it grew darker still. She felt sad, lonely, and she must go soon. She had cut the ground under her feet, burned her boats behind her; he would be wondering why she did not go.

If only he would come to her! After all he did love her; she knew that well. They had been foolish—proud. If only he would come.

She lifted the coat. Then, while in the semi-darkness the color burned in her face, she threw it around her—drew the arms right across her. A faint smell of smoke clung to it yet. She could almost fancy she was in his arms, that their quarrel was a

dream, that she was not leaving his home and hers forever.

He had laughed at her often for keeping the old coat, for loving it almost as though it were something human. She would take it away with her; he would never miss it.

And then, quietly, she began to cry, her soft cheek pressed to the old velvet, sometimes her quivering lips. If only he would come to her! How could she go away?

How long she cried, quietly and bitterly—how, soon, utterly exhausted, she dropped to sleep—she did not know. The opening of the door aroused her; the switching on of the electric light. And once more, husband and wife—almost children both—looked at one another.

Looked and understood that parting was impossible, the love was still there; looked while, as his eyes fell upon the old velvet coat, and he understood, a flush swept her face. Then, with one swift stride, wife and coat were all taken into a passionate embrace, words of love and forgiveness stumbled across their lips, and parting was something that would never come while life should last.—[Alice Maud Meadows, in Chicago Tribune.]

### Housewife's Poem.

For the love of mercy sake!  
Sally Ann has burnt the cake.  
Folks are comin' from the town,  
And the house is upside-down.  
All the supper will be late,  
(Tis too bad to make 'em wait),  
But what can a woman do,  
Cleanin' house and bakin' too?

O, the trials of this land,  
Not a soul to lend a hand,  
And the parlor carpet, more,  
Hangs across the line, outdoor.  
Dust and dirt, in great confusion,  
Scrubbing, rubbing, all confusion,  
Guess the company, when they cum,  
Will jest wish they'd stayed to hum.

Fly around there, Sally Ann,  
'Mongst the folks, there comes a man,  
And you know, as well as me,  
What a frettin' lot they be.  
Never know'd a day like this,  
Cleanin' house is enough bliss,  
But when bakin' comes in, too,  
Mixed with company—I tell you!

Pans and kettles, brooms and chairs,  
Tip me over unawares;  
Cat and dog, beneath my feet  
Do not make my temper sweet.  
Helter, skelter, here and there,  
Books and nicknacks everywhere,  
As I fuss and sigh and frown,  
'Specting company from the town.

Hark! The joltin' wheels I hear  
Of a wagon drawin' near;  
Mercy sakes! Why, Sally Ann,  
Surely 'tis that dreadful man  
Comin' here all stark alone!  
No, it's father comin' home.  
Well, I never—they ain't cum;  
All this fuss for nuthin'—hum!

### Making Himself Understood.

A negro was arraigned in court charged with stealing chickens. The negro was accompanied by his lawyer, a rising young white attorney. The old judge sauntered into the dingy court room, where he had reigned for more than twenty years, and after calling for order, looked around on the little company there assembled. Seeing the negro, he pointed to him and said:

"Are you the defendant in this case?"

Quick as a flash George was on his feet, and, not understanding legal terms, he exclaimed politely:

"No, sah; no, sah; I ain't de 'fen'ant; dars de 'fen'ant ovah dar." And he pointed to his lawyer. There was a general laugh about the room, in which the queer old judge joined heartily. The darky felt abashed. He was visibly embarrassed, and, thinking to correct the mistake, if mistake it were, said again, pointing at his lawyer: "Yes, sah; he's de 'fen'ant," and pointing to himself, he said: "I's de gent'man what stole de chickens."

### My Old Clothes.

I used to have a suit of clothes  
All rags and paint and dirt;  
What luxury it was to wear  
A suit I couldn't hurt!  
Secure within that wreck of cloth  
I grovelled on the ground;  
In garret, stable, garden, yard,  
Primeval bliss I found.  
It waxed familiar with the woods,  
The thickets, marshes, brooks.

It carried rents and burrs and mud  
From all the forest nooks,  
I got down close to Mother Earth,  
My spirit seemed to root  
And spread its filaments and grow  
Within that mouldy suit.  
But, ah, my wife, in vandal mood,  
One hapless cleaning day,  
In valiant fit of tidiness,  
Gave my old suit away!

And now I weed the garden walks  
At length of formal hoe,  
And keep within the proper paths  
When to the woods I go.  
I've lost the sense of sweet, warm dirt,  
The kinship with the ground;  
I must be careful of my clothes  
Whene'er I tinker 'round.

I do not own a single suit  
But claims my constant care,  
No shred of blessed cloth that I  
Obliviously wear.  
Before my oldest suit is fit  
For either work or fun,  
A solemn year—at least a year—  
Must circumspectly run.

O, woman, woman! prim and neat,  
The flower of humankind,  
I'd not abate your daintiness  
And purity of mind;  
But, oh, with heavenly perfectness,  
Your graces will be girt  
If you will let a happy man  
Just wallow in the dirt!

### House of Too Much Trouble.

In the house of too much trouble  
Lived a lonely little boy.  
He was eager for a playmate,  
He was hungry for a toy.  
But 'twas always too much bother,  
Too much dirt and too much noise,  
For the house of too much trouble  
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow  
Left a book upon the floor,  
Or forgot and laughed too loudly,  
Or he failed to close the door.  
In the house of too much trouble  
Things must be precise and trim—  
In a house of too much trouble  
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,  
He must never romp and play;  
Every room must be in order,  
And kept quiet all the day.  
He had never had companions,  
He had never owned a pet;  
In the house of too much trouble  
It is trim and quiet yet.

Every room is set in order—  
Every book is in its place,  
And the lonely little fellow  
Wears a smile upon his face.  
In the house of too much trouble  
He is silent and at rest,  
In the house of too much trouble,  
With a lily on his breast.

### When I Go Home.

It comes to me often in silence,  
When the firelight sputters low—  
When the black uncertain shadows  
Seem wraiths of the long ago;  
Always with throb of heartache  
That thrills each pulsive vein,  
Comes the old, unquiet longing  
For the peace of home again.

Outside of my darkening window  
Is the great world's crash and din,  
And slowly the autumn's shadows  
Come drifting, drifting in.  
Sobbing, the night winds murmur  
To the push of the autumn rain;  
But I dream of the glorious greeting  
When I go home again.

—Eugene Field.



**The Tapestry Weavers.**

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—  
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.  
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care;  
The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there.  
They tell this curious thing, besides, of the patient and plodding weaver:  
He works on the wrong side evermore, but he works for the right side ever.  
It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed or turned,  
That he sees his real handiwork—that his marvellous skill is learned.  
Oh! the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his cost!  
No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.  
Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise as well,  
And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no tongue but his own can tell.  
The years of man are the looms of God let down from the place of the sun,  
Wherein we are weaving always till the mystic web is done;  
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate;  
We may not see how the right side looks, we can only weave and wait.  
But looking above for the pattern, no weaver need have fear.  
Only let him look clear to heaven—the Perfect Pattern is there.  
If he keeps the face of the Saviour forever and always in sight,  
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right.  
And when his task is ended, and the web is turned and shown,  
He shall hear the voice of the Master; it shall say to him, "Well done!"  
And the white-winged angels of heaven, to bear him thence shall come down,  
And God for his wage shall give him, not coin, but a golden crown.

**"Obeying When Obedience is Hard."**

Gensis 22: 1. And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham, and said unto him, Abraham: and he said, Behold, here I am.  
2. And he said, Take now thy son, thine only son, Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.  
3. And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son, and clave the wood for the burnt offering, and rose up, and went into the place of which God had told him.  
4. Then on the third day Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place afar off.  
5. And Abraham said unto his young men, Abide ye here with the ass; and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you.  
6. And Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering, and laid it upon Isaac his son, and he took the fire in his hand, and a knife; and they went, both of them together.  
7. And Isaac spake unto Abraham his father, and said, My father: and he said, Here am I, my son. And he said, Behold the fire and the wood: but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?  
8. And Abraham said, My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering: so they went, both of them together.

Suppose the sun should to-morrow, just for once, disobey the law of its being, and swerve ever so little from its prescribed course. What would happen—what might not happen among the planets? How many laws might be broken in the one, and how many planets started in the wrong course to bring destruction upon themselves and all about them! Or if for one whole season the seeds

should refuse all over this earth to sprout forth at His bidding, what desolation and suffering would be ours!

We need but think of a few of these homely things about us, upon whose obedience to God's laws depends our daily life, to understand that obedience is necessary. In order to have anything go smoothly in all its parts, with no hitch or break from beginning to end, whether it be machinery, the government of a city, or the manipulation of a universe, there must needs be a wise, far-seeing One at the head, and there must be perfect obedience to the laws laid down for each separate part of that machinery or universe to obey.

If this be so, and we are also a part of God's great plan, how many, many times each day must we make tangles of God's plans! How often do we start out of our places where God has set us and presume to take another where we do not fit, or where, for some reason, known only to God, He does not want us to be.

And so, when God would choose great souls to be His and do His bidding, He must try them as He tried Abraham. Can one imagine a harder case than to be commanded to sacrifice one's only son? There is a keen test in that reminder of God's, "thine only son, whom thou lovest." It was a test indeed. He might have urged a good many things against this. He might have reminded God of His promise regarding Isaac's seed. He might have pleaded how long he had waited for his beloved son to be sent to him, and how well he had taught the boy of the great purpose for which God had sent him into the world. But he did not. He went straight about obeying with a calm and a trust that is unequalled in history.

The new theory of some who call themselves advanced thinkers in child training, teaches that it is all wrong to make obedience one of the first principles taught to a child. Obedience was the first lesson taught in the Garden of Eden, and for disobedience Adam and Eve were turned out into the world of sorrow and labor. It was disobedience that brought all the sorrow and the many bewildering entanglements into the lives of the kings of Israel. It is disobedience to-day that causes all the trouble, and it is because of disobedience that Christ cannot yet come to His own.

For obedience is of necessity the first principle of all law. It is what the universe has learned. "Even the winds and the sea obey Him." The stars and the water-courses follow the plan he laid out for them. The clouds form at His bidding, and every little seed in the earth silently and regularly obeys the law arranged for it, putting forth its leaf at command of His soft wind messengers. Only man assumes the right to break up God's plans and set the universe in a tangle to fulfill his own petty plans.

Marcus Dods says: "So far from introducing into Abraham's mind erroneous ideas about sacrifice, this incident finally dispelled from his mind such ideas and permanently fixed in his mind the conviction that the sacrifice God seeks is the devotion of the living soul, not the consumption of a dead body. God met him on the platform of knowledge and morality to which he had attained, and by requiring him to sacrifice his son, taught him and all his descendants in what sense alone such sacrifice can be acceptable. God meant Abraham to sacrifice his son, but not in the coarse, material sense. God meant him to yield the lad truly to Him; to arrive at the consciousness that Isaac more truly

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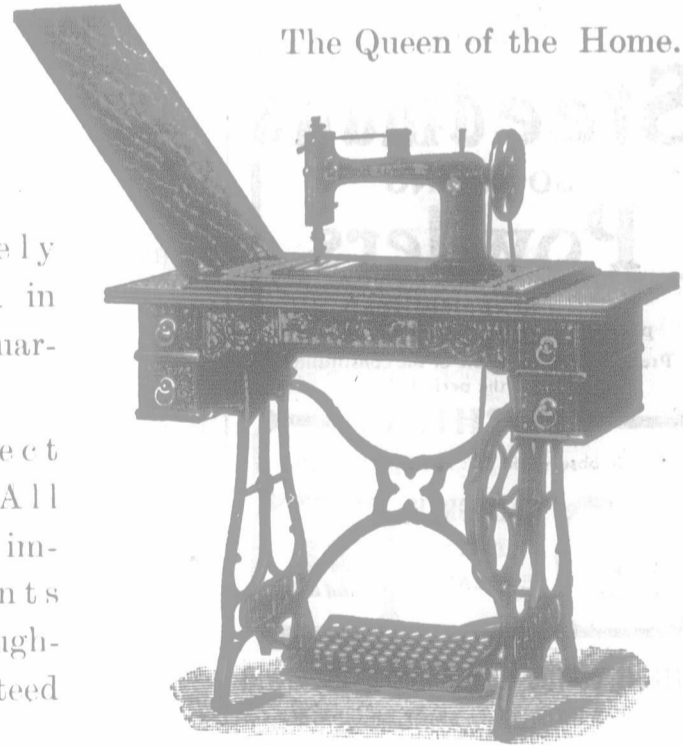
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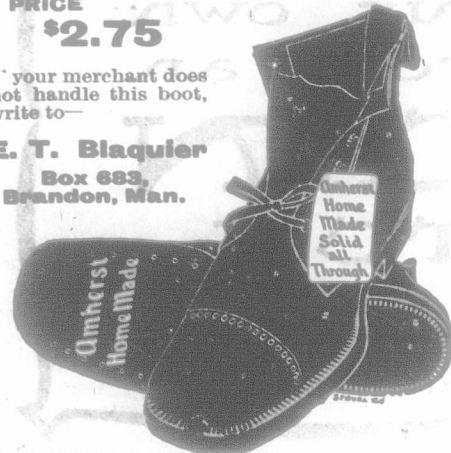
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belonged to God than to him, his father. It was needful that Abraham and Isaac should be in perfect harmony with the Divine will. Only by being really and absolutely in God's hand could they, or can anyone, reach the whole and full good designed for them by God."

### APPLIED TRUTH.

It is said that at an exhibition of paintings by masters, one which attracted great attention was called "The Roman Soldier at Pompeii." The picture was of the destruction of Pompeii. The sky was livid with flames and dense smoke and burning lava, and red-hot ashes were falling in every direction. Horrified people were rushing hither and thither, not knowing which way they went, to escape, but calm and unmoved in the midst of the tumult stood the single figure of a Roman sentry. He had been ordered to stand there until relieved, and there he stood in spite of the burning lava and falling coals. There in the ruins after all these centuries have passed was found his skeleton, standing calmly in the face of death, true to his trust, a monument of perfect obedience.

### Occupy Till I Come.

Luke xix. : 13.

A sacred trust my Lord to me has given :  
The pounds are His, to use them is my task.  
Whether 'neath skies all bright or tempest-riven  
His service leads, it is not mine to ask ;  
He tells me not how long the time shall be

Till He shall deem it best to call me home :  
I only hear Him saying unto me,  
"Occupy thou until I come."

He does not say that I may choose my toil,  
And only do the things that please me best ;  
Nor does He tell me when I've served awhile,  
That I may lay His armour by and rest ;  
But He asks for calm endurance to the end,  
Alike through joy or pain, through light or gloom,  
And promises to be my Guide and Friend,  
So I must occupy until He come.

How dare I then enwrap the precious pounds  
In folds of uselessness, and lay aside !  
On every side rich fields of toil abound,  
Where they may be increased and glorified.  
I may not understand why He to me  
Gives but perchance one talent, while to some  
He gives the five or ten, yet faithfully  
Must I still occupy till He come.

Why should it matter whether one or ten,  
Since all are His, and but a trust retained  
To use for Him, until He come again  
To see how much my toil for Him has gained.  
But it DOES matter whether I, at last,  
Among the faithless meet a bitter doom,  
Or hear Him say to me, "Well done !  
thou hast  
Been faithful till I come."

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.



### The Welfare of Many Flowers.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—There are so many things that I want to know that I am just going to ask questions as fast as I can : 1. About four years ago I planted a root of flesh-colored Peony ; it had one blossom, but has not flowered since. I changed it to richer soil last fall ; it grew, but did not blossom. A crimson one planted last fall has not grown. 2. I have a Dragon Calla in a pot all summer, but it has not bloomed. How would you advise wintering it ? 3. What would you do to make Abutilons grow strong and bushy ? 4. What can be done for rusty fungus on the under side of Ivy Geranium leaves ? Should Cannas roots be wintered perfectly dry ? 5. Can Alliums, Anemones, Freesias, Ixias, Ranunculus, Saxifrage and Sparaxis be grown in the open ground and left in over winter ? 6. I kept my Gloxina in a cool, shady place, and it would not grow ; then I put it in my sunniest window and it grew fast, but the buds never filled out. What shall I do now ? 7. My Jacobean Lily is turned out of the pot every fall and wintered dry, and started again in the spring, but it does not bloom. Why ? 8. My Trailing Fuchsia flowered well all winter, but when put in a sunny window in spring the leaves fell off. Was it too sunny, or should the Fuchsia rest ?

Ans.—Your questions are not one too many. It is as easy to answer a dozen questions for one person as one question for each of a dozen persons, and, besides, to give help on knotty problems is our reason for existence. 1. Peonies, once established in a well-drained soil and sunny location, should not be moved, as they require several years to recover. 2. Your Calla should rest

in summer from June to September under a tree or in a corner, then the tuber transferred to a pot filled with a mixture of leaf mould and sand, be watered moderately but often, and given a chance to bloom in the winter. 3. Pinch the young plants back while small. 4. Treat Ivy Geraniums with a spray of one-half ounce sulphide of potassium to one gallon of water often ; pick off diseased leaves and burn them. 5. Yes, though even with care florists find that they dry rot. 6. All of these mentioned may be wintered in the ground if covered with rough manure, leaves and evergreen boughs, gradually removing these in the spring. 7. An east window is best for Gloxina ; see that the bulb is above the earth, and the soil sloping to the rim of the pot, and that drainage is good. 8. The lily is a winter bloomer, and should rest in summer. 9. Trailing Fuchsia does well on east side of house, as strong sunshine is not good. A soil of leaf mould mixed with coarse sand, and generous, regular watering, ought to help. It is not a winter bloomer. Be sure it does not get pot-bound.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

### Recipes.

**Cream Cake.**—Beat yolks of two eggs in a cup, and fill up with sour cream, add one cup sugar and beat well, sift one and a half cups of good flour, half a teaspoon soda and a pinch of salt into the liquid mixture. Bake in layers, using this ice-cream filling : Boil two cups sugar in one cup water, until it balls in cold water. When done, pour it over the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat till cool ; flavor as desired.

**Corn-meal Muffins.**—1½ cups of the best flour, 1½ cups corn meal, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons of shortening, a scant half teaspoon soda, and enough sour milk to mix stiff ; salt to taste, and bake in hot, buttered Gem pans.

MANITOBA Hair Goods Co.

## Are You Bald ?

READ THIS :

Mr. J. N. Bouey,  
Manitoba Hair Goods Co.:

Dear Sir,—Just a line to tell you that I am highly pleased with my wig, which reached me to-day. The fact that I was so extremely bald made me fear conspicuousness on first wearing it, but it pleases me to tell you that it did not incur as much comment as shaving off my moustache would, while the improvement in my general appearance is worth many times its cost to me. I have a friend here who will write you in a few days.

Yours sincerely,

Invisible Wigs and Toupees are \$15.00 and up, but how much do you suppose the writer of the above letter would take for his if he could not replace it ? See us before going home.

Manitoba Hair Goods Co.  
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**Food Values.**

Dear Chatterers,—In reading one of the best American magazines, I came across an answer given by Mrs. Herrick to a correspondent who asked what she could feed her "home folk" upon that would be best for health and yet attractive to the palate. The reply seemed to be so good and so wide-spread in its application that passing parts of it on to the chatterers appeared to be a good idea.

If you count over the various forms of food, including condiments, spices, flavors, etc., you will find there are about a hundred in every-day use, each one of which can be analyzed to show what proportion of the fine elements, proteids, fats, starch, sugar and mineral salts it contains. The housekeeper who knows something of the elements contained in each food item has the foundation of the knowledge required to cook for her family. Combinations of foods which will supply the elements in proper proportions seem sometimes to be made instinctively. For instance, the favorite dish of pork and beans. Beans are rich in proteids, but lack fat and sugar, which two elements are supplied by the use of pork and molasses respectively, while the tomato sauce or the pickle, eaten with them is a corrective to an over amount of fat. Butter instead of pork is more wholesome in this dish. Soups are good, and there are so many varieties that can be made of milk instead of requiring meat. The water in which vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, have been cooked, may, with the addition of a little barley or rice and minced onion browned in butter, be made into delicious soup. The cheaper cuts of meat can be used in stews, hash, meat pies with light biscuit crust, or pot roasts, and in these forms are more wholesome than fried meats of any kind, no matter how choice the cut. Use rice freely, but be sure it is properly cooked, not reduced to a mass like glue for stickiness, but each grain separate, yet tender. Try plain boiled, salted rice instead of potatoes occasionally when you have rich gravy.

In the matter of pies, make a crust of good cream as the shakers do, and it will be relished more than the crust shortened with lard. But, instead of pie of any kind, use plenty of fruit, apple sauce, baked apples, fruit jellies, and canned fruit of all kinds being more wholesome and just as enjoyable as pastry or cake. Use cereals regularly, but have on hand several kinds and vary often, but be sure these are well cooked. Grow sweet herbs like thyme and sage in the garden; have a window-box of parsley; use celery and onions frequently, as these both have good influences over the nervous system.

**Soups Without Meat.**

**Tomato Soup.**—In a saucepan put a quart of milk, and, when boiling, thicken with a tablespoon of flour and one of butter rubbed together. In another pan put one quart of tomatoes, half a cup of water, one slice onion, one teaspoon sugar, half a teaspoon salt, boil for twenty minutes. Add to tomatoes, half a teaspoon of baking soda; then put it through a strainer. Turn the strained juice into the hot milk, boil a moment or two, and then serve.

**Cream of Bean Soup.**—(If Lima beans are used for this, they should be put to soak over night.) Put a cupful of dried beans on to boil in a quart of cold water—add a quarter teaspoon of soda—when they have boiled up, pour off the water, and add boiling water and a little salt. When well cooked, press through colander. Then, to the juice add butter, pepper and enough milk to give the consistency desired.

**Cream of Celery Soup.**—Take the green tops and outside pieces of celery heads and chop fine, till you have a quart when chopped. Add one quart of water. Simmer gently for half an hour, then press

through a colander. Boil a quart of milk, which has been thickened with two tablespoons flour rubbed into two tablespoons butter. Add the pressed-out celery mixture; let boil up, and serve.

**A Bright Idea for Kitchen Cabinet.**

The following answer to a query in another part of the paper seems to be so helpful that it was considered wise to put it where those most interested would be sure to get the full benefit of the suggestion. I'm going to make one myself as soon as I get home:

Dear Sir,—In response to the "Miscellaneous" query in a former issue, regarding a homemade kitchen (or baking) cabinet, may I venture my experience? I made one for my wife this spring from an old-fashioned bureau, which has been out-of-date for years. It consisted of four large drawers and a plain level top. I sawed off the bottom drawer, thus making it low enough for a woman to stand conveniently while baking. The top serves as a bake-board, being about three feet long and almost two feet wide.

In the top drawer, which, by the way, I arranged to run easily on two rollers, I made one partition crosswise; the division to the right being larger, to be used for flour, and the one to the left for sugar. In the second drawer, I made numerous partitions lengthwise and crosswise, thus forming small divisions for depositing the various spices on the left, and the other necessities for baking on the right. In the bottom drawer are divisions for table linen, towels, etc.

Lastly, I varnished and grained the front and sides, and have now a very convenient kitchen cabinet, which also serves as an article of furniture, and, "last, but not least," saves a ten-dollar bill.

P. S.—Should "Subscriber" desire any further details of my plan, you may send him my address.

CONSTANT READER.

**Domestic Economy.**

**USES OF SODA.**

Soda is one of the least expensive and most indispensable articles in kitchen use. Acid fruits, such as gooseberries, rhubarb, and plums, require less sugar if a little soda—half a teaspoonful to one quart of fruit—is put in before the sugar. Bathing a patient in hot soda water will reduce the fever. A little soda put in water in which meat and vegetables are boiled will make them tender and sweet, besides hastening the cooking, and thereby saving fuel. When added to dish water no soap is needed, and there is no greasy rim around your dishpan. In warm weather meats may be freshened by washing in cold soda water before cooking.—[Woman's Home Companion.]

**WHAT THE PIE WAS MADE OF.**

A cooking expert gave a dinner recently to a cooking class of young married women.

"I am making," she said, "a collection of cooking stories. Only yesterday a new one was told me by a dispirited young wife.

"This young wife, who had never cooked so much as a beefsteak in her life, all of a sudden bought a cookbook, entered her kitchen and plunged into the construction of an elaborate and difficult veal pie.

"The pie, a strange-looking object, was served to the husband, a caustic person, that night at dinner. He helped himself, tried a mouthful and then said:

"What's this?"

"A meat pie," said the wife. "I made it out of the cookbook."

"Ah," said the man, "this leathery part is the binding, I suppose."

"Harold!" began his wife, in a furious temper, "my mind is made up—"

"Mercy!" interrupted her husband:

"is that so? I had hoped that your mind, at least, was your own?"

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God's Thoughts Not Our Thoughts.

God's thoughts are not as our thoughts: we look on Dreading to climb some mountain far away, Counting the sharp stones in its tedious way. He cares for our small troubles, day by day Smoothing them down.

We keep our patience for our greater cares, And murmur, unrepenting, o'er the less; Thinking to show our strength in our distress. His patience with our hourly fretfulness Still gently bears.

God's ways are not as our ways: we lay down Schemes for His glory, temples for our King, Wherein tribes yet unborn may worship Him: Meanwhile, upon some humble, secret thing He sets His crown.

We travel far to find Him, seeking still, Often in weariness, to reach His shrine: Ready our choicest treasures to resign. He, in our daily homes, lays down the line, "Do here My will."

There, in the lowly valley, walking on, Some common duty all we have to do; His higher thoughts of love make all things new; His "higher way" we tread, yea, leading to God's holy Throne. -From "Sunday Magazine."

The Busy Man.

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

Humorous.

Bjorkyns—"Bad cold you have Bjenkyns. How did you contract it?" Bjenkyns—"I didn't contract it. It was only a little one, and I expanded it."

"I hear the Widow Catchem is to be married, again," said the undertaker's wife, "and for the fifth time, too. It's perfectly scandalous—don't you think so?" "You must excuse me, my dear," replied her husband, "but it would hardly be right for me to say anything against Mrs. Catchem. She is one of my best customers."

Evelyn is the little daughter of a Marshall county family. She is very cowardly. Her father, finding that sympathy only increased this unfortunate tendency, decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter on the subject of her foolish fears. "Papa," she said, at the close of his lecture, "when you see a cow ain't you 'fraid?" "No; certainly not, Evelyn." "When you see a horse ain't you 'fraid?" "No, of course not, Evelyn." "When you see a dog ain't you 'fraid?" "No!" with emphasis. "When you see a bumblebee ain't you 'fraid?" "No!" with scorn. "Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?" "No!" with loud laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!" "Papa," said Evelyn, solemnly, "ain't you 'fraid of nothin' in the world but maama?"

DOES IT EASILY, TOO! If you keep cows, you want to get all the cream, for that means the most profit; and it's economy to get it the easiest way with the least work and bother. The improved U. S. Cream Separator Which Holds World's Record for Close Skimming provides not only the most profitable, but the easiest and least expensive way to handle your milk. BETHEL, ME., January 11, 1905. "I know that the U. S. Cream Separator stands ahead of anything else for clean skimming and I can make more butter with that than any other way and it turns easy. I run it and the children run it." "MRS. E. E. CHASE." Send for booklet No. 378-A, illustrated in colors, explaining in detail about the durable and simple construction of the U. S., and showing plainly why it Gets the Most Cream. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt. 16 Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada.

Is Cancer Curable?

Many physicians believe not, although a limited number of cases are cured each year by various applications and by the use of the knife. The terrible burning plasters are barbarous in the extreme and leave disfiguring scars where employed about the face; X-rays, injection methods, light treatments and internal medication bring negative results. The use of the knife is attended by danger and few cures result, as there is a recurrence of the disease in almost every instance. The only remedy which may be employed with any degree of success is the Combination Oil Cure, which is soothing in action and free from the objections named above. There is no pain and no scar and the remedy may be used at home with entire success. This remedy was discovered by Dr. David M. Bye, of 426 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, and he sends a book on Cancer free to those who write for it. (18)

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An Irishman who was tortured with toothache walked into a dentist's surgery one evening and inquired of the extractor of molars: "How much do yez charge for pullin' out wan tooth?" "One shilling; five shillings with gas," replied the expert on ivories. "Five shillins' with gas!" gasped Pat. "Begorra, then, I'll come round agin early in the mornin' when it's daylight."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NEW BULLETIN ON WHEAT VALUES.

It will be remembered that about this time last year the Territorial Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin on the "Comparative Values of the Different Grades of Wheat of the Crops of 1903." This bulletin contained the results of a number of careful chemical analyses, milling and baking tests carried out by, or under the personal supervision of, Professor Robert Harcourt, who occupies the chair of chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and who has made wheat and flour investigations a special study for a number of years past. The bulletin aroused a great deal of interest, as it was the first investigation of the sort, and was carried out under practical conditions. The results arrived at went far to show that there was little or no justification for the great spread in prices between the grades, which has been a feature of the wheat market in recent years. As it was necessary, in order to ensure conclusions of value, that the work should be continued from year to year, the department last spring secured a set of eight-bushel samples of the 1904 crop, which were graded by the Chief Inspector at Winnipeg and forwarded to Guelph. The results of the tests are now made public in the form of Bulletin No. 18 of the late Territorial Department, and copies may be secured free of charge upon application to the Departments of Agriculture at Regina or Edmonton. The work of this year practically confirms the results formerly published, and everyone interested in this most important subject should procure a copy of the bulletin.

The American Sheep Breeder makes some very practical and sensible suggestions in the following:

There are hundreds of sheep of the different breeds, and of the choicest strains, sold both publicly and privately, of which or their purchasers we hear nothing after the purchase is announced through the ordinary channels. With us, undoubtedly, many wonder what becomes of them. Why people will invest in high-priced registered stock and treat it with the same indifference as common stock is treated passes comprehension. Instances of this kind, however, are common. If a farmer can afford and has the ambition to invest in choicest pedigree stock with the idea of building up a flock or herd, as the case may be, he should be equally ambitious to tell the public what he is doing. If he fails to do this his business will be of indifferent character and his chances of becoming known in the ranks of worthy breeders noticeably slim. There is just as much judgment required in properly placing one's goods before the public as there is in purchasing them, and perhaps more. If a man can't afford to spend a few dollars a year in advertising his stock he had better leave the pure-bred stock business to more enterprising minds, as he cannot possibly make a success of it in the broad sense of the word, no matter if his stock is of the best. The pedigree stock business is a remarkably profitable and interesting one, when properly carried on. There is something very fascinating in forming new acquaintances all over the country and building up a business that may be per-

petuated in the family, but such fascination cannot be acquired by purchasing the foundation herd or flock and allowing it to pose, as it were, in "innocuous desuetude."

Recently a consignment of 128 head of cattle was shipped at Montreal on board the Sardinian for France, and further orders are reported booked for the remainder of the season. The shipments are becoming quite a feature of the new service conducted by the Allan Line between the St. Lawrence and Havre, and much interest is being taken in the business by Canadian exporters.

Twelve additional official tests are reported by G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. All of these were made under the direction and supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and may be relied upon as strictly authentic. The most noteworthy record is that of Sara Jewel Hengerveld, a four-year-old cow, owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ontario. The following is the list:

- (1) Sara Jewel Hengerveld (4407) at 4 years 2 months 25 days; milk, 583.1 lbs.; fat, 19.79 lbs.; butter, 28.09 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.
(2) Speckle (3844) at 3 years 8 months 26 days; milk, 375.2 lbs.; fat, 11.49 lbs.; butter, 13.40 lbs.; second week, milk, 389 lbs.; fat, 11.84 lbs.; butter, 13.81 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.
(3) Betty Waldorf (4023) at 3 years 30 days; milk, 386.8 lbs.; fat, 11.21 lbs.; butter, 13.08 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.
(4) Dora Pietertje Clothilde (4029) at 2 years 11 months 20 days; milk, 373.5 lbs.; fat, 11.08 lbs.; butter, 12.93 lbs.; owner, S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ont.
(5) Beryl Wayne's Granddaughter (4412) at 2 years 14 days; milk, 281.3 lbs.; fat, 10.16 lbs.; butter, 11.85 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.
(6) Daisy Akkrum De Kol (3652) at 3 years 11 months 23 days; milk, 267.1 lbs.; fat, 10.06 lbs.; butter, 11.73 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.
(7) Acme Molley (4677) at 2 years 8 months 10 days; milk, 337.2 lbs.; fat, 9.14 lbs.; butter, 10.66 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe, New Durham, Ont.
(8) Bewunde Aaggie Pearl 2nd (5795) at 1 year 11 months 11 days; milk, 209.8 lbs.; fat, 8.6 lbs.; butter, 10.03 lbs.; owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.
(9) Johanna Wayne De Kol (4826) at 2 years 10 months 24 days; milk, 253.7 lbs.; fat, 8.44 lbs.; butter, 9.84 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.
(10) Inka De Kol Waldorf (4411) at 2 years 5 months 12 days; milk, 248.1 lbs.; fat, 8.34 lbs.; butter, 9.78 lbs.; owner, W. W. Brown.
(11) Homestead Mercena (4678) at 2 years 2 months 6 days; milk, 298.2 lbs.; fat, 8.19 lbs.; butter, 9.55 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe.
(12) De Kol Jewel (4679) at 2 years 1 month 5 days; milk, 303 lbs.; fat, 8.13 lbs.; butter, 9.49 lbs.; owner, J. W. Cohoe.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago, Great Western Railway, Kansas City, and the Santa Fe Railway. Car leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul every Thursday, arriving at Los Angeles the following Monday at 8.25 a. m. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Boo Spavin Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.





GOSSIP

Just a few miles west of Souris, Man., in one of the best wheat districts, is located Plum Creek Stock Farm, the property of J. H. Kinnear & Sons. Shorthorns are the stock that makes this farm notable, and at present some good snaps are offered in females, in order to make room in the stables for the increasing herd. The Plum Creek Shorthorns are a most creditable lot, the bulls lusty, thick and robust, and the females equally typical of the breed. The three-year-old bull, "Buttercup's Pride," is now offered for sale, and should prove a good investment, as he is worthy of a place in the best of herds. He is by the imported bull, Baron's Pride, and out of an imported cow, Buttercup, by Merry Mason. Parties requiring Shorthorns of first-class quality, and at rock-bottom prices, would consult their own interests by investigating Messrs. Kinnear's offering.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I'm going to bother you again. I have 625 sheep that are pestered with ticks; no scab; wool in fine shape, and they are doing fine, only they are continually digging and scratching. Could you give me a recipe for making a cheap dip, or could you buy a dip and forward it by express, or could you place this in the hands of someone who sells sheep dip? Why don't they advertise in "Farmer's Advocate"? I am enclosing stamp for reply, in hope that you can send me a recipe for making it myself. I never see anything in the "Farmer's Advocate" about this part of British Columbia. I'm going to write you a letter and give you a little information about this glorious dry belt; but you will have to wait until the harvest is past and the summer is ended. I want to pay you in some way for the kindness you show me in always answering all queries. What do you think of potatoes at \$30 per ton, and eggs at 40c. per dozen all summer, and everything except beef is in proportion? This is the bunch grass country, and it's cattle and horses—not much else. But I must close, or I shall have nothing left for my promised letter to the "Farmer's Advocate." JAMES POOLEY.

Nicola.  
[Note.—Sheep-dip men, Kreso and others, advertise largely in our columns. See page 1290, inside front cover, of August 30th, and other issues.—Ed.]

PROFITS OF THE FAIR.

One Firm Which Indulges in Self-congratulation.  
Scarcely can one find a manufacturer displaying his goods at the Canadian National, Toronto, who does not profit directly in volume of business as well as indirectly by the advertising his wares receive. This, when all is said and done, is the real cause of the exhibition's success. Of all those firms, however, who made a display this year, none is so busily engaged in self-congratulation as the house of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, whose exhibit of Gourlay pianos was rightly regarded as the most attractive one in all "piano row." The three "Louis" instruments attracted thousands of sight-seers, all anxious to hear the piano as well as to see it, and the result was a tidal wave of congratulation and a gratifying sheaf of orders. Moreover, these congratulations and orders are not confined to Toronto. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the letters are coming, and words of praise and delight are as common as the proverbial flowers in May.

Many Canadians will remember Mr. W. Braxton Smith, the English tenor who came to this country a few seasons ago and sang the tenor role in "The Messiah" last year in Massey Hall, Toronto. He was so pleased with Canada that he settled in Winnipeg, where he commenced teaching, and has already secured an enviable reputation as an artist of high rank and unquestionable taste. He saw a Gourlay piano in the warehouses of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, and was so delighted with it that he secured one for his studio. This is the letter he has just received from Mr. Gourlay, piano maker, in which Mr. Gourlay says that Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming decided to use your advertisement for their recitals. The piano is a most desirable requisite for any tenor, and your voice; indeed, for any tenor, it is preferable to any other piano in Canada."

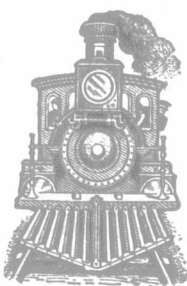
# Last Mountain Valley

ANOTHER BUMPER CROP AS USUAL.  
RAILWAY NOW RUNNING TO STRASSBURG.

Prices, \$9.10 and \$10.10 per acre.

Regular service of steamers on the lake. Excellent opening for business in the town-sites of **Strassburg, Arlington Beach, Bulyea and Earl Grey.** Write for free books, maps, all information to

**WM. PEARSON & CO.,** - **Winnipeg, Man.**



## Earn from \$80 to \$125 per month

WE WANT YOUNG MEN for Firemen and Brakemen, experience unnecessary. High wages, promotion. Positions secured as soon as competent. Fill out coupon and send to us today. Full particulars will be sent you at once.

**National Railway Training School**

18 Boston Block  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Name.....  
Town.....  
State.....  
R.F.D.No. A4.....

## Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster Wood Fibre Plaster Plaster of Paris

The Best Brands of Plaster of all Kinds are made by  
**THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 Union Bank, WINNIPEG.**

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

# The Best Quarter of 1905 and all of 1906

TWO SPLENDID WEEKLIES, THE FINEST IN WESTERN CANADA,  
FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE.

**The Weekly Free Press and The Farmer's Advocate & Home Magazine**

To January 1st, 1907, including the big Christmas Numbers of 1905, and every issue of 1906.

**Over 130 COPIES for \$1.50**

The **Weekly Free Press** gives you the news of the world fifty hours earlier than any Eastern weekly and is just now running a series of Sherlock Holmes stories—a complete one every week—by the famous author, Sir A. Conan Doyle. During the ensuing year several new features, including an up-to-date pattern department, showing what to wear and how to wear it, will be introduced.

The **Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine** is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm paper in Western Canada.

**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,**  
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find \$1.50 for the WEEKLY FREE PRESS and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE from now to the 1st of January, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....

**GRAIN INSPECTOR AT CALGARY.**  
In order to help along the project of shipments of Alberta-grown wheat to points in British Columbia and the Orient, an inspector has been appointed to grade the wheat, who will be stationed at Calgary.

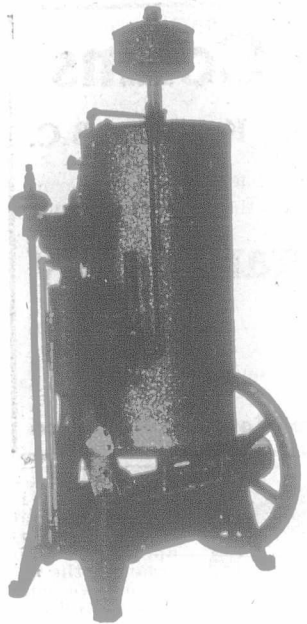
The makers of binder twine in this country and the United States may soon have their eyes opened by a new competitor from across the Atlantic. An English firm have sent samples of better twine than is given to the farmers of this country, and, better still, the new twine is cheaper. How the twine monopolists will appeal now for protection!—[Vidette.]

TRADE NOTE.

**BRANDED MITTS AND GLOVES.**—A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, Toronto, protect themselves and the wearers of their goods by branding every article. The keen competition in the manufacture of leather gloves, mitts and moccasins has produced the natural result of many inferior and poor lines being placed on the market and sold as first-class goods. Leather is very deceptive, and few people know a good-wearing skin when they see it. The result of all this was that the wearers of the inferior goods knew they were not getting value, but were unable to choose the shoddy from the good, and so the demand for a branded article developed.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, of Toronto, who have been tanning leather and making gloves for two generations, and have a reputation to sustain, decided to stamp their goods, and now every article made in their factory bears the stamp, "Clarke," which is their guarantee to the wearer that the goods are as represented. It is also a protection to purchasers of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., against unstamped, shoddy goods. A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, have an advantage over other makers of these goods from the fact that they tan the leather in their own tannery, and finish the article in their own factory, while other makers have to buy their leather, on which they, of course, pay a profit, besides getting poorer leathers. The wearer of Clarke mitts and gloves gets the advantage of these facts in extra wear.

In advertising on these pages, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



**Bargains  
IN  
Gasoline  
Engines**

During August we will make a special cash price on 3-h.p. Atkinson Junior Gasoline Engines.

If you want one of these well-known engines at a big bargain, write us today.

The ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited,  
83 91 Chambers St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**WINDMILLS**



Grain Grinders,  
Gas & Gasoline Engines,  
Tanks,  
Boo Supplies,  
Etc.

WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd  
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices.  
R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

**LANDS, FARMS**

Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWAOK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWAOK, B. O.

Life, misfortune, isolation, poverty are the fields of battle which have their heroes—obscure heroes, who are sometimes grander than those who win renown.—Victor Hugo.

**THE POSTMASTER  
IS THANKFUL**

Dodd's Kidney Pills Enabled Him to Sleep in Peace.

Grand Work They are Doing for Thousands of Canadians Every Year.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N. B., Sept. 25.—(Special).—Mr. H. J. Lee, postmaster here, is one of the great army of Canadians who, rescued from pain and weakness by Dodd's Kidney Pills, are shouting the praises of the great Kidney Remedy.

"Yes," the postmaster says, "I want to express my thankfulness for the great benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"My trouble was having to urinate too freely. I had to rise eight or ten times each night, so that my rest was broken. My feet and legs also swelled. Then I got Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took six boxes all told. Now I am all right."

"It will be a comfort to me if by making my case public I can lead some other sufferer to find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease. They also annually bring relief to hundreds of thousands of Canadians who are bothered with earlier Kidney Troubles.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous**

**WHO HAS THIS CANADIAN PLOW?**

I have been requested by J. C. S. to write your paper as to who makes the Dux plow which is sold in Scotland as Canadian. He liked the plow well over there, and is surprised at not seeing it used here.

H. W. B.

Ans.—The Cockshutt Plow Co. make this plow, which a Scotch agricultural paper says "has taken a firm hold in Scotland."

**WANTS A GOOD COURSE IN DAIRYING.**

Could you give me information regarding agricultural schools for girls, which would be the nearest to here, and to whom should I write for prospectus? Could you tell me if there is any other school at which a girl could train for scientific dairying?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The Macdonald Institute, at Guelph, Ontario, is the best school at present in Canada for this purpose. The North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo, and the Minnesota State Agricultural College at St. Anthony's Park, near Minneapolis, are both co-educational in their courses. The Manitoba Agricultural College will best suit you, but will only have the dairy school running this winter, where we expect as good training in dairying will be given as can be got on the continent, either for men or women. Write Principal W. J. Black, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

**KEEPING POTATOES.**

I am a beginner, and have a crop of potatoes I wish to keep over winter during my absence from the farm. Have a well 18 feet deep, 6 feet in diameter, which is dry. Could I keep potatoes in said well without danger from frost, and what would be best covering to keep out frost? Kindly advise fully in this matter, as I have between two and three hundred bushels, and don't want to lose them.

DR. NORTON.

Assa.

Ans.—If water never rises or stands in the well, potatoes might be kept there, but it would be risky. The best way to keep potatoes, when no cellar is available, is to dig a pit about three feet deep and five or six feet wide and fill it to within a few inches of the top with potatoes, then cover with poles or boards and spread on from eight to ten inches of straw. Over this straw, put about a foot of earth, not packed, and later in the fall, when hard frosts begin to come, cover with long manure about a foot deep, spreading some around upon the ground near the pit. If the pit is situated where the snow will drift upon it, or where there is protection from penetrating winds, so much the better. The covering mentioned will usually turn the frost, as the manure, loose earth, straw, and air space, are non-conductors, and frost will not penetrate as readily as it does into the solid earth.

**Legal.**

**FROZEN OATS SOLD FOR SEED.**

What is the penalty of a man selling frozen oats for seed, when he knew them to be frozen?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This could only be determined by taking the case into court, and taking action for selling goods under false pretense. Write G. H. Clark, Seed Division, Ottawa, Ont., re the matter.

At the Melgund Stock Farm, a few miles from Hartney, Man., Mr. Jas. Duthie has for sale a few sappy young bulls, by Royal Chief and Royal Banner; the latter a Caithness bull, now at the head of the herd. There are also a few selected Berkshires of both sexes for sale.

Mr. A. A. Titus, of Napinka, Man., can now supply a few young bulls, by Prince Caithness, and in the herd there are also five yearlings, by Sittyton Stamp (imp.), which show every evidence of good feeders, and possess the most robust constitutions. Out of the lot one could choose a bull that could not fail to do a lot of good in a herd. A particularly good snap is now offered in Prince Caithness, by Caithness, now four years old. Wolf hounds and game fowl are also for sale.

**DISPERSION SALE OF  
PURE-BRED STOCK**

Will be held on the Saskatoon Shorthorn Stock Farm, on **October 11th**, at 11 o'clock sharp. Entire stock will be sold, consisting of:

45 Shorthorns  
10 Grade Cattle  
3 Registered Clyde Mares

9 Work Horses and Colts  
3 Tamworth Swine  
Also the Farm Implements

TERMS:—Cash or approved notes at 12 months.

Special rates will be arranged for on railways. Sale commences at **11 o'clock sharp**. Lunch served on the premises. Sale will be held in comfortable quarters. For further information and catalogues, write

J. J. CASWELL, Prop.

Saskatoon, Sask.

**Your KIDNEYS**

are the most important organs in your body, and you should keep them clean, healthy, active and energetic—by taking

**7 Monks' Kidney Cure**

A wonderful remedy—that does wonderful things—a sample sent you if you do not believe it. A few doses will convince you.

Sold by all dealers for 50 cents. Mailed upon receipt of the price.

**7 MONKS' COMPANY, Box 742, Winnipeg, Man.**

**Price and Value Count**

**CLUBBING ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.**

The Weekly Telegram  
The Telegram Home Library Chart  
The Farmer's Advocate  
and Home Magazine

FROM THIS  
DATE  
TO  
JAN'Y 1st, 1907

ALL FOR \$1.50

You cannot afford to miss this great opportunity, for in it can be found everything desired in the way of Home, Farm and General News.

**The Telegram Home Library Chart**

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1905 and 1906. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it excels anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

The Home Library Chart contains a beautiful map of the world, and photographs of all the rulers of the world: a most interesting feature in keeping in touch with the events at large. On another sheet is a most complete map of the Dominion of Canada, with photographs of the Premiers and a large view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Something for every Canadian home. Up-to-date maps of the Province of Manitoba and the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta can also be found in the Home Library Chart, with the Coats-of-Arms of all the Provinces in Confederation. The recent war was a great event in history, and on the second page of the Chart is a map of Korea and a synopsis of the principal events in the war. A large map of the United States is also included in this large collection: something to be appreciated by every friend of the south.

The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.

**The Weekly Telegram**

Think of the family newspaper it is!—twenty-four pages each week, including the only colored comic section published by any weekly newspaper in the Dominion. Its columns of foreign and western news supply everything of importance from the four corners of the globe. A special illustrated magazine section is one of the most interesting features in western journalism. In all, the greatest paper for the home circulated in the Northwest.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm journal between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

**STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!**

Two of the best journals in Canada for the price of one, and a premium worth more than the price asked, absolutely FREE.

Use this Coupon for your Order.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Enclosed please find One Dollar and Fifty Cents to pay for subscription to The Weekly Telegram, The Home Library Chart, and The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to January 1st, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Veterinary.

OUT OF CONDITION.

I have a six-year-old stallion, weighing about fifteen hundred; have been working him all summer. He has received a gallon of oats three times a day; also some bran. He is very thin. Is there anything I could give him to build him up, and yet allow me to work him, as I have considerable work to do. His hair seems to be quite smooth; his eyes are bright; he eats and drinks well. C. E. M. Sask.

Ans.—Before drugging the horse, it would be well to be certain as to the condition his teeth are in, whether there are any sharp edges or projecting molars. If nothing wrong, feed the following: Ferri sulph. exsic., 2 ounces; pulv. nux vomica, 2 ounces; red gentian pulv., 4 ounces; mix, and divide into sixteen powders, giving one morning and night.

SIGNS OF OESTRUM—GARGET.

1. How can one tell when a cow is in heat? How often and how long does the condition exist and persist?

2. A cow has top of teat and bottom of bag swollen. She kicks when one touches it. H. E.

Ans.—1. The period of oestrus or heat in cows is evidenced by bawling, a slight swelling and reddening of the genitals, and the passing of small quantities of blood mucus shows a desire for bovine company, and if along with other bovines by mounting and riding them. The normal reappearance of heat is every twenty-one days, and it persists in cows on the average about twenty-four hours.

2. In all probability you have a case of garget or inflammation of the udder. The soreness and inflammation can be removed by bathing with hot water, drying, and the application of belladonna liniment. In addition, one ounce of saltpetre divided into two doses may be given daily for a week. Get a copy of Veterinary Elements at this office; price, \$1.50.

POLL EVIL—DIARRHOEA—SWAMP FEVER.

1. I have a five-year-old mare with poll evil. Pus has been running on each side of her head for five months. There are two pipes. What can I do for her?

2. What can I do for diarrhoea in colts?

3. What can be done for swamp fever when a veterinary cannot be had? B. C. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Inject pipes with a one to thousand solution of corrosive sublimate until solution comes away clear; then take about as much corrosive sublimate as will stick on a five-cent piece, wrap in a little piece of tissue paper, and push in to bottom of sinus. In a few days the pipe will pull out by hand; or peroxide of hydrogen, 1 to 10, may be used in place of the sublimate solution. Endeavor to heal up with a saturated solution of iodoforn in ether (about 1 to 8 strength is useful). It may be necessary, in order to get drainage, to run a seton through the lowest part of the wound.

2. Give 1 dram of tannoform, three or four times daily, mixed with a little honey, treacle or linseed tea.

3. Very little; put on nourishing diet, tame hay; give 1 ounce Fowler's solution in the drinking water daily, increasing gradually until four ounces a day are given. In addition, give two-dram doses of quinine, with 1 dram tincture of iron in a pint of water, twice daily. It will be seen to be rather expensive to treat; but in recommending the quinine, we do so because many cases, so-called swamp fever, are forms of influenza, and with good nursing recover. We may say true swamp fever cases never do, and be close enough to the mark.

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.

"Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide — not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

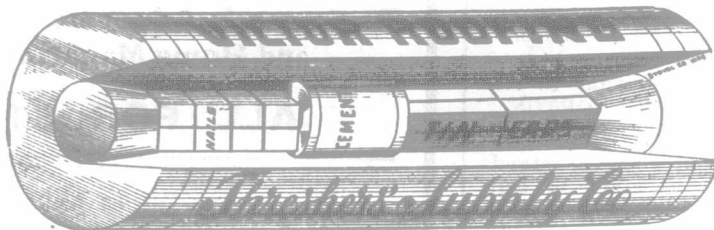
Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



GOING TO BUILD?



Get our quotations and samples of

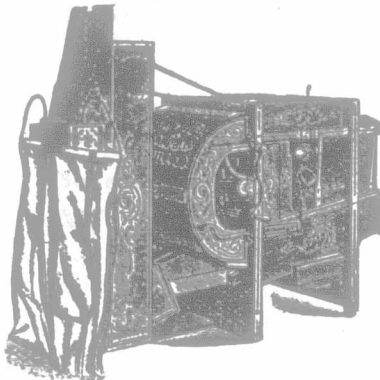
READY ROOFING

THRESHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY, P. O. box 703, 120 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

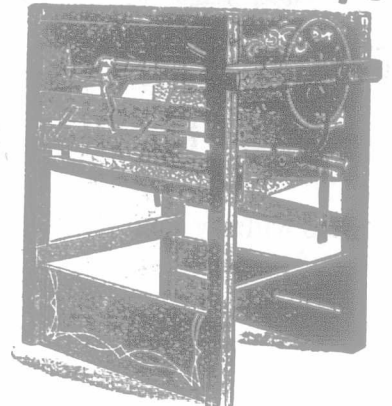


CHATHAM FANNING MILL. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



CHATHAM SEPARATOR For separating Oats from Wheat

PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Only One Example

Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N. Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Chatham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years

Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill is fully paid.

We also sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. Write now before you forget it; a post card will do.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 201 CHATHAM, CANADA

Alberta Customers supplied from Calgary, Alta. John I. Campbell, Agent. Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan supplied from Brandon, Wm. Atwell, Agent. British Columbia supplied by Thos. Elliott, New Westminster. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick supplied by G. S. McPherson, Halifax. 508

John Collins

Real Estate. Kelowna, B.C.

Write for information and long list of farms for sale. Kelowna is the pick of the famous

Okanagan Valley

If you take in the Dominion Fair you cannot afford to miss the chance of coming in here and seeing for yourself.

Fruit | General Farming | Tobacco



Our stabling accommodation is not sufficient and we have been disappointed with regard to the additions we contemplated this fall; therefore, we offer cheap, to prevent overcrowding,

50 head of choicely-bred

Hereford Cows and Heifers

Registered in both the Canadian and American Herdbooks, and grand individuals. Must be sold this fall. Address.

MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ont.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and

PURE-BRED

Shetland Ponies

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital (Paid-up) \$3,000,000

Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000

T. R. MERRITT, President.

D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—

Lloyds Bank Limited, Head Office,

Lombard Street, London.

Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES:

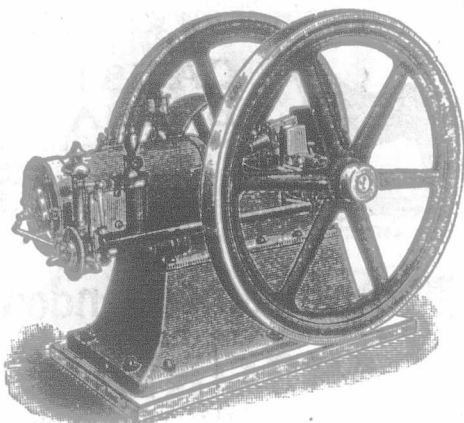
North End—Corner Main street and

Saskatchewan avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.

Main Office—Cor. Main street and

Banatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

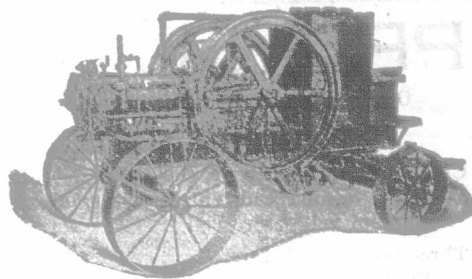
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



## The OHIO Gasoline Engine

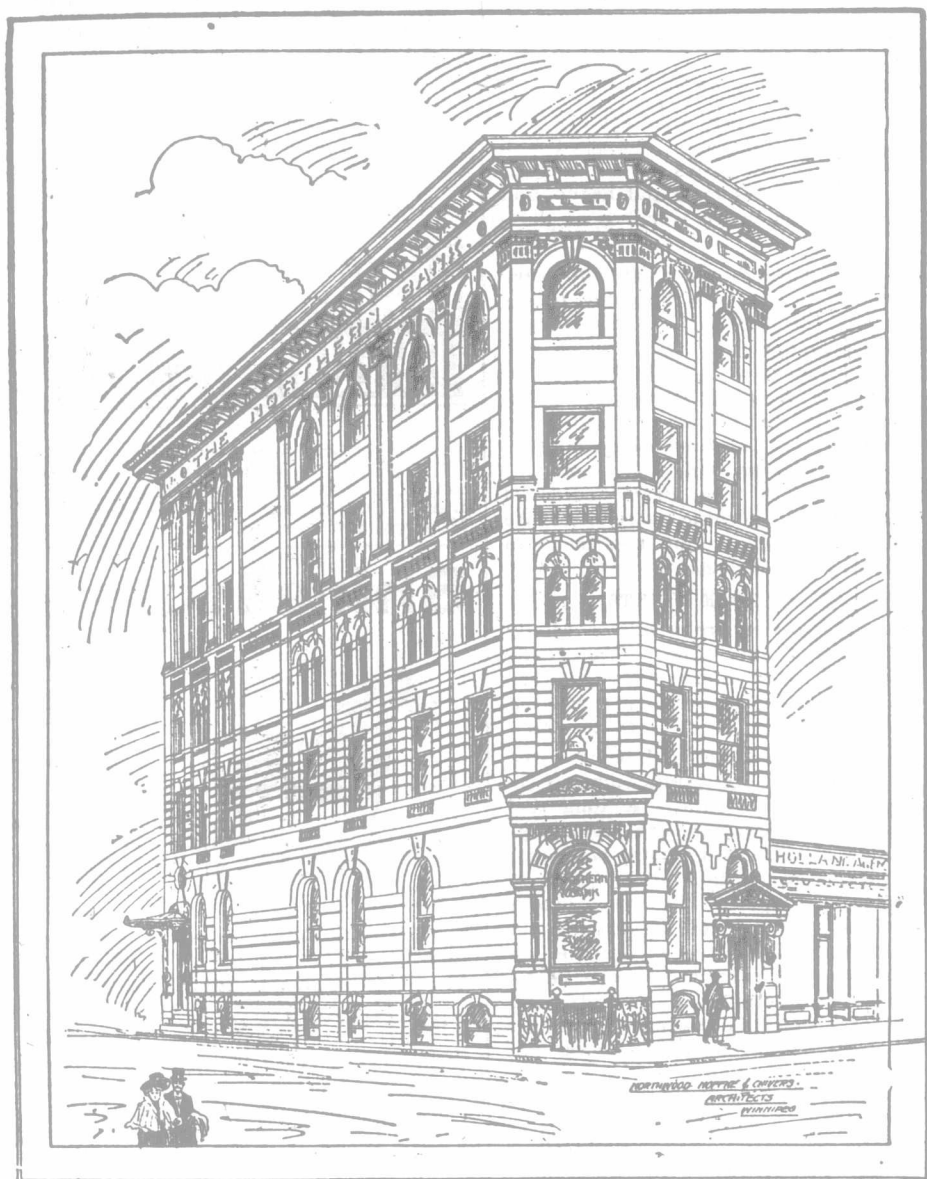
Portable for threshing and Stationary for cutting wood and chopping.

They are the best engines in the market to-day for general use. Easy to start. We have a large number in use in Manitoba, giving the best of satisfaction. Write for catalogue and prices at once.



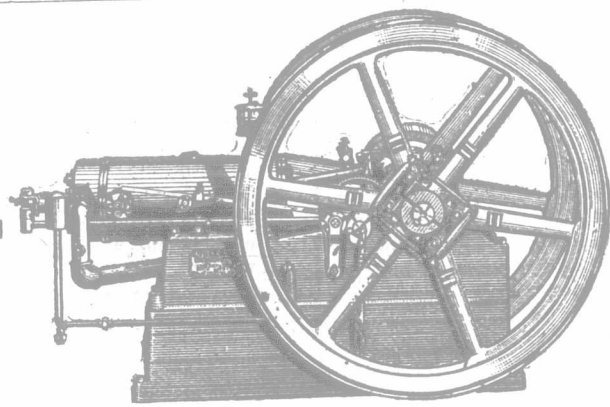
## BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., Limited

152 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.



## NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, WINNIPEG.  
Write for forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information to  
**S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization,**  
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,  
Main Street, WINNIPEG.



What a saving of time and worry; what a source of extra profit it would be to you if you had an ever-ready, convenient, economical engine to do the hundred odd jobs about the farm. That engine has arrived! It is the

## I. H. C. Gasoline Engine,

absolutely safe, perfectly simple and so economical in operation that you cannot afford to be without one. Don't think they are complicated or impractical. Investigate and find out for yourself how simple, economical and easy-to-run they are. Vertical, 2, 3, 5, H. P.; Horizontal and Portable, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, H. P. Call on the International Agent and let him show you. Or write for catalog describing their use on the farm.

International Harvester Co. of America, Inc., 7 Monroe St., Chicago.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

#### LOST BAGGAGE.

In reply to Perplexed, as to liability of railway company for documents and where a case would be tried. The courts have decided that documents are not baggage, neither are sheets, blankets and quilts; the rug mentioned, if carried for the convenience of the passenger on the journey, might possibly be considered as baggage. An action to recover for loss of baggage should be commenced at or near the place where the baggage was to be delivered. We are assuming, of course, that this baggage was checked, or in any event taken charge of by the railway company to be delivered.

#### PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM DEBT.

1. Is a married lady's property liable for the debt of her husband, when she has her own private recorded brand on all her cattle and horses?  
2. What does a law a married man in Alta. that is exempt from debt?  
3. Is a homestead liable for debt before a patent is given for same?

Ans.—1. No.  
2. The exemption from debt governing all classes is as follows: The bed and bedding in the common use of judgment debtor and his family, and also his household furniture and effects, not exceeding in value the sum of \$500. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the judgment debtor and his family. Twelve volumes of books, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps and the nets used by the judgment debtor. The necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during eleven months, provided, however, that such exemptions only apply to such food and provisions as may be in his possession at the time of seizure. Three horses, mules or oxen, six cows, ten sheep, ten pigs, fifty fowls, and food for the same during eleven months, provided, however, that such exemption as to horses shall apply only in case they are used by the judgment debtor in gaining his living. The tools, agricultural implements, and the necessities used by the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession or occupation, to the value of \$500. The articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services. The land upon which the defendant, or his family, actually resides, or which he cultivates, wholly or in part, or which he actually uses for grazing, or other purposes, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold subject to any lien or incumbrance thereon; said one hundred and sixty acres must be outside the limits of any city or town. The house, stables, barns and fences on the judgment debtor's farm, subject, however, as aforesaid. All the necessary seeds of various varieties of roots for the proper seeding and cultivation of eighty acres. The actual residence or house of any person, other than a farmer, in a city, town or municipality, provided the same does not exceed the value of \$1,500, and if the same does exceed the value of \$1,500, shall be paid to or secured to the person whose residence or house is to be sold, which said sum or the security thereof, or any security in which the same may thereafter be invested, shall be exempt from seizure under execution, garnishee or attachment for debts.

3. No.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, 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.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE and Shetland Ponies. J. E. Marples, Deleat.

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

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man.—Barred Rocks. Winners.

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.

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

J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings.—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.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.

L. E. THOMPSON, Delorsine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. 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. 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. F. Rocks.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS  
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.  
LACROSSE, WIS. U.S.A.

TYPEWRITING Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address W I N N I P E G B U S I N E S S C O L L E G E, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

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

## 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.

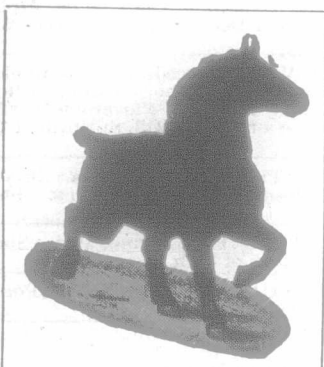
### BRANDON

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.

## America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair

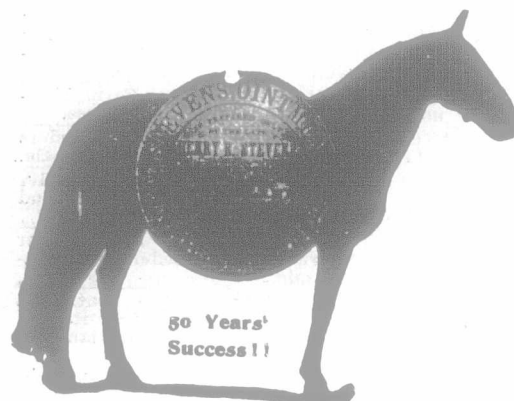
WON IN FRENCH COACH  
STALLION CLASSES:

- 4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th.
- 3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th.
- 2 years and under 3—1st, 3rd.

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

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

## Economical



Yes, economy in its right place is essential to success.

Canadians find that it is economical to use

**Stevens' Ointment.**

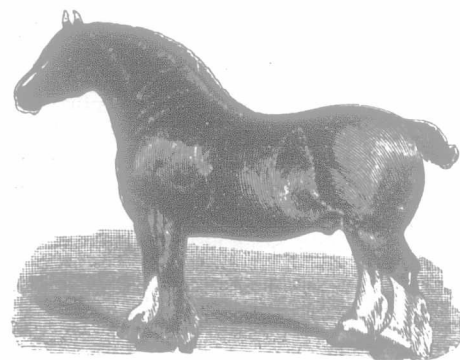
A little goes a long way, and, what is more important, gets there and

CURES

**SPAVIN, RINGBONE**

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.  
\$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at  
Chemists, or direct from

**Martin, Bole & Wynne,**  
Wholesale Agents, in Winnipeg, Man.



**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.**

## Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys

JUST LANDED, INCLUDE:

2 four-year-old and 5 two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions; 2 three-year-old and 3 two-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and 1 Hackney Stallion.

Among them are winners in the Old Country; also winners at Toronto.

Address—

**T. MERCER, New Westminster, B. C.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### BLOODY MILK.

Cow gave bloody milk, first from one teat and then from another. She continues to give bloody milk. H. B.

Ans.—This is due to a congenital weakness of the vessels of the udder, and while in most cases the flow of blood can be checked, its recurrence cannot be prevented. Bathe the affected quarters long and often with cold water, and give one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily, until blood ceases to flow. If she becomes constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. V.

#### ROARS.

Horse had distemper, was getting better, but had a relapse. I worked him some. Now he seems to be broken-winded. He breathes loud and heavy, and you can hear him when working or driving. E. H. P.

Ans.—Your horse has a condition called roaring. It is due to a lessening of the muscles on the left side of the larynx (the cartilagenous box from which the windpipe commences). Little can be done for this trouble, except an operation, which is very expensive and often fails to relieve. In some cases, blistering the throat gives some relief, and the administration of one dram iodide of potash night and morning every alternate week sometimes helps, but treatment in many cases is unsuccessful. V.

#### WEAK FETLOCK JOINTS.

Mare's hind ankles are weak, especially after standing a long time. When commencing a drive or going down hill, she goes lame, but after an hour's driving she goes all right. D. A. M.

Ans.—This is weakness and partial dislocation of the fetlock joints, due to relaxation of the ligaments. A long rest and repeated blisterings are necessary. Remove her shoes; get a blister composed of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces vaseline; clip the hair off all around the joints; rub the blister well in; tie her head so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her loose in a box stall, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will blister again as at first. After this, blister once every month for three or four months. This treatment should strengthen the joints, but little can be done without rest. V.

#### SWEENEY—DOCKING—IMPREGNATOR.

1. Give me a cure for a sweeney in a horse's shoulder, of six months' standing. I think it was caused by a bruise on the shoulder bone, caused at time of breaking the horse. The horse has not been lame at all, but shoulder has quite a depression. He has been blistered once. Afterwards, a seton was put in him, but shoulder does not seem to fill any.

2. Also give best method of docking a horse and prevent bleeding.

3. Is breeding mares with the impregnator reliable and successful? B. C.

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Apply the following liniment every other day, until signs of blistering appear, then let up for a week and go on again: Liq. ammonia, two ounces; spirits turpentine, two ounces; tincture cantharides, two ounces; raw linseed oil, four ounces.

2. The docking shears are used, and bleeding is usually stopped by means of a hot iron (the actual cautery method). Another simple way is described in Veterinary Elements; price, \$1.50, this office.

3. The impregnator has proved quite successful in careful hands, others have used the capsule with equal satisfaction.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### THE WHITE WAMPUM.

Where can I procure a copy of E. Pauline Johnson's "The White Wampum," mentioned on page 1302, August 30th, and at what price? Enclose stamped addressed envelope for reply. Sask. J. H.

Ans.—This book can be got at Russell, Lang & Co.'s, Winnipeg; price, \$1.50.

### HORSE OWNERS! USE GONNULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The most **BEST BLISTER** ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

### An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ABSORBINE

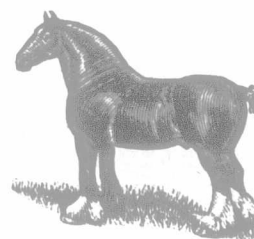
Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister; no hair gone; and you can use the horse, \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 2-B Free.  
**ABSORBINE, JR.**, for manking \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments. Cures Varicose Veins. Always pain quickly. Genuine manufactured only by W. J. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

#### GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

### BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the **BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd.**, Winnipeg, and **LYMAN, SONS & CO.**, Montreal and Toronto.

### Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forced nor overfed for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

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

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

**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
Holdenby, Northampton, England.

#### KELWOOD STUD FARM

Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

#### THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month. **DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.**

#### 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. m  
**S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.**

### Herefords

Females and a few bulls may now be had at slaughter prices or in exchange for horses. Intending purchasers met at train. Farm convenient to station. m

**E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.**

#### HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., Sta. & P.O. Box 294.**

**Woodmere Stock Farm**  
Neepawa, Man.

### Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

#### Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

#### Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY**  
**STEPHEN BENSON**

# LAST MOUNTAIN LANDS

\$8.10 per acre. Easy terms. 35,000 acres to select from. No driving expenses to purchasers.

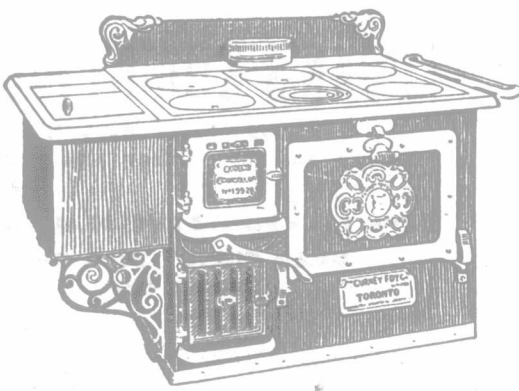
**McKILLOP & BENJAFIELD**



Agents for C. P. R., C. N. R., H. B. Lands. Improved farms. Write for lists.

**Lumsden, - - Sask.**

## Oxford Chancellor Range



The Oxford Chancellor Range is the most serviceable on the market. Though very handsome in appearance it is designed more with the idea of strength and service than beauty.

The very best materials are used and the most skilled labor employed.

The reservoir, which can readily be attached and detached by anyone, is of planished copper. The reservoir being placed next the fire there is always a plentiful supply of hot water. The top is made in the loose interchangeable style.

Write us for further particulars and the name of the nearest dealer, who we can show you the range.

**THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited**  
155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto Montreal Calgary Vancouver 607

## After the Harvest

When planning your fall expenditure do not forget that the surest way to protect the profits of a good season is by investing a fair proportion of your surplus in life insurance.

It is about the only investment always worth its face value.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company issues Policies particularly attractive to farmers. Full particulars on application.

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company,**  
WINNIPEG.

Ask FOR A GREAT-WEST LIFE DESK CALENDAR. MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

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

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

**HEREFORDS AT HAMLINE.**  
The auction sale of Hereford cattle at Hamline, State fair grounds, Minnesota, made an average of \$76.

**SKIM MILK AS A HEALTH FOOD.**  
Dr. A. P. Sharp, of Baltimore, Md., in an article to the Country Gentleman on the above subject, writes:

Of all the fats that I am familiar with, butter presents the one that is easiest digested by the human stomach, and yet I know hearty-looking men and women and many babies who cannot drink fatty milk, and it is poison to the babies; yet I have never seen either man, woman or child that could not digest sky-blue milk, and take on flesh, bone and muscle. To test the matter, I have for some months been supplied with skim milk from the Pikesville dairy separator, and given it to nursing babies and adults who cannot drink fat milk, and I have not seen a single case where it failed to be of great benefit to them. Some of them are neighbors and friends—one a young lady who was run down and in an anemic state, so much so that her mother felt uneasy about her. She was suffering with severe indigestion, when I told her if she would drink a quart of skim milk a day I would furnish it. She accepted my offer, and the milk has been used three times a day and at night; her weight has increased from one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and she looks the picture of health, with little or no trouble from indigestion.

The manager of the Chester River Steamboat Company was in a run-down condition from overwork. I induced him to let me send him a gallon of skim milk a day on condition he would drink it all. It was only a short time before he was looking like another man, and is now doing his daily work, feeling hale and hearty. He attributes it all to his milk diet. In like manner a young woman with small supply of food for her infant was given half a gallon of skim milk a day, and in a few days it was necessary to give her another infant to care for. Calling to see the effect of the diet, she informed me she had ample food for both infants, and some to spare, and was getting fat herself. At the Home for Crippled Children in Baltimore, two of the children were placed on it, and rapidly improved as their nurse and the doctor informed me.

A lady and her married son, living a few doors from my house, both in bad health, and neither able to drink fat milk, are now doing finely on the skim milk furnished by the Pikesville dairy, which, for years, has been selling it for five and six cents a gallon to the Polish Jews, their regular customers, deeming it deprived of all value by the absence of fat.

In the village of Rock Hall, I know of many babies who are fed on condensed milk, and can state from personal observation, that they are fat, hearty, bony children, consuming two and three cans a week of the Eagle brand, which has been deprived of the fat and provided instead with sugar, a true carbohydrate, which is the main food of the Japanese army, rice being the source of it, one pound a day of which will keep a man in good fighting condition. The Romans, for centuries, did their fighting on a pound of wheat and rye a day, the two containing from sixty to seventy per cent. of carbohydrate, while rice has from seventy to eighty.

In conclusion I wish to repeat that the flesh, bone and blood forming compounds, namely, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphoric acid and lime, which must be in the food, are all found in the skim milk, and not a trace of either in the fat or butter.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.  
**Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure** is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scab. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists.**  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

### 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.

**Grandview Herd,**  
Scotch Shorthorns  
Herd headed by Crim-son Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
**JAS. WILSON,**  
Innisfail, Alberta  
7 arm 8 miles south of town.

## 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.

### 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. KINNON,** - Cottonwood, Assa.

### THORNDALE STOCK FARM

**SHORTHORN** herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—50462—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.

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

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

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—26878—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, in  
**Geo. Rankin & Sons,** Hamleta, Man.

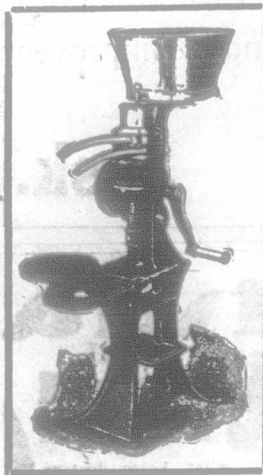
### SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.  
**GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN.**  
FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

### Drumrossie Shorthorns

—Drumrossie Chief—29832—and "Orange Chief"—52666—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.  
**J. & W. SHARP,** - Lacombe, Alta.

# De Laval Separators



## The Kind the Creamerymen Use

There is an impression among some people that because of the leading position DE LAVAL SEPARATORS occupy, they are higher in price than others. This is entirely erroneous. **The first cost of a De Laval Separator is no more and the ultimate cost infinitely less than that of the inferior machine.** Write for our catalogue.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

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

When you consider the purchase of any article the first thing you look for is evidence of its value. A wise man naturally seeks this information from reliable men who have used the article they are in quest of.

CLAREMONT, ONT., August 5, 1905.

To THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,  
TORONTO, ONT.:

Dear Sirs,—We have fed Carnefac since April last, and find it gives entirely satisfactory results in conditioning our Hackneys and Clydesdales.

We can safely recommend it as a safe and reliable tonic.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GRAHAM BROS.,  
Breeder and Importers of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

**HECLA FURNACES ARE FOUND WHEREVER WINTERS ARE COLD**

We also make  
**The Hillborn Wood Furnace**  
Hot-Water Boiler  
Radiator and Register

Steel Ranges  
Cast Stoves  
Cook Stoves  
and Heaters

Send for a Booklet Describing the Only Furnace Made with ABSOLUTELY TIGHT JOINTS

CLARE BROS. & CO., Ltd. PRESTON & WINNIPEG

CLARE & BROCKEST,

Western Agents,

246 Princess Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES** UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines, revolutionizing gas power. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher & 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

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

## GOSSIP.

### THE HORSE'S FAILING.

Hans, the ruralist, was in search of a horse. "I've got the very thing you want," said Bill Lennox, the stableman, "a thorough-going road horse. Five years old, sound as a quail, \$175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping." Hans threw his hands skyward. "Not for me," he said, "not for me. I wouldn't gif you 5 cents for him. I live eight miles out in de country, and I'd haf to walk back two miles."—[Am. Vet. Review.

In this issue appears the advertisement of the dispersion sale of J. J. Caswell's valuable herd of cattle, including 45 pure-bred registered Shorthorns, 10 grade cattle and 8 registered Clydesdale mares, and three Tamworths, as well as other farm stock and implements, the whole to go under the auctioneer's hammer on October 11th. Lunch will be provided, and the sale will start promptly at the time advertised. In the lot is Clanranald, a two-year-old bull, winner in the senior yearling class at Calgary Auction Sale and Show last spring. He was also second highest-priced animal at the sale. The young stock are from Nobleman's Pride =37673=, by Nobleman (imp.), well-known in the Barron show contingent. Mr. Caswell has been breeding Shorthorns for some time, and has ever kept utility in view. Of the sire of the young stock, he says: "He is one of the best bulls in Saskatchewan." The rush of work will be through, and it will pay you to attend this sale. The farm is not far from the town with capital aspirations, Saskatoon, and a visit to that locality will give some idea of the rapid progress and increasing wealth of a once-despised district.

The primary object in keeping any beef breed of cattle is to produce beef economically. The claim of pure-bred beef cattle to patronage is that they possess the inherent power to convert the maximum amount of fodder into meat and that they have form peculiarly adapted for carrying flesh. Such a herd is that of J. E. Marples, of Deleau, Man. They are Herefords, as most everyone knows, and number about one hundred head. In summer their sole means of sustenance is the grass they rustle, and in winter they live chiefly upon straw and chaff, yet they keep their ribs and backs well covered with flesh, and pack it on their hind quarters right down to the hocks. They are a wonderfully useful herd of cattle. In looking them over, three characteristics strike the observer: first their uniformity, second the splendid constitutions as shown by the development of their chests, and third their straight, broad, well-covered backs. The herd has been long established, and has constantly been improved until to-day it is in much better shape than when Mr. Marples used to make his successful exhibition tours. Of late years, two exceptionally good bulls have left their impressions upon the herd. One (see "Farmer's Advocate" of Oct. 5, or thereabouts, 1902, "Farm" dept.), got by Mr. E. D. Smith's famous Mark Hanna, and the other, the present herd bull, King Improver, by T. E. B. Sotham's world-renowned Improver, whose death from Texas fever was such a loss to the Hereford interests. When visited a short time ago, Mr. Marples had in his stables sixteen young bulls, ranging from eight to eighteen months in age, by King Improver, and a uniformly good lot they are—low-set, thick and typical of the breed.

The Herefords, however, constitute but one phase of Mr. Marples' stock-breeding enterprises. There are, besides the Whitefaces, some ninety head of pure-bred Shetland ponies gathered from the best studs in Canada and the United States. A son of the never-beaten Prince of Wales is one of the sires in the stud. He was bought from Nunn's famous string at Peoria, Ill. The mares are both solid colored and marked, and among them are some of the most diminutive specimens. Saddles, harness and buggies can also be had to complete a most "swagger" outfit.



## THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

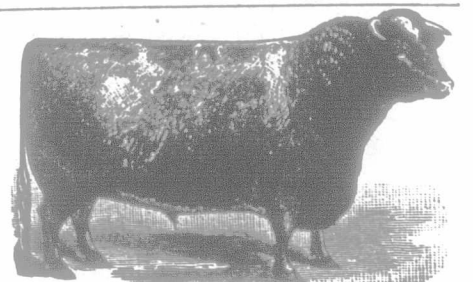
A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

sure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers.

DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,  
Toronto, Ont.



## ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

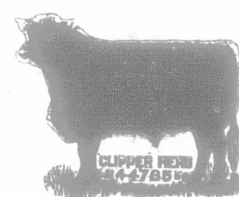
Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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. om

## MAPLE SHADE



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

Also 8 imported Buttar rams. om

## JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

**Pine Grove Stock Farm**  
Breeder of 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, Props. om

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

## J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers. om

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

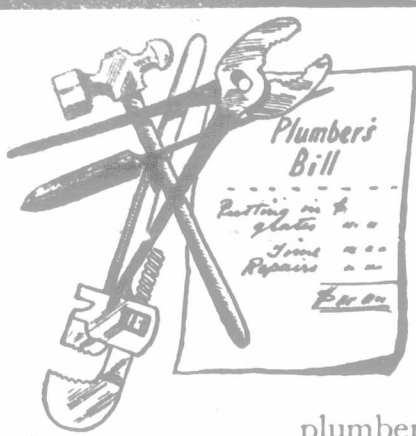
## T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

## 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. om







### Did you ever have your range grates burn out?

If you did you will know what that means in common ranges—it means plumbers, delay, muss and big bills —because common ranges are built that way. As range grates must some time burn out you are certain to have that kind of trouble if yours is a common range.

If you have the Pandora you won't have any trouble, because you can take out the old grates and put in the new ones in ten minutes, and a ten cent piece for a screw-driver does it easier in the Pandora than a whole kit of plumbers' tools will do it in common ranges.



A ten cent piece for a screw-driver is all you need to take out old and put in new Pandora grates.

## McClary's Pandora Range

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

TO THE  
**New West**



## LANDSEEKERS' TICKETS

Will be sold by the

### Canadian Northern Railway

from Winnipeg and Stations West, East and South of Gladstone and Neepawa, good by trains leaving Winnipeg EVERY WEDNESDAY during September and October at

### One Fare for the Round Trip

to Dauphin and all Stations West thereof on the Prince Albert Branch, and

#### THE MAIN LINE

to Kamsack, Humboldt, Warman, North Battleford and intermediate points. Limit on these tickets thirty days; stop-overs allowed west of and at Dauphin. Maps and descriptive folders from any Canadian Northern Agent.

#### WINNIPEG TICKET OFFICES:

Cor. Portage Ave. and Main St.  
Phone 1016

Water Street Depot  
Phone 2826

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

#### GOSSIP.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "My flock of Leicesters are making an exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, and Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., and other places on the Pacific coast, hence I am not showing in Ontario. I sent a lot of my best out, and hope will make so creditable a showing they will do the breed some good, and not be any discredit to Canada. I have an excellent lot of young ewes for sale, by Imp. Stanley and Winchester and other good rams, and a choice lot of shearing and ram lambs, and have them for sale at moderate prices. Shorthorns have done splendidly, and I have a number of both sexes for sale."

Where horses are being worked steadily the principal grooming should be done in the evening, because then it is most needed, will be most effective, and the horse will rest better afterwards. In grooming horses there is, unfortunately, a common practice of using a currycomb under the guise of removing itchiness from the skin. Currycombs are too much used for this purpose on nervous, thin-coated and thin-skinned horses. In cleaning such horses the only use to make of the comb is to clean the brush. Who has not seen a horse flinch as a careless groom flourished a currycomb over his body? It is safe to say that most horses that act ugly in the stable have been taught to do so through the use of a currycomb. A strong, heavy brush, if properly handled, will be found quite sufficient to remove any dirt or dust from the horse's skin, and if a glossy coat is desired, a coarse woollen cloth or a piece of shaggy leather will be just the thing.—[Agricola.]

#### MR. ATTRILL'S DISPERSION SALE.

Owing to ill health and the decision to go abroad for a change of climate for a time, Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ontario, announces in his advertisement that his entire herd of 30 high-class Shorthorns will be sold at the Western Fair grounds in the City of London, Ont., on Thursday, November 2nd, the day following the dispersion of the herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, at Hamilton. Mr. Attrill will be joined in the sale by Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, who will contribute about half a score from his large and choice herd, and Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, who will contribute half a dozen nicely-bred animals from his select herd, making a list of about 50 head in all. Mr. Attrill's herd comprises, amongst others, eight imported Scotch-bred cows and heifers in calf to the stock bulls in service in the herd, namely, Favourite (imp.) (83669) =50035=, a dark roan three-year-old bull of proper type and character, that has proved a capital sire, bred by Mr. Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeenshire, got by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Fame (76786), bred by Mr. Duthie, dam Buchan Lass (imp.) =48501=, a Jessamine, bred by Mr. Alex. Moir, Waterton, and Blythesome Ruler =52236=, the second-prize junior bull calf at Toronto last year, a rich roan yearling, born in February, 1904, sired by Imp. Chief Ruler =45165= (80694), a Cruickshank Butterfly, by Bapton Chief, dam Imp. Missie 159th, bred by the late W. S. Marr, a cow for which Mr. Attrill paid \$800, when carrying this young bull, and who is included in the sale with another handsome roan bull calf that will be about eight months old at time of sale.

Among the females in the sale will be representatives of a number of popular Cruickshank and other Scotch families, including Missies, Lovelys, Lady Dorothys, Augustas, Kibblean Beautys, and Villages. Mr. Attrill was careful in the purchase of these imported cows and heifers to select the best, and he paid higher prices for most of them than he expects to get for them in the sale, as they were bought for foundation stock for a herd that he hoped to keep together for many years, but they have been regular breeders, and the young things, which are of excellent type and character, will, it is hoped, help to make the investment a satisfactory one. Capt. Robson and Mr. Doherty promise from their herds desirable numbers in breeding and individual merit, particulars of which will be given later. The London sale may be counted on as a most attractive offering.

**DeFOWLER'S  
EXT. OF  
WILD  
STRAWBERRY**

Is nature's specific for  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,  
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOM-  
ACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MOR-  
BUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM,  
SEA SICKNESS, and all SUM-  
MER COMPLAINTS in Children  
or Adults.**

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

**IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD  
REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY  
YEARS.**

PRICE 50 CENTS.  
BEWARE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

## HIDES and SKINS

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

### W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep  
Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney  
Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
and late Secretary of the Southdown  
Sheep Society.

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

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St.  
LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

#### FOR SALE

The entire herd of Improved

## YORKSHIRE SWINE

1 stock boar, 3 yearling boars, 3  
brood sows (to farrow this  
month), 3 young sows in pig,  
and a number of young pigs.  
Will be sold away down. For  
full particulars apply

**RIGBY & JOHNSTONE,  
Headingley, - - - Manitoba.**

## YORKSHIRES

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS,  
Rosser, Manitoba.**

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

Choice-bred stock now for sale.  
Pairs supplied not akin. Inspec-  
tion requested, and correspondence  
invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE,  
Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Assa.**  
**SHEEP and CATTLE LABELS** Mark your stock.  
Save time, money  
and worry. Price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per 100,  
postage paid, and free of duty. Send \$1.00 for  
trial order, or write for circular and sample.  
Address, **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

## TWO PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOARS

7 months old, for sale. Apply to  
**J. H. FRENCH, - Summerberry, Sask.**

To advertise in this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

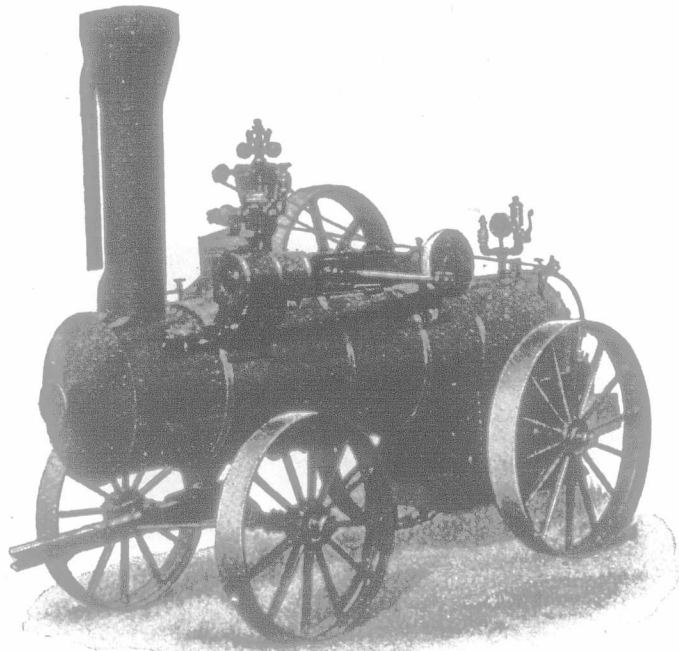


YOU GET THE BEST WHEN YOU BUY

# The Brandon Portable Steam Engine

Prices and every Detail Right.

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



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

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

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

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

One Hundred and Twenty-five Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

### Branches in the Canadian Northwest:

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| CALGARY, Alta.<br>C. W. Rowley, Manager.             | MELFORT, Sask.<br>E. R. Jarvis, Acting Manager.         |
| CARMAN, Man.<br>E. C. Complin, Manager.              | MOOSE JAW, Assa.<br>E. M. Saunders, Manager.            |
| CLARESHOLM, Alta.<br>W. G. Lynch, Manager.           | MOOSOMIN, Assa.<br>D. J. Forbes, Manager.               |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.<br>D. H. Downie, Manager.              | NANTON, Alta.<br>N. F. Ferris, Manager.                 |
| EDMONTON, Alta.<br>T. M. Turnbull, Manager.          | NEEPAWA, Man.<br>G. M. Gibbs, Manager.                  |
| ELGIN, Man.<br>H. B. Haines, Manager.                | NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.<br>W. G. Lynch, Acting Manager. |
| ELKHORN, Man.<br>R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.         | PONOKA, Alta.<br>E. A. Fox, Manager.                    |
| GILBERT PLAINS, Man.<br>G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.<br>A. L. Hamilton, Manager.    |
| GRAND VIEW, Man.<br>G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.     | PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.<br>C. D. Nevill, Manager.          |
| HIGH RIVER, Alta.<br>G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.    | RED DEER, Alta.<br>A. Scott, Manager.                   |
| INNISFAIL, Alta.<br>H. L. Edmonds, Manager.          | REGINA, Assa.<br>H. F. Mytton, Manager.                 |
| LETHBRIDGE, Alta.<br>C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.       | SASKATOON, SASK.<br>W. P. Kilpatrick, Manager.          |
| "LOUISE BRIDGE," Winnipeg                            | SWAN RIVER, Man.<br>F. J. Macoun, Manager.              |
| LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.<br>S. M. Daly, Manager.          | TREHERNE, Man.<br>J. S. Munro, Manager.                 |
| MACLEOD, Alta.<br>H. M. Stewart, Acting Manager.     |   |
| MEDICINE HAT, Assa.<br>E. L. Crawford, Manager.      |   |
| WINNIPEG, MAN., John Aird, Manager.                  |   |

### FARMERS' BANKING

Loans made on farm products. Notes counted, sales taxes collected. Deposits made and interest paid to order on all accounts.

Special bank discount at every branch.

Deposits made and interest allowed at all branches.

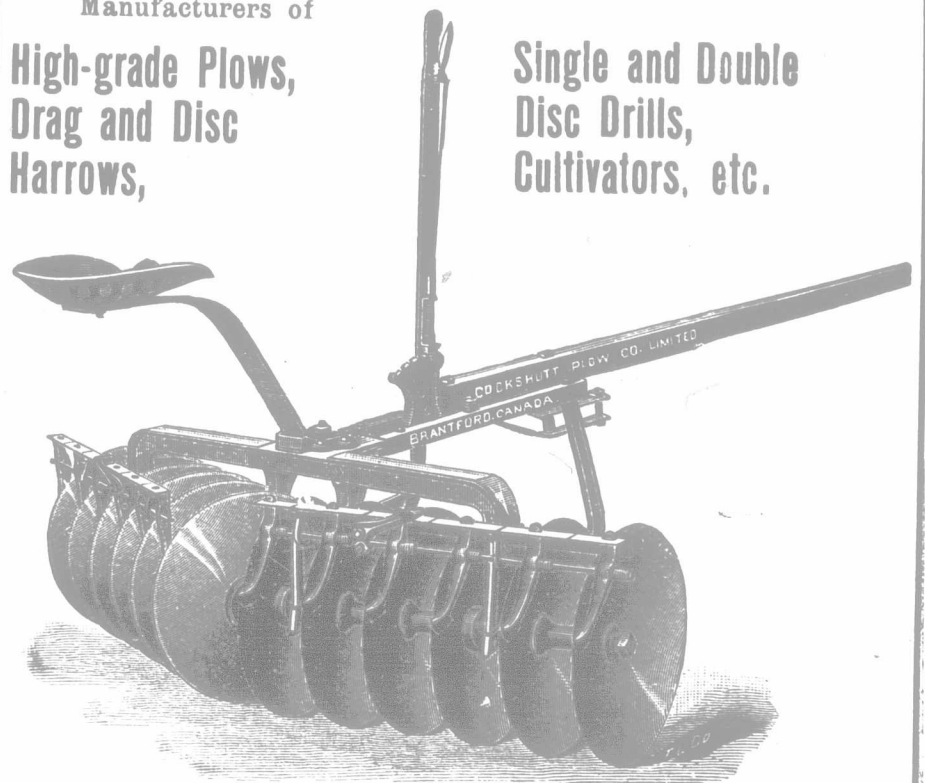
A General Banking Business Transacted.

## Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited

Manufacturers of

High-grade Plows,  
 Drag and Disc  
 Harrows,

Single and Double  
 Disc Drills,  
 Cultivators, etc.



### Cockshutt Disc Harrow

Single and double levers, fifteen different sizes, built almost entirely of steel. Has hard maple bearings, steel scrapers and heavy all-one-piece T-steel frame. Every harrow guaranteed.

**Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd.**

Factory: Brantford.

WINNIPEG.

In placing any advertisement in this paper, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.