

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN MANITOBA and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME

MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX

WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUGUST 3, 1904.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 619

Bell

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
AND BELLOLIAN

Self-Playing Organs.
The Best Canadian Pro-
ductions. They satisfy.

THE
BELL
Piano and Organ Co.

LIMITED,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.
Send for Free Catalogue No. 40.

Sunlight Soap will not
burn the nap off woolsens
nor the surface off linens.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

BUSINESS

Shorthand, Penman-
ship, etc., thoroughly
taught. Good positions se-
cured. Outfit for Home Study in all three,
\$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS
COLLEGE, LIMITED. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E.,
M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, | \$8,145,133 |
| Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, | 96,586 |
| The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, | 8,275. |

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance com-
pany west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Write for our catalogue, and when doing so prepare your
ground for planting next year.
Order your trees now and have them delivered this fall, and
then you are ready to plant as soon as the ground is in con-
dition in the Spring. Send us a post card at once.

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President. P. O. Box 81, BRANDON. B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH HAS NO EQUAL



Birks' Silver Polish, in cake form, 25c.
(Postpaid to any address)
We frequently have fine pieces of silver brought to us
completely ruined by inferior polishes. After years of
experience with different polishes we can commend this
as the best yet produced. It contains no injurious in-
gredients and cleans as well as polishes. Silverware on
which it is used retains its brilliancy for an unusual
length of time.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS - JEWELLERS
87-89 Sparks St. Phillips Square 356-358 Main St.
OTTAWA MONTREAL WINNIPEG

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,

The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,
carries the largest stock of
**ENGAGEMENT,
WEDDING
AND BIRTHDAY RINGS**

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the
most moderate, consistent with high-grade
goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We
also have the largest stock of Watches in
Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaran-
teed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham
movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals, a
specialty.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

Send Your Watch Here.

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

D. A. REESOR, "THE JEWELER,"
BRANDON, MAN.,
Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage
for C.P.R. and C.N.R. Licenses.

Calgary Business College

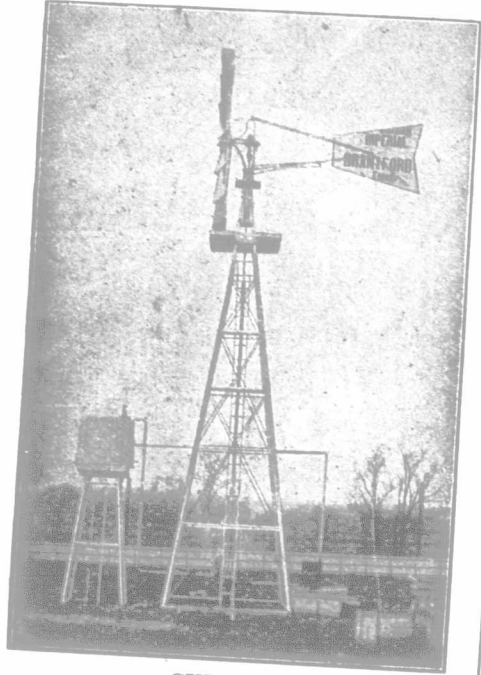
Open all the year round for thorough
commercial instruction. TOUCH-
TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-
KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply
W. H. COUPLAND,
Box 265. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Grain!

VISITORS attending the Dominion Fair, July 25th
to Aug. 8th, are cordially invited to call at our
office (Grain Exchange Building), when we will be
pleased to make your acquaintance and explain
our ways of doing business.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO'Y,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,

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



CUT OF "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by **GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited,** Brantford, Canada.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

HAVE FOR SALE

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

R. KERR HOULGATE, Mgr., 401 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

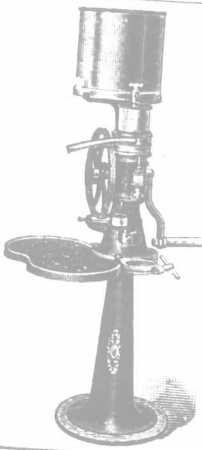
Printed list sent on application.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills. Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practising physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

Colonial Medicine Co.,

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.



For **"EMPIRE"**

EASY-RUNNING Cream Separators Champion Harvesting Implements Anderson's Force Pumps, Windmills or Real Estate

write **A. J. SMYTH** Box 3, Calgary, Alta.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA. LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

Summer Excursions



DETROIT LAKES
The Ideal Resort.

YELLOWSTONE PARK
Nature's Wonderland.

THE PACIFIC COAST
Including California.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR **EASTERN CANADA**
Complete in every detail. Via Duluth and the Lakes.

LOW EXCURSION RATES To all points. Travel by the **NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y**

And enjoy your summer trip. Connections with Canadian Northern trains. Write for Booklets on

"DETROIT LAKES"
"YELLOWSTONE PARK"

and other complete information, to 391 Main St., Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD,
Gen'l Agent.

R. CREELMAN,
Ticket Agent.

Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn



| Patent Foot and Lever Drive | No. Holds | LIST | Churns |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Patent Steel Roller Bearings | 0 6 gals. | 1 to 3 gals. | |
| Improved Steel Frame | 1 10 " | 1 " 5 " | |
| | 2 15 " | 2 " 7 " | |
| | 3 20 " | 3 " 9 " | |
| | 4 26 " | 4 " 12 " | |
| | 5 30 " | 5 " 14 " | |
| | 6 40 " | 6 " 20 " | |

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to

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

TO ST. LOUIS

FREQUENT TRAINS VIA BEST OF EVERYTHING

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

From Minneapolis and St. Paul
Choice of route via Chicago where connections are made with 10 trains for St. Louis. Stopover allowed at Chicago. Or via Des Moines, Omaha, St. Joseph or Kansas City with stopover at either St. Joseph or Kansas City.

Excursion Tickets to St. Louis and return on sale daily during the Fair at same rate, with choice of any of above routes. For rates and other information address

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen'l Passenger Agt., St. Paul, Minn.



SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON
NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRUIT LANDS
in BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA." We have blocks of fruit land for sale close to the city, good market and fruit-canning factory. The best climate in the world. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, strawberries and raspberries yield enormous crops. \$900 worth of strawberries sold off one acre of land. Write at once for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

F. J. Hart & Co.,
Real Estate, New Westminster, B. C.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57 FREE. Write at once for it, to **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

BLACKLEG

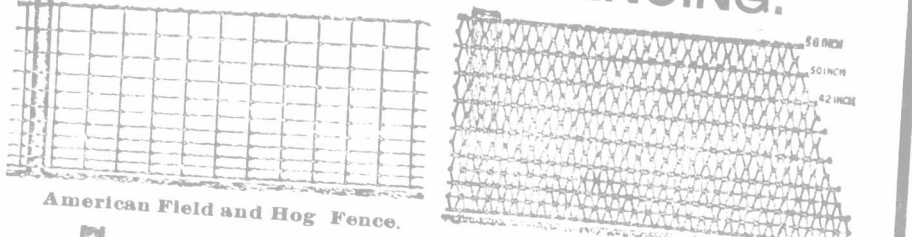


BEST PREVENTIVE

VACCINATE your cattle with **Blacklegoids**—the simplest, safest, surest preventive of Blackleg. Each Blacklegoid (or pill) is a dose. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is performed in one minute. We establish the purity and activity of our **Blacklegoids** by rigid tests upon animals. For sale by druggists. Write us for literature—free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
EASTERN DEPOT: 378 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

IT'S UP TO YOU
to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING.



Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

MADE BY The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
See our exhibits at the Dominion Exposition, Winnipeg. Also Fair at Brandon.

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



LIST

| Holds | Churns |
|----------------------|--------|
| 6 gals. 1 to 3 gals. | |
| 0 " 1 " 5 " | |
| 0 " 2 " 7 " | |
| 0 " 3 " 9 " | |
| 0 " 4 " 12 " | |
| 0 " 6 " 14 " | |
| 0 " 8 " 20 " | |

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manship and finish.
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St. Mary's, Ont.

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BEST OF EVERYTHING

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Chicago
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N. Y.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

The Gold Dust Twins will help you get through your work in a jiffy.

The greatest cleanser in the world and the housewife's best friend is

GOLD DUST

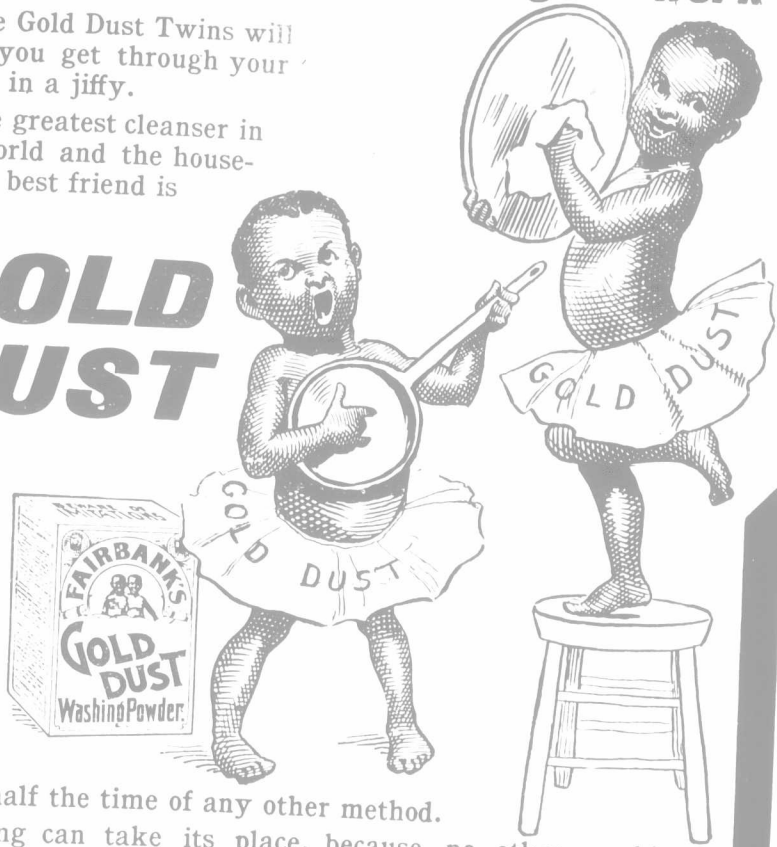
It cleans everything from cellar to attic with less labor and in half the time of any other method.

Nothing can take its place, because no other washing powder is so good.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft



GOSSIP.

Prize List, Morris Fair.

HORSES AND MULES.
Heavy stallion—L. Letellier Clyde Co
Heavy stallion, two years old—T. J. L.
Lawrie.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Team—1.
S. J. Holland; 2. S. J. Holland. Brood
mare—1. Wm. Churchill; 2. J. Wilton
Foal, 1904—1. J. Lewis; 2. G. Moody.
Colt, two years old—1. J. Lewis. Colt,
one year old—1. J. Wilton; 2. J. W.
Brown.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Team—1. N. W.
Moyer; 2. P. Vermette; 3. S. J. Hol-
land. Brood mare—1. A. Albright; 2.
J. Lewis. Colt, 1904—1. R. A. Lawrie;
2. S. Woodland. Colt, two years old—1.
J. Lewis.

RIDING AND DRIVING HORSES.—
Team of drivers—1. H. Webb; 2. J. K.
Wye. Single driver—1. G. Lane; 2. N. W.
Moyer. Brood mare—1. R. Turner
Foal, 1904—1. J. Moore; 2. R. Turner.
Colt, one year old—1. W. Churchill; 2.
C. Prekschat. Saddle horse—1. R.
Kissick; 2. Jno. Lawrie. Saddle pony
1. J. W. Brown; 2. J. Moore.

MULES.—Team of mules—1. W. Fisher;
2. L. Kastner.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, one year old—1.
C. Wheatland.
GALLOWAYS.—Bull, two years old—1.
J. L. Lawrie. Bull, 1904—1. J. L.
Lawrie. Cow—1. R. A. Lawrie; 2. J. L.
Lawrie. Heifer, one year old—1. J. L.
Lawrie. Heifer, one year and three
months—1. J. L. Lawrie. Heifer calf,
1904—1. L. Lawrie.

BEEF CATTLE.—Cow—1. S. J. Hol-
land. Cow or heifer—1. R. A. Lawrie.
GRADES.—Milk cow—1. C. Prekschat;
2. J. Elliott; 3. G. Moody. Heifer, two
years old—1. C. Prekschat. Heifer of
cows—1. J. Elliott; 2. S. J. Holland.
Farmers' display—1. J. L. Lawrie; 2.
S. J. Holland.

SHEEP

Ram—1. A. Grainger; 2. R. Turner.
Lamb, 1904—1. A. Grainger; 2. R.
Turner. Pen, four sheep—1. R. Turner.
Pair of ewe lambs—1. R. Turner.

SWINE

BERKSHIRE.—Boar, one year—1. J.
Hyndman. Sow, one year—1. J. Hynd-
man. Sow, under one year—1. J. Hynd-
man. Boar, under one year—1. J. Hynd-
man.

YORKSHIRE.—Sow, over one year—1.
J. Churchill.
GRADE PIGS.—Sow, one year or over
—1. B. J. Holland; 2. J. A. McNair.
Sow, under one year—1. S. J. Holland.

POULTRY, ETC.

Plymouth Rocks, barred—1. J. Elliott;
2. R. A. Lawrie.
Plymouth Rocks, white—1. S. J. Hol-
land.
Brahmas, light—1. G. Moody; 2. G.
Moody.
Turkeys—1. J. Elliott; 2. W. H. Spring-
ford.
Geese—1. R. Turner; 2. W. Wait.
Ducks—1. J. W. Brown; 2. J. W.
Brown.

Coop containing one cock and three
hens of any one breed—1. G. Moody; 2.
M. Stanley.
Canaries—1. W. Wait; 2. T. Bestwick.
Rabbits—1. D. M. Eric.
Chickens.—Coop of six Plymouth Rocks,
barred—1. L. Kastner; 2. R. A. Lawrie.
Coop of six Plymouth Rocks, white—1.
S. J. Holland.
Brahmas, light—1. G. Moody; 2. G.
Moody.
White Leghorns—1. M. Stanley; 2. A.
Gelauer.
Turkeys—1904—1. J. Elliott.
Duckings—1. L. Kastner; 2. A. Gelauer.
Vermont Game.—Producers.—Two birds of
any one breed—1. G. Moody; 2. A.
Vernier.
Turkey, six birds, six rows—1. A.
Vernier; 2. J. Lewis.
Turkey, white, one—1. S. J. Hol-
land.
Chestnut, 1000 status and seed—1. G.
Moody.
Turkey, 1000 status—1. J. Lewis.
Bantam, 1000 status—1. J. W. Brown; 2. G.
Moody.

Sharples Tubular Separators

EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and currs—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

Like a Crowbar

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pay the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-186.



Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

Shorthand is nowadays indispensable to everybody. Fillize spare time. Very moderate fees. We procure positions. Write for free booklet.

Central Correspondence College,
215 Temple Chambers,
Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

THE ROYAL

Yorkton's Leading Hotel.
Cuisine unexcelled. Charges moderate.
W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.

RIVEREDGE FARM FOR SALE

35 acres, 2 miles from town; \$21 per acre. Some good Shorthorn females also for sale cheap.
A. A. TITUS NAPIKA.

If it's an H&R it's an honest well made Revolver that's safe to use and simple in construction.

HARRINGTONS & RICHARDSON ARMS CO.
VALLEY MILLS

The WHEEL YOU WANT
For Farm and General Work ALL IRON

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market. H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg. Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons" but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Full Deposit with Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hail Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

Hon. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

A description and advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.



JOSH BILLINGS SAYS: "I buy a rooster for two things—one is the know that is in him, and the other is the spurs that air on him to bak up his know with."



OUR "KROW"

We handle the most "up-to-date" and complete line of Threshing Machinery and Threshers' Supplies manufactured in Canada or the United States, which means THE WORLD'S BEST.

American-Abell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA

OUR "SPURS" THE PRODUCT OF
Advance Thresher Co.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.
HOPKINS, MINN.

Local Agents at all Principal Points.

NORTHWEST AGENCY

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Corner Dufferin Avenue and
Sinclair Street

Directly Opposite Main En-
trance to Exhibition
Grounds



Branch Office
Regina,
Assa.



See our Working
Exhibit

On Exhibition Grounds.

We shall be pleased to have you inspect
our entire plant and shipping facilities.

Located Directly Opposite
Entrance to Exhibition Grounds

Bring your lady friends and the children,
we can provide them with a cool and quiet
office in which to write a letter or rest
awhile, near and yet
"far from the madden-
ing crowd."

Useful souvenirs free
to ladies and chil-
dren.



British Columbia
Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete
list of selected dairy farms, orchards,
poultry ranches and suburban homes, in
the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser
and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in
the neighborhood of Vancouver.
Send for our pamphlet giving weather
statistics and market prices of 27 different
kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,
322 Cambie St.,
P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

RUPTURE.

Write for particulars as to how to cure it with-
out a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE
C. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.
on

BRITISH COLUMBIA
CHILLIWACK FARMS

I have the largest list of farms for
sale in this Valley, and would
like to correspond with anyone
considering visiting this country.

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applica-
tions from farmers and others for the boys and
youths who are being sent out periodically from
their English training-homes. The older boys remain
for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Rus-
sel, during which time they receive practical instruc-
tion in general farm work before being placed in situ-
ations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from
the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for
younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary,
115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206, and
for older boys, possessing experience in farm work,
to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo,
Man.

BOOK-KEEPING Stenography,
etc., taught by
mail. Posi-
tions for all graduates of complete commercial
course. Outfit for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue
free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J.
O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prop., Winnipeg, Can.

Three Good Things

Indruroid
Roofing

3 Ply, with
Caps, Nails
and Cement in
center of roll.

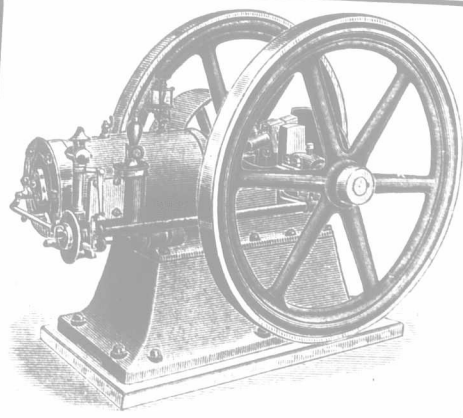
Paroid
Roofing

2 Ply, with
Caps, Nails
and Cement in
center of roll.

Asphalt
Roofing

50 lbs. per
square. Caps,
Nails and
Coating sup-
plied suffi-
cient with
each order.

THRESHERS' SUPPLY CO.
WINNIPEG.



Be sure and see our Exhibit of

"OHIO"
Gasoline Engines
Stationary and Portable

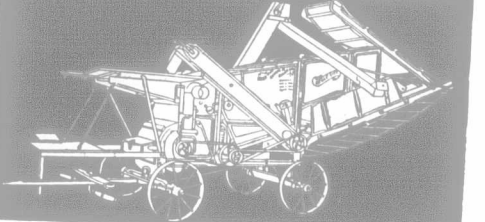
At the Dominion Exhibition,
Winnipeg, or call at our ware-
house, 152 Henry Ave., East,
near C. P. R. Station.

BURRIDGE & COOPER
Machinery Dealers, WINNIPEG

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain.

Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers
can own them and Thrash Any Kind of Grain when it's
ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take
anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, dur-
able, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it.
BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,
Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

ALBERTA LAND AGENCY

OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

For bargains in South Alberta lands,
also loans and insurance, address

WM. E. McLEOD, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

Town of Chilliwack, B. C.

FOR SALE: My real estate—large store,
up-to-date public hall, dwelling; large lot,
choice fruit; stock goods, general store—a big
snap. Or would lease premises. In conse-
quence of death of my husband, wish to close
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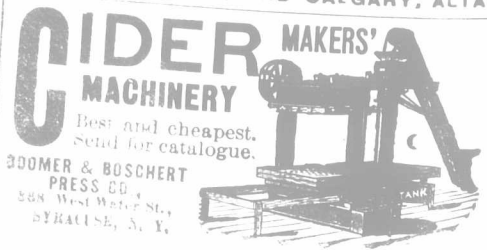
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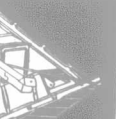
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., AUGUST 3, 1904.

No. 619

Editorial.

Cartwright Show.

The twenty-second annual show of the Cartwright Agricultural Society was held in the village of Cartwright on July 15th and 16th, and was in every way a pronounced success. The attendance was large, the exhibits were good, and with fair weather and good management everything was successfully carried out. Cartwright is one of the oldest agricultural societies in the Province. Its inception dates back to the time when railroads were almost unknown, when roads were rude trails, and oxen, not horses, were the farmers' stand-by in this early struggle with the prairie. Since then great changes have taken place, and Cartwright, like other towns along the Pembina section of the C. P. R., turns out a first-class stock show, horses being the strongest feature, and heavy drafts predominating. In this class, P. Cantlon won first with a fine team that would stand a lot of competition at any of the leading shows, and A. E. Cudmore second, with a well-matched and finely-fitted team. In brood mares, J. M. Webster won first and second, with a pair of pure-breds, and also carried off the red, both in stallion one year old and in filly or gelding one year old, J. W. Fulford and A. Waldie coming second in these classes. In draft colts, Dolph Blow won first, and A. Ferrier second.

In the general-purpose class, eight brood mares entered the competition, the prizes falling to Wm. Waldie and A. Ferrier. H. Coughlin and Geo. Jackson won first and second on foals, while in yearlings, J. M. Webster was again a winner, W. Waldie coming second. For team in harness, P. Cantlon won first and W. Whiting second. In carriage horses there was quite a strong exhibit, but, of course, not so numerous as in the heavier breeds.

The cattle were not particularly strong in numbers, Jas. Stancombe being the only exhibitor of pure-bred Shorthorns. In grades, a few fairly good cows were to be seen, but horses, not cattle, were the feature of the show. In Strathcona Hall, the products of deft fingers were to be seen in profusion of fancywork, and agricultural and horticultural exhibits fully demonstrated the claim of the Cartwrighters that they are living in the center of one of Southern Manitoba's numerous garden spots.

At Brandon Next Week.

Indications all point to a large show at Brandon next week. A large number of exhibitors will go from Winnipeg, and under different conditions. With new blood in the ring, and with different judges, the results in some classes will be interesting. To young stockmen, one of the leading features will be the competition for the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal, given to the competitor scoring the highest honors in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Whether engaged in breeding pure-bred stock or not, it is a worthy ambition for any young man to be able to select a first-class horse or a cow of special merit. The object of these competitions is to encourage this desire, and those who have been most interested in the development of good stock judges, it is hoped will have no occasion to regret that an opportunity was afforded the young men of Western Manitoba to appreciate their efforts. A large competition is expected.

An Exhibition May Educate.

If no one is too old to learn, the exhibition is a capital place to spend a few days. The question often arises, however, as to whether the average person really gets as much benefit from such shows as Winnipeg and Brandon as they really should. It cannot be denied that these exhibitions afford splendid opportunities for intellectual improvement.

There are various channels through which a person may gain knowledge, and observation is by no means the least important. At the exhibition there is an unequalled opportunity for the exercise of this faculty. True, everyone is led to exercise it, but what is the result? That can only be answered by the individual himself.

To get the best value from an exhibition one must go there with a purpose. Some go for an outing merely, and there is no doubt that many who do so are among those who toil hard on the farms of this country for most of the year, and hence no one is more deserving of an enjoyable time, but a time of recreation spent where there is also much to be gained besides physical rest or recuperation should be appreciated for all it is worth.

From the big shows now being held the horse-man will go away feeling that he has learned considerable. The same will be true of the live-stock enthusiast in general, as well as others who have a specialty, but a great number will go to their homes without a lasting impression, save that gained at the French fair or some other attractions. The only way to get full value for the money spent on going to an exhibition is to go there for a definite purpose, and that a determination to come away having gained some knowledge that will be of some value in after-life.

Farmers' Excursions.

The unqualified success of the farmers' excursion to the Indian Head Experimental Farm, on July 19th, marks another milestone in the progress of agricultural education in the West. Usually, when excursions have gone directly to the elevator town they have not had the Experimental Farm as their definite destination. This year it was different, and the fact that so many took advantage of the cheap rate to enjoy a day's outing, and because the great percentage were bent on seeing something on the farm of practical interest, from which they could get ideas calculated to improve their knowledge of the broad subject of agriculture, shows the wisdom of the announcement of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, that thereafter excursions to Indian Head Experimental Farm will be an annual event.

No farmer can go carefully over this valuable institution of the Territories without obtaining much information worthy of practical application on his own farm. "Seeing is believing" in all things. To read accurate reports of our experimental farms is a splendid thing in its place, but it does not compare with a careful personal inspection of what is going on. To give an opportunity of making this inspection is why the Territorial Department of Agriculture arranged for the excursion recently held.

If there is one class of people in Canada who are more deserving of a special outing than any other, it is the farmer and his family, and there is no more interesting or valuable place to spend it than at the Provincial or Territorial Experimental Farm.

British Millers Favor Samples.

At the annual convention of the National Association of British Wheat Millers, held at Harrogate, Yorkshire, a few weeks ago, the subject of grading Canadian wheats was introduced by Sydney Humphries. He referred to a letter he had received from the Dominion Millers' Association of Toronto, with regard to the inspection of their wheats. Towards the end of his speech he touched on the question of samples, and the desire of wheat exporters to abolish standard samples. To support his statements he quoted from a letter received from C. B. Watts, Secretary of the Millers' Association of Ontario, which read as follows: "It is alleged that the true reason why the exporters wish the Government standards done away with is that it will enable them to manipulate the grain to better advantage, by mixing, and in the event of a shipment being perhaps a little shy in quality, they might influence the opinion of the inspector, so that a certificate would be issued and they would be saved from heavy loss. This could be more easily done if there were no Government standard, as the inspector in the event of trouble arising could say that in his opinion the shipment was of the grade called for by the certificate he issued, which he could not say if, when the sample was laid down by the Government standard sample, it would not grade, and thus he would run the risk of losing his position."

A discussion followed the address, which resulted in the following resolution being moved: "That the suggestion put forward in Canada to abolish standard samples, which have hitherto been made up for the guidance of the grain inspectors, is most inopportune and unsatisfactory, especially as the question of certificates generally is being unfavorably criticised by the millers in this country, and resolves that it is imperative that a basis of trading be adopted which is equitable to both sellers and buyers, and expresses the opinion that this can only be obtained by sample or standard basis, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Commerce at Ottawa by cable."

Guard Against Prairie Fires.

The time is close at hand when the prairie fire annually leaves many homes desolate, as well as destroys thousands of dollars' worth of property. Almost invariably the true story of a great loss by fire traces the origin of the conflagration either to gross ignorance or abject carelessness on the part of some individual.

In reminding our readers of this fact we do so in the hope that they will not fail to take such preventive measures as are advisable at this season to minimize their risk. There are, no doubt, many cases in which it would be practically impossible for a farmer to protect himself wholly against loss were his neighbor's crop to suffer severely from fire, but, ordinarily, a little prevention is a great insurance in itself.

All stacks, farm buildings and bluffs should be protected by a good fire-guard. It costs comparatively little to keep one plowed, and it is cheaper insurance than a policy in an ordinary insurance company. It is well, too, for everyone to remember that there is a heavy penalty for any person starting fires in midsummer, and every citizen should feel it a duty to his country to see that those who violate this section of the law are prosecuted.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
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Horses.

The Clydesdale Horse.

ORIGIN.—This breed has long been known as the draft horse of Scotland. They originated in the Lowlands of Scotland, notably in the county of Lanark, frequently called the Clydesdale district, which is divided throughout its length by the River Clyde.

The Lowlands of Scotland have long been noted for the heavy horses bred there, but it was not until the eighteenth century that the breed was much improved by the importation of some heavy stallions from Flanders, and more intelligent direction given to the breeding of draft horses. The Flemish stallions were large-boned and heavy horses of sluggish temperament and slow, awkward action. About 1825 the Cleveland Bay horses were introduced, which tended to give the horses of this district activity and refinement. The Lowlands of Scotland are very favorable for the breeding of heavy horses, as the soil is fertile, the pasturage luxuriant, and this, together with a suitable climate, induces the growth of bone, muscle and substance. These conditions naturally have a marked influence on the characteristics of the modern Clydesdale, and it is found that when bred under environment opposed to these the type of the Clydesdale becomes reduced in size, finer in bone, and the hair on the legs becomes lighter. Of late years a slight infusion of Shire blood, through the use of the Prince of Wales (673), has been made to maintain the size and weight of the Clydesdale, but most of the infusion has been confined to horses registered in what is known as the "Select Clydesdale Studbook." Henry Wade is secretary of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, which issues a Canadian Studbook.

CHARACTERISTICS.—The common colors are bay, black or chestnut, with white markings. The head is usually intelligent, though sometimes out of proportion with the other parts. The shoulders are exceptionally good, which gives these horses a free, easy and long stride. The arm is usually well muscled, and the bone clean and flat. The feather in horses of the best quality springs from the edge of the bone, and is fine and long. Clydesdale breeders do not consider the feather valuable in itself, but important for what it indicates; it does not serve any important purpose on the leg, but indicates, when it is fine, that the bone is of a

corresponding texture. When the feather is wiry and curly in this region, the leg is apt to become dirty and inclined to grease and scratches. The pasterns and feet have been vastly improved during recent years, owing to special attention to those points, and the same is true, to a degree, of the coupling. While the feet of many Clydesdales are inclined to be too flat and light at the heel, yet the horn is usually of good texture and the hoof-heads large. The lightness of the barrel, especially in the coupling, was the greatest fault of the Clydesdale. This defect is still noticeable in the breed, though considerable attention has been paid towards deepening the body in this region. The croup of the Clydesdale is muscular, and they are exceptionally good in the quarters. The straight, regular action of the Clydesdale is one of their valuable qualities in comparison with other draft horses.

UTILITY.—Their utility is dependent upon the combination of weight, quality and activity which exists in the true types. Graded on common mares approaching draft form their main influence is to increase the weight and improve the conformation toward a draft type. They will produce from such, horses that are suited in an eminent degree for heavy and steady work in our cities, as witness the sale of six Canadian horses of Clydesdale breeding to Nelson Morris, Chicago, for \$3,000, said horses winning the first year when shown at the International, over all others as drafters. Sires of note are: Prince of Wales, Darnley, Baron's Pride, Macqueen, Charming Charlie, Handsome Prince, Wood-end Garty, Prince of Albion, Up-to-time, Broomfield Champion, Cedric, Cairnbroig, Flashwood, MacGregor, Sir Everard and Top Gallant.

Sore Shoulders.

The majority of teamsters have had more or less experience with sore shoulders in horses, and while proper care and attention will, in most cases, prevent the trouble, it sometimes occurs notwithstanding all reasonable care. Of course, all care should be taken to prevent it, such as seeing that the collar fits well, is kept perfectly clean, and thoroughly dried when off the horse, the hames properly fitted and the draft properly adjusted. The collar should be removed when the horse is in the stable, even for a short time. This gives the collar a chance to dry, allows a circulation of air over the shoulder, and permits it to cool. After a horse has perspired freely, it is good practice to bathe the shoulders thoroughly with cold water, to which has been added a little salt, and the shoulders then rubbed until dry. This, of course, entails considerable work, but it cools off the shoulder, removes all matting of and all dirt from the hair. If, after being brushed or scraped until thoroughly clean before being put on again, and a little trouble taken to lift it forward off the shoulder when the horse is standing, to allow a circulation of air, and then carefully replaced, being careful that no mane is allowed between the collar and shoulder, it is seldom sore shoulders will result. Some horses appear particularly predisposed to sore shoulders, of which we see several forms, each requiring specific treatment. Probably the most common form is what is known as "collar gall," which is a form of scalding caused by friction and heat. The spot or spots affected become sore and tender, the hair gradually falls out, and the skin assumes a red and partially raw appearance. If no means are taken to arrest the trouble, and the horse continues to work, the parts soon become entirely denuded of hair and raw. In treating this, or, in fact, any form of sore shoulders, where expedient, of course we should allow the patient to rest until the parts have become healed, but, unfortunately, it is not always possible to give rest, and while many may say it is cruelty to animals to work a horse with sore shoulders, and few will deny this, at the same time, when it is necessary to either work him or the owner suffer considerable loss, we can expect a man for working his horse, but he should hard to effect a cure under these conditions, in many cases it can be done, and, at least, care and attention will minimize the animal's suffering. In most stables there are old collars that have been practically discarded, and often one of these can be used to advantage. If it be a collar that has been refaced and restuffed, removed where it presses on the sore spot, or the collar may be pounded with a hammer until a depression is formed, or a sweat pad can be used in this way. Any device that will lessen pressure on sore spots, and at the same time not cause a roughness or undue pressure on other parts, will give relief. Whether or not this can be done, care should be taken to keep the parts clean, and the frequent application of a cooling, astringent lotion, will give great relief, and in many cases effect a cure. Probably the best application is one part of zinc, and one-half ounce of carbolic acid to a pint of water. This lotion should be applied frequently, and especially as soon as the shoulder has become dry, after washing and rubbing, and before the collar is again put on.

In some cases we notice what is called a "sit-fast." This is a case in which the skin has sloughed in a circle, but the center of the surrounding surface remains healthy, and thereby prevents the piece from dropping off. In cases of this kind, the healthy portion should be severed from the flesh with a knife, the piece removed, and the raw surface treated as above.

In other cases, there is the formation of abscesses, of which we have two kinds, viz.: serous and purulent. These are caused by a bruising of the tissues. Serous abscesses form very quickly, and are usually not very sore. We notice a swelling of greater or less size. Upon manipulation, we can readily detect that fluid is contained under the skin. The fluid is called serum; it is thin and watery looking. If it exists in small quantities and the horse is put to work, it disappears by absorption, to a certain extent, but reforms in greater quantities when the animal is at rest. If the practice be continued, the tumor, generally, gradually increases, and tenderness and soreness are soon evident. Treatment consists in lancing the tumor at the lowest part, and allowing the escape of the fluid. Then the cavity should be flushed out twice daily with warm water, and a little of a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid injected into it until it heals. Rest is almost necessary. A purulent abscess, or one that contains pus or matter, is a more serious condition. It forms more slowly. We notice a swelling, which is soon painful to the touch. It gradually increases in size, and in some cases we cannot detect any fluctuation upon manipulation. The walls are often quite thick, and it is very sore. Treatment consists in lancing deeply, or exploring with a probe, in order to ascertain whether pus is contained, and if so, a free incision must be made into the pus cavity, and the after-treatment is the same as for serous abscess. If no pus be present, the lump is a fibrous tumor, and treatment consists in dissecting it out, stitching the wound, except at the lowest part, and treating as for an abscess. It is possible to treat tumors by inserting sloughing agents, as corrosive sublimate, arsenic, croton oil, nitric or sulphuric acid, etc., but this is a slow process, and such active caustics should be used only by a professional man, and he, from experience, knows that dissection is the quicker and better method of treatment. "WHIP."

Sunstroke in Horses.

Sunstroke is an affection of the brain produced by the direct rays of the sun falling upon the cranium. It is common during the hot months in large cities, and is sometimes seen in rural districts. Among the causes that cooperate in its production may be mentioned foul, poorly-ventilated stables, tight collars or girths, and overwork in hot weather. Anything that tends to vitiate the muscular and nervous force, as obesity, poor, unwholesome food, protracted illness, etc., tend to predispose to it. Horses are usually attacked during the hottest part of the day, while being worked hard and exposed to the direct and reflected rays of the sun, while shielded from any breeze by a building, in a valley, on a hillside or in the streets of a city.

Symptoms.—Sometimes, without any observed premonitory symptoms, the horse will suddenly stop in harness, droop his head, prop himself out on all four limbs, pant violently, the pulse almost or quite imperceptible at the jaw, the heart's action irregular and weak. He will endeavor to retain his feet, but, being unable to do so, will fall after some convulsive movements, become unconscious, make a peculiar noise in breathing (called stertorous breathing), and die in a state of coma. This, of course, is a very severe case, and death takes place so quickly that practically nothing effective can be done in the way of treatment. In the majority of cases, the symptoms are not so severe, the attack is slower, flags in his gait, becomes more or less stupid, responds imperfectly, if at all, to the word of his driver or to tension on the bit; when urged he hangs upon the bit, with his head depressed. In most cases, perspiration ceases, the surface of the body becomes dry and hot, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day; while, in rare cases, perspiration is profuse. He becomes unsteady and staggering in his gait. If still urged on he falls, but if allowed to stand he will extend all four legs in order to retain his feet, his head will be held low and stretched out; nostrils dilated, and respirations labored; the superficial veins, especially of the head, will be distended; eyes protruded and red, pupils contracted; pulse weak and frequent, and the heart's action irregular and tumultuous. Prostration follows, he falls, and may become unconscious, but in many cases he makes convulsive and vain attempts to regain his feet. He is very hard to control and to keep from injuring himself and attendants. If recovery ensues, it is followed by dullness, uncertain and uncontrollable movements of the limbs, drowsiness or other symptoms of brain trouble, which continue for a variable time, but gradually pass off. An animal once affected by sunstroke is very

susceptible to future attacks under slight provocation during the rest of the season, but usually has fully recovered from this susceptibility before the hot months of the next season.

Treatment.—As stated, an attack is sometimes violent, and fatal in a short time; while, under the most favorable circumstances, even when the attack has been somewhat mild and recovery has taken place, the usefulness of the horse during the remainder of the hot season is greatly impaired, by the consequent susceptibility to subsequent attacks. Hence, preventive measures are strongly indicated. Prevention consists in, if possible, allowing the horse to rest in the stable during the hottest hours of the day, and working him early in the morning and late in the evening in order to get a full day's work. Where this is impracticable, and we are forced to work him during regular hours, his cranium should be protected by a straw hat, in which holes have been cut for the ears, or some other device that prevents the rays of the sun from falling directly on the cranium. A damp sponge in the hat increases the protection. When the disease is apparent, if the attack be violent and sudden, as described, treatment will seldom avail. When the premonitory symptoms described are observed, he should be taken out of harness immediately, and, if possible, moved to a shady place where any breeze that is present may strike him. Cold water or powdered ice should be applied to the head to lessen the congestion, and the body should be clothed to encourage perspiration, a purgation of aloes should be administered, and if the pulse be very weak, stimulants, as two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, or six to eight ounces of whiskey or brandy, should be given, but diffusible stimulants as these should not be given unless it is necessary to keep up the heart's action, as their action on the brain should, if possible, be avoided. If a veterinarian be in attendance, it is probable he will give hypodermic injections of strychnine to tone the heart. If the patient fall, he should be loaded on a stoneboat or other low vehicle, and drawn to a shady place. Efforts should be made to prevent him from injuring himself, and he should be treated as above, and assisted to his feet as soon as he is able to stand. The action of the bowels can be encouraged by injections of soapy water into the rectum. The veterinarian will for this purpose give hypodermic injections of eserine or arecolin, but the ordinary horse-owner has neither the skill nor the instrument for this. When recovery has taken place, care must be taken for considerable time to not expose him to exciting causes, else there will probably be a recurrence of the disease. "WHIP."

Farm.

The Morris Fair.

The Morris Summer Fair was held this year on the grounds of the Morris Agricultural Society on the 6th and 7th of July. This is the second summer fair held by the Society, and the results of both have satisfied the directors and members as to the wisdom of the change from fall to summer. King's weather favored and assured the success of the day.

The exceedingly wet spring and the present almost impassable condition of the roads in certain sections made the exhibit of stock much below that of last year, a large number of the leading stockmen being entirely prohibited on that account from bringing in the exhibits in those classes. The inside exhibits, which were not affected in this way, were very much better and more numerous than in former years, the contest in dairy and cookery lines being exceptionally keen.

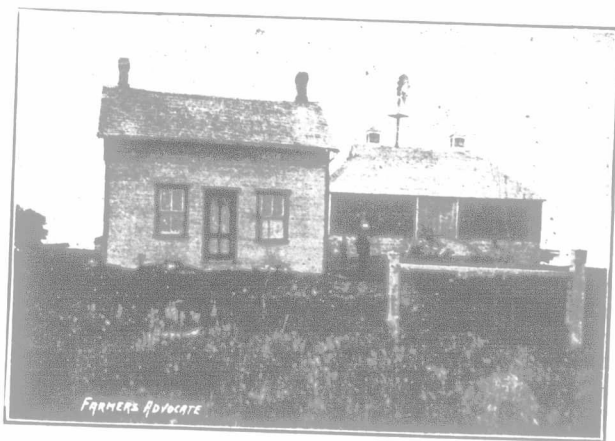
The exhibit around which, probably, the greatest interest centered, for the men at least, was the general-purpose teams. The farmer members of the Society undertook to subscribe, personally, sufficient to procure a silver cup, which should be contested for annually. A beautiful cup valued at \$60.00 was procured, and is now very much prized this year by Mr. N. W. Moyer, the first winner. A number of special prizes were very kindly donated by the supporters of the Society in the town, and the contests for these were, in almost every instance, very keen. The business men of Morris have always given good assistance to our fairs, but this year especially so, donating in prizes, etc., over \$325. One particular reason for this year's liberal support was that the Society now own twenty acres of beautifully located grounds, and have placed a new exhibition hall on same, fitting up in first-class condition, with a good refrigerator for butter, etc., and in all other respects. Plans have been laid for continuing the improvements next year so that the facilities for exhibition will be unsurpassed by fairs drawing support from districts of the same extent.

In our Gossip column is given a list of the prize winners.

Crops at Brandon Experimental Farm.

When the Assiniboine River overflowed its banks some weeks ago, it was unfortunate that the low-lying lands of Brandon Experimental Farm were not above the high-water mark. When the floods subsided, and the land dried up, it was too late to sow cereals on the south side of the farm lying towards the river. In consequence, the area devoted to grain crops is not so large as usual at that provincial institution.

When a "Farmer's Advocate" representative crossed the Assiniboine at Brandon a short time ago to inspect Manitoba's experimental crops there had been a heavy rain, and the land was thoroughly saturated with moisture. The warm air, too, had assisted in producing a rapid growth, and in general the crop was well advanced. The



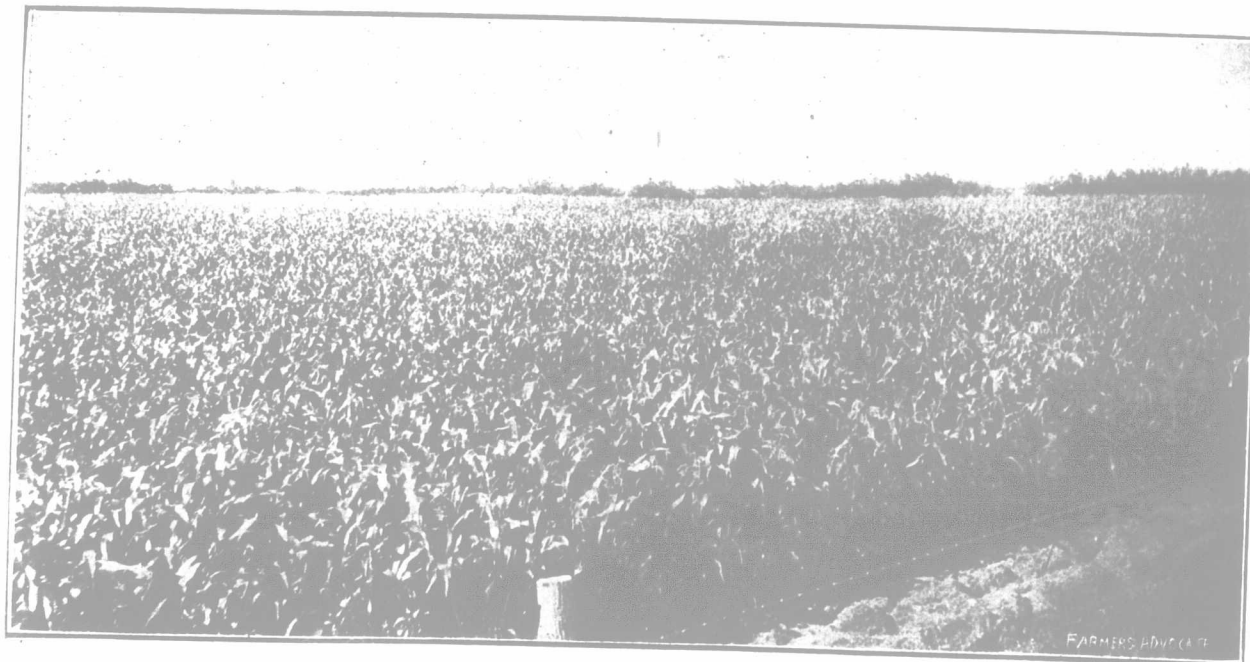
Farm Home of Wm. Ryan, Ninga, Man.

test plots of wheat are heavy this year; in fact, very heavy, and when seen by the writer, a large percentage of them were, unfortunately, so lodged as to present but little hope of producing a fair experiment. This is evidence that that portion of the farm is overcharged with nitrogen, the most active element of soil fertility in producing a heavy crop of straw.

The oat plots looked well, and there are many of them. There are, also, the usual number of plots of barley, and over thirty of peas. The writer was gratified to find that the clover plots had come through the winter in excellent form, and had produced a heavy crop. The red clover, notwithstanding that this is the second year it has been cut, presented a very thick mat, almost two feet in height. When it is considered that in such countries as Ontario, where red clover is grown quite extensively, the farmers do not depend on obtaining a second cutting, the possibilities of clover growing in Manitoba must appear very bright. What was true of red clover at the Experimental Farm, was also the case with alfalfa and alsike. Both of these stood quite thick upon the ground.

Owing to the spring being wet, the corn crop has not made very satisfactory progress this year. There is yet a possibility that it may produce a fair tonnage per acre, but the possibility of it being well eared is almost out of the question. Potatoes are a remarkably good crop this year, but neither turnips nor mangels, outside of a few test plots, are being grown in any very noticeable quantity.

In the horticultural department, trees bearing Martha and Transcendent crabs were seen fairly well loaded. Small fruits, including currants, gooseberries and raspberries, showed the usual amount of fruit. The small fruit garden, unfortunately, is located on a slope, giving full exposure to the sun's rays. No doubt, such fruits as raspberries would yield more heavily were they



Fodder or Silage—No Matter Which! A Manitoba Cornfield.

somewhat protected. In the vegetable garden, most of the varieties were looking as well as good cultivation could make them. On account of the exhibition in Brandon next week, it is expected a large number of farmers will pay a visit to the farm, and consider the value of the experiments which are being carried on.

Concerning Seed Oats.

Notwithstanding the numerous warnings which the "Farmer's Advocate" scattered broadcast throughout the West, re testing oats for seed, and only purchasing when satisfactory results were obtained from tests, quite a number of Northern Alberta farmers have, unfortunately, used seed weak in germinating power.

So far as we have been able to ascertain from personal investigation and talks with farmers, weed inspectors, and others likely to know, about twenty per cent. additional good oat seed would have been a blessing, had it been wisely used at the time of seeding.

In many places the oats have stood out well, and should the fall prove favorable for ripening a crop which will naturally be later than it would have been if sown thicker, a good harvest will be the result.

A much smaller percentage of grain would be damaged with early frosts if greater care were exercised in having the ground ready and sown early. There is another plan which would help greatly in lessening the supply of poor seed, and that is by watching before harvest which portion or portions of the fields are ripest, and having these stacked by themselves, especially for seed. Some wide-awake farmers have adopted this scheme, and find that it works well.

We might go a step further and advise seed selection before the grain is cut, even when there is no danger of frost. As a rule, the grain on some portion of the farm has seemed to do better from the start. If examined closely, it will be found that the average stem in that portion of the field has produced a larger percentage of fully developed kernels, and these, in turn, if sown, will be more likely to put forth strong, vigorous growth from the start, and, consequently, yield heavier.

Select at harvest time seed for next spring, then commence at once to get the seed-bed ready.

Clovers in Alberta.

Two miles north of Innisfail, Mr. H. Barkemeyer is experimenting with clovers, and, up to the present, he has been very successful. In June, 1903, he sowed four acres in single-acre plots with Turkestan alfalfa, common alfalfa, common red and yellow clover, one acre each. It was sown on May breaking, the ground being very dry at the time, and no rain fell until fourteen days after. However, all varieties grew well. Early in August, a severe hail-storm cut it almost completely to the ground, yet by fall it was knee high, with hogs and calves pasturing on it freely. All except the yellow stood the winter well. During the greater portion of the winter there was a little snow on the field, which, of course, was in its favor.

In the spring, it was again pastured freely until such time as the stock began to wander to the surrounding grain crops, and then, as the clover was not fenced, they were kept off it. It has made rapid growth since, and just as the alfalfa was coming in bloom, Mr. Barkemeyer cut it. Then, by July 12th, it had again made about eight inches of growth.

Farmers' Excursion to Indian Head.

It was a happy crowd of farmers and their families that visited Indian Head Experimental Farm on July 19th. From Moose Jaw on the west and Moosomin on the east, an excursion train started in the morning, and when the two had reached the elevator town of the Territories, there proceeded toward the Experimental Grounds upwards of fifteen hundred persons. It was interesting to notice that the great majority of the party, although prepared to participate in all the enjoyment which the day had in store, were, nevertheless, eager to obtain every valuable lesson in agriculture which a trip to a well-managed experimental farm could afford. At the Farm, Superintendent Angus Mackay had everything in readiness to receive the visitors. A number of conveyances were waiting, and very soon the crowd was viewing the grain plots from all corners. After some time had been spent in this way, and everyone appeared pleased he had come, a concentrated movement was made toward the shady groves which surround the farm buildings, and there the picnickers enjoyed lunch.

At two o'clock, Mr. Mackay called the crowd to order in the barn, where, after assuring them of a most hearty welcome, he called upon Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, who, in a brief but spirited address, thanked the farmers for their attendance, and assured them that the excursion would hereafter be an annual event. The next speaker was Mr. Lake, M. L. A.; Prof. Shutt, Ottawa; Jas. Murray, B. S. A., Western Superintendent Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, following. The latter had been called to conduct a live-stock judging school, and immediately after the meeting in the barn the crowd assembled in the yard below, where seats had been provided for a large number. Beef cattle were first taken up, and, using a Shorthorn cow which had been brought into the ring, the desirable and undesirable points of a beef animal were illustrated and explained. Dairy cattle were taken up in the same way, and a short lecture was given on heavy horses.

To the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, G. Harcourt, as well as other members of the Department of Agriculture, considerable credit is due for the success of the excursion. It is, indeed, questionable if anything could be done that would advance practical agricultural education in a more effectual and substantial manner. Those in charge of agricultural work in the Territories have the correct idea, and the most encouraging feature of it is that the farmers themselves are becoming more ready to appreciate their efforts.

Sugar Beets in Alberta.

A report says: During the latter half of June the weather was extremely hot, with very light showers that did not prevent drouth conditions. Beets have withstood the weather very well, especially where the plowing was deep and the cultivation at all sufficient. Thinning has been done, for the most part, since the 10th of July. The drouth will injure the crop to some extent, but efforts are being made to keep up the cultivation to correspond with the weather, and thus far there has been little injury done to the beets, and, as cooler weather is prevailing, it is hoped to carry the crop along and secure fair tonnage despite all the difficulties incident to a new country and a new crop.

Sugar Beets at Calgary.

The Calgary Herald says: "A project involving the erection of a beet-sugar factory in the Calgary district, and the location of from five to nine hundred families on the lands tributary to the Canadian Pacific Railroad irrigation system, has been submitted to the company. The proposition is backed by a syndicate of American capitalists with the money and practical experience in beet-sugar manufacture to assure its serious consideration. An expenditure of \$800,000 here in a factory will be the immediate fruits of the undertaking, to say nothing of the new settlers. The representative of the syndicate, Senator Gustavus Theden, of Minneapolis, has been in this section several days, and left well satisfied with his investigation."

Worth Twice as Much Now.

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," as a weekly, is more than doubled in value. Chilliwack, B. C. H. F. KERR.

The exhibition number of the "Farmer's Advocate" forms a magnificent magazine, full of pictures and valuable information. It is a credit to the editors, to the printers, and to the country.—[Hartney Star.

Killarney Exhibition.

Southern Manitoba's big fair was held at Killarney on July 19th to 21st, and was in every way an immense success. The weather was ideally beautiful, the attendance was large, and the exhibits, both in numbers and quality, were such as to reflect credit on any show. Last year was Killarney's first attempt to organize a big summer fair, and success crowned their every move, and, naturally, this year the management was ambitious to eclipse in every way their maiden effort. Nature favors Killarney with an admirable site for a summer fair. A beautiful rolling plain of forty-five acres, dotted with comfortable clumps of trees, gives to the grounds a truly parklike appearance, and makes it an admirable spot for such an event. What is lacking in nature has been supplied by an energetic management, and this year many new improvements were to be seen. A horse-barn, 52 x 120, was erected, 64 feet was added to the length of the grand stand, the sheep and swine pens were remodelled, and in all a total of over \$3,000 was spent on improvements. The management are also firm believers in the gospel of good advertising, and so thoroughly was the attention of the people, both pleasure-seekers and stockmen, drawn to the event that the expression, "Meet me at the Lakeside Fair," became a byword in Southern Manitoba, and ere the close of the third day the results were to be seen, for the world and his wife had been guests at Killarney. The total number of entries exceeded those of last year by over forty per cent., but in spite of the increased work necessary from this additional business, the prize-money was ready for the winners by 12 o'clock noon of the last day of the fair, for "hustle" is the word in Killarney, and everything must be finished on the last day. This is a leaf that might well be copied by many of our local shows.

CATTLE.

Southern Manitoba is fast earning a position of prominence as a center for live-stock production, and Killarney show demonstrates the possibilities of the district along that line. The entries, especially in Shorthorns, were good, only a few classes being weak in numbers, and in many the competition was very keen. In aged bulls there were only two entries, W. Killaway scoring first, and J. W. Magwood second. The call for two-year-old brought out some excellent stuff. There were six entries in all, the first prize falling to W. Mahon's "Red Marquis," a remarkably smooth, even bull bred by W. C. Edwards, and from his well-known stock bull, "Marquis of Zenda," and an imported cow, Crocus 4th. A. E. Foster was second with a good bull, but lacking the handling qualities of Red Marquis. Geo. Jackson won 3rd, and the entry of D. Hysop & Son, a rather nicely set-up roan, scored 4th. In the year-old class, J. G. Washington's "Prince Adair," a Dryden-bred bull, out of Adelia, by Prince Gloster, carried off the 1st. He was somewhat younger than the others in the class, being only 14 months, and is a very smooth, evenly-turned chap that in many respects is hard to beat. D. Hysop & Son's "Lord Abbotsburn," from the "Royal Hope" bull, was a good stiff second, and Thos. Buck came 3rd with "Brookside Choice." Three entries faced the judge in the class for bull calves under one year. W. Mahon carried off first and second with a fine pair of youngsters, bearing the stamp of their sire, "Red Marquis," and Wm. Ryan, of Ninga, was third with a good calf from Stella 2nd, and by Lord Missie of Ninga. Only two entries were shown in calendar year calf, Wm. Davidson winning first with a very thick-set, low-down bull calf named "Rector," sired by Paragon =10520=, dam Lena =55213=, and Hysop & Son's entry second very fine animals. There were six entries. D. Hysop & Son scored again in this class, winning first with Ruby Abbotsburn, a sweet-looking three-year-old lassie, a get of Royal Hope, and they also carried off the third prize, J. G. Washington winning second and fourth. Hysop & Son were again to the front in the two-year-old heifer class, winning first on a fine, straight, smooth entry, and Mahon's Bud of Argyle was a second rather hard to beat. J. G. Washington got third and Wm. Ryan's "Princess Florence" was fourth. In the year-old heifers there was a battle royal—seven entries in between which was but a shake of the dice. Both were from the same sire, Sir Colin Campbell, and both had sufficient quality to recommend them in any company. D. Hysop & Son were third. Four beautiful and after some hard work the judge in the heifer calf class, Maid of Argyle, another from his prizewinning bull, Red Marquis. It was an excellent calf, very smooth from shoulder to hips, and a mellow handler that would be hard to beat. Wm. Davidson's Viola was a mighty close second, scarcely behind in anything save a little lack of that perfect handling quality so evident in the winner of the red. The third prize went to Wm. Ryan, too good for third, but was scarcely in show shape. In the herd class, the entry of W. Mahon, headed by his prizewinning bull, Red Marquis, and supported by the females, Bud of Argyle, Myrtle Rosebud, Cleopatra and Maid of Argyle, lifted first money, and Hysop & Son scored second with Lord Abbotsburn, two aged cows, the first-prize two-year-old heifer, and the third-prize yearling. These were all the entries in

bull, and all bred by the exhibitor, J. G. Washington took third, his herd being headed by "Prince Adair," and in the next class, the contest for the championship bull in beef breeds, Mr. Washington turned the tables, "Prince Adair" winning first and carrying off the Diploma Ribbon. First prize for bull and any two of his get, and for cow and any two of her progeny, went to W. Mahon. In dairy cattle the entries were not very numerous, Mr. A. B. Potter, the well-known Holstein breeder, carrying off the money in Holsteins, and J. H. Conner and Wm. Spear being the principal exhibitors of Jerseys. The judging of the cattle was done by Jas. Bray, the well-known breeder, of Longburn, and was eminently satisfactory in every respect.

HORSES.

Strong interest centered in the horse exhibit, and the spectators watched the judging in the ring very closely, many of them picking out a favorite and championing their choice through good or evil report. In the Clydesdale aged stallion class the contest was a very keen one. Six entered, and such was their quality and breeding that much good stuff had to go without a prize. "Village Boss," the entry of Willis & Folje, won first. He is a very heavy-bodied horse, of good style and action, his pedigree tracing back to such horses as Cedric and Prince of Wales. J. G. Washington was second with Prince Bonnybridge, a brown with white face, bred by N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minn. He is a good horse, strong-boned and well-muscled, and the sire of many good winners in other classes, but just a trifle light in the body to land higher money. Eastfield Prince, entered by P. Robertson, of Killarney, was third. In the younger horses, J. G. Washington was first for filly of 1901, Wm. Ryan and W. J. Cowan winning on the 1902 foal. For 1903 filly the prize went to J. Webster, and the same man landed second and third for foal, being beaten by T. Greenway's entry, a remarkably strong, well-muscled fellow. Mr. Webster also won first for mare and two of her progeny, and for best mare bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T. Mr. Greenway carried off first for best mare any age, "open," J. G. Washington winning second, and C. S. Finlayson, third.

In heavy draft team, in harness, P. Cantlon was the lucky man, with a team that for heavy draft stamp, would be pretty hard to beat; J. G. Washington coming second with a good pair, one of them being an especially fine mare—a pure-bred Clyde, descended on the dam's side from Darnley. In the younger classes, W. Maxwell won first and second for filly or gelding, 1902. In 1903 class, M. Chester was first, W. Maxwell and R. Pascal carrying off second and third. For the best brood mare and foal, W. Maxwell was first, and R. Pascal second.

In the agricultural class, C. Finlayson was a clear first for team in harness, with a very fine team of good agricultural stamp, A. Mackinnon coming second. In foal of 1901 class there were four entries, Geo. W. Jacobson winning first money, and J. G. Washington scoring a close second, with W. Maxwell third. For the best foal of 1902 there were nine entries. They were in all a pretty good lot, varying somewhat in type, as this class frequently does, but all measuring up to a good standard of usefulness for agricultural purposes. J. M. Jones' entry was first, and W. Mahon and John Hannah second and third. For filly or gelding, 1903, A. Rankin and J. M. Jones were the lucky men. Eight entries competed for first premium in the foal class, and W. Mahon a close third. Brood mares and foals were, as usual, a strong class. There were seven entries, W. Maxwell, Chester M. Chester and J. Harrison winning in the order named, and Alex. Rankin carried off the Rosette Ribbon for best mare and any two of her progeny. A few good specimens of the Percheron were to be seen. H. E. Waly was the fortunate winner of the diploma in the aged stallion class. J. C. MacIntyre was first and second for two-year-old stallion, Mr. McLennan, of Hannah, N. D., winning in the year-olds. James Austin, also a North Dakota exhibitor, got first for filly of 1902 and 1903, and foal of 1904. For the aged-mare class, Mr. Austin was the only exhibitor, but his entry was an animal worth mentioning, being the dam of many of his younger winners.

In carriage horses the entries were not so numerous, nor the interest so keen as in the preceding class, although there were some first-class entries. In teams, was the only entry. Geo. Campbell, J. McVarnel and J. Finkheimer were winners in the order named for mare or gelding in harness. In the young stock, Geo. Campbell, J. M. Baldwin and J. Cowan carried off the bulk of the prizes, the honors being about equal.

SWINE.

The remodeling of the buildings and increased accommodations brought out large numbers in the swine classes, there being over 200. Yorks, Berks and Tamworths, were the favorites, and some strong entries were made in each class. For Berkshire boar, two years or over, A. B. Potter and Thos. Greenway were first and second, respectively. For boar one year old, Thos. Greenway was again first. W. Mahon won first and Thos. Greenway coming second and third in the latter class. W. Mahon again divided honors with Mr. and Mrs. Hitter went to Mr. Greenway. The Yorks were strongly represented, Potter, Greenway and Wade winning the most of the laurels, with honors pretty evenly divided. Some close work was to be seen in the judging of sows and litter of four pigs. Mr. Greenway had

Stock.

Hartney Show.

a straight first on his sow, but Mr. Wade was ahead on the litter. It was topsy-turvy, with appearances favoring the Wade outfit, but the decision was finally given to the Greenway entry.

The "Tams" evidently have a great many pretty warm friends in this locality, and some good specimens were to be seen, W. L. Trann, of Crystal City, being the principal exhibitor. Trann was first for boar over two years, with J. H. Noble second, and it was Trann again for first and second in the over six months class. First for sow under six months went to Thos. Johnston, of Boissevain, for a very lengthy, smooth, even-shouldered pig, and Johnston was second for sow and litter, the Trann entry being first.

SHEEP.

Quite a number of entries were made in the Shropshire sheep class, J. J. Moir practically sweeping the boards, and Wm. Easton and W. L. Trann sharing with him in the grade and fat sheep classes.

POULTRY, ETC.

In the poultry there were quite a few entries, Rocks and Wyandottes predominating, but many of the exhibits in this line were not in nearly first-class shape.

The agricultural hall was, as usual, devoted to a splendid array of fine arts, which proved a very interesting exhibit. In this building was also to be seen the dairy exhibit, which scored remarkably high, being in every class from one and a half to four points ahead of last year, and scoring in some cases as high as 96. The exhibits of vegetables did full credit to the name of Killarney, and the exhibit of grain and grasses was well up to the usual high standard.

The following gentlemen acted as judges in the classes named: Cattle, Jas. Bray; horses, Dr. Henderson, Carberry; sheep, Jas. Graham, of Roseberry, and hogs and grain, S. A. Bedford, Brandon.

The outside attractions consisted of a little horse-racing, the ever-drawing card of baseball, and an Indian powwow, that attracted considerable attention. In addition to this, Killarney always has what is an attraction to everybody, the little land-locked lake, with its green verdure-clad banks, and many of the visitors took advantage of the occasion to spend a few pleasant hours in chasing the alluring fish and getting at least a story.

Killarney has, and no doubt will always continue to have, a very successful fair. Some few improvements are needed: The prize-list in the cattle classes might be spread out a little more, in order to prevent competition among classes where the variation in age is too great; increased inducements should be offered to draw more entries from other classes of cattle, Herefords, Galloways and Angus being unrepresented, but taking everything into consideration, the management have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the splendid success of the Lakeside Fair in its two-year-old form, and the attendance of people from distant points marks the appreciation of a success well merited.

Railway Expropriation.

We are asked to state in a general way the position of the farmer with regard to the compensation to which he is entitled at the hands of the railway company, upon the taking, by the company, of a portion of his farm for the purposes of the railway, and it is said that in fixing the amounts they propose to give upon such expropriations, the companies generally fail to discriminate as they should, or at all, with respect to the character of the farms affected.

The rights of both company and individual vary, of course, according to whether the railway is one governed by Dominion or Provincial legislation, and if the latter, then according to the Province in which the land may be situated, and also according as the railway may or may not be the subject of special as well as general Acts of Parliament or Legislature.

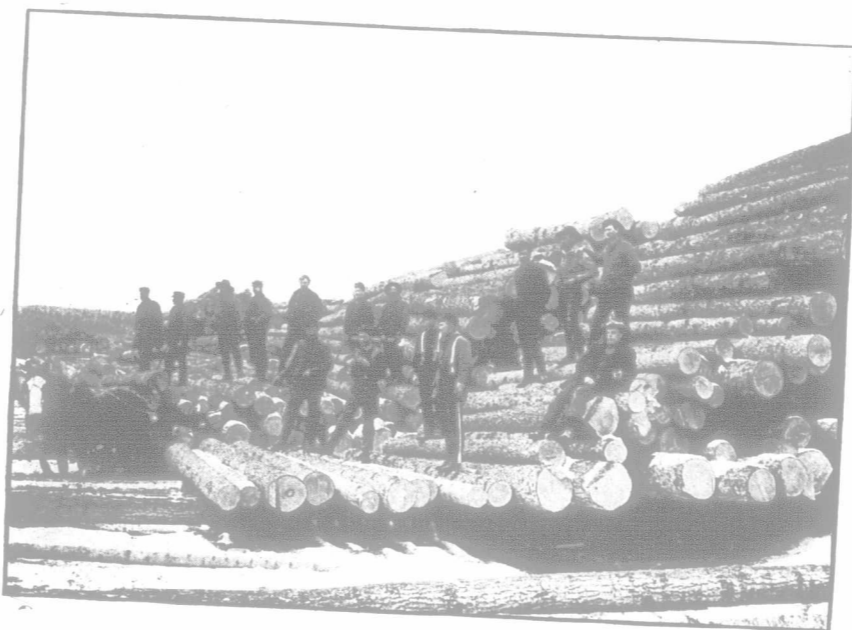
But, generally speaking, the farmer whose lands are so interfered with, and in part or in entirety taken by the company, need not suffer any substantial injustice. It is open to him to refuse the company's offer, and to have the matter arbitrated upon. And the arbitrators in fixing the amount of compensation to be awarded are bound to take into account both the value of the land taken and the damage to the remainder of the lands. On the other hand, they must consider the increased value that may be given to the rest of the farm by reason of the passing of the railway through it, or of the construction of the railway, setting off this increased value, if any, against any inconvenience, or damage, caused by the expropriation. And there is the right of appeal from the award of the arbitrators. It is difficult, therefore, to see why there should be any real hardship to the farmer, and if, at the outset, he take the precaution to have his interests properly and efficiently looked after, he may fairly count upon receiving reasonably full indemnity. Upon receiving the offer he ought at once to consult a solicitor, and be advised by him as to whether it should be accepted, and in the event of its being considered that more compensation should be given, and would probably be awarded, the solicitor should be instructed to attend to and protect the farmer's interests at every stage of the subsequent proceedings.

Beef on the Range.

Cattle on the ranges, both in Assiniboia and Alberta, are doing exceedingly well this season.

For a number of years the ranching districts have experienced more rain than formerly, and this caused a more luxuriant grass crop. However, it has been fully proven that for flesh-forming, the less abundant growth of the drier seasons has the advantage.

Conditions this year are exceedingly favorable for producing early and good beef. The spring opened early, and, in the southern portion of Al-



Log Dump on the Saskatchewan.

berta, there was scarcely any snow all winter, so that cattle which were rightly managed had no difficulty in getting feed on the range, consequently the majority of them in that district were in good condition to lay on flesh as quickly as grass gave them the opportunity. Ever since they have been making rapid gains, and to-day a large percentage of them are fit for shipment.

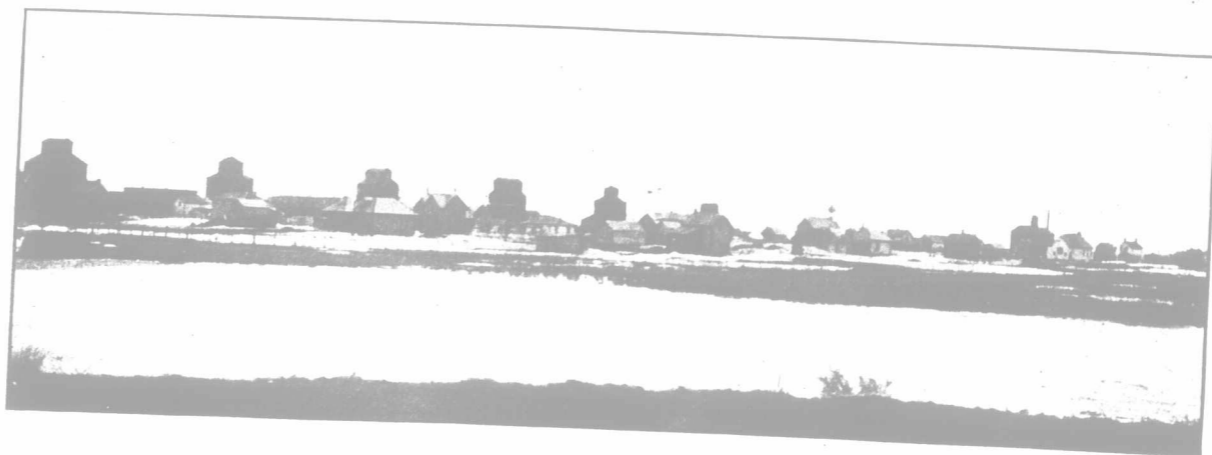
The natural prairie hay crop will be light this season in comparison with the cut of the last few years, so a larger area will have to be cut over to get the required tonnage, without which it is not safe to face winter. It is advisable to provide a liberal supply, especially when part of the herd are unacclimatized. In many places last winter very heavy losses were experienced during the February and March storms, and quite a large percentage of these would have been avoided had there been more hay put up. In the storm-visited districts of last year, little warning will be required, for the old proverb holds true that experience is a teacher whom most people heed. However, there is no telling what next winter will be like, yet the probabilities are that other districts will be visited with rough weather or deep snow, and in some cases both, and under these conditions the only salvation of range cattle is the hay stack.

Cattle in the Medicine Hat district are also rapidly putting on the proper kind of beef, and, in fact, in all parts of the Canadian ranching territory the same good work is going on at high pressure. The low prices offered last fall, coupled with the inferior condition of the beef output as a whole, resulted in small shipments and large holdings, and now that the season favors rapid beef production of good quality, and with that a reasonable assurance of fair prices, every indication points to large shipments from now till late fall.

and George Woods second. Shire enthusiasts felt good, as, with a Clydesdale man as judge, a large number of firsts in competition were won by horses got by Shire stallions. One notes in this district that where as the farmers formerly bought their horses, they now breed them, and get better satisfaction all around. Two four-horse teams were shown, Griffiths winning first, Gibson second, the latter quartette a lot of useful horses, all got by the one horse (Bravery Yet), and three out of the one mare. We submit, however, that the four-horse teams should be shown tandem, as is done at Chicago and other big shows, and should be shown hitched, and it would be better from an educational standpoint to have the action of all the horses shown by a straight-away and return walk and trot, and not in a ring, unless a large one.

Cattle awards were made by Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine, Man., who found the first in Short-horn bulls in a good ton-weight red owned by Geo. Morrison; Duthie and Agnew contributed the other winners, the former winning the two herds. Marples' Herefords need no comment here, as they are in a class by themselves, some noted females and promising calves being forward, and, while mentioning the Poplar Grove exhibits, the Shetlands from that place were the attraction of the show. Sheep are not kept in this district, and the exhibit of swine was lamentably small, only being relieved by the merit of some, Laughland's Berkshire boar, a lengthy, even pig, being an outstanding winner.

The poultry exhibit was light, Wm Osborne being to the front with Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese and Barred Rocks, Laughland having out some good B. P. R.'s, Marples showing Buff Plymouth Rocks. The grain and vegetable exhibit was light, T. Jasper winning first on wheat, barley and oats. A. J. O'Higgins and Wm. Magwoods put up the bulk of the vegetable exhibit. A valuable exhibit, from an educational standpoint, was the collection of weeds shown by Wm.



Bird's-eye View of Wapelle, Assa.

Laughland, Noxious Weeds Inspector for Cameron. Dairy produce was nothing, compared with what we have seen at this show in previous years, the champion bread and bun manufacturer being Mrs. Donnelly. Taken in its entirety, the directors have reason to feel encouraged. The stock of the district is showing a distinct improvement, to which this show has contributed in a marked degree.

Our Scottish Letter.

The chief topic of interest for stock breeders here at the moment, is the report of the extraordinary sale of Mr. Bell's Shorthorns at Cabana del Rincon, in South America. Mr. Bell is a Liverpool gentleman, and the manager of his estancia is Mr. James McCulloch, a native of the parish of Glenluce, Wigtownshire. Naturally we feel proud of our fellow-countryman, as it is long since such a sale was recorded. It lasted over two days, and something like £50,000 worth of stock was passed through hands in that time. The Scots-bred bull, Newton Stone, from Aberdeenshire, made £2,625, or as nearly as may be, \$13,125. This, as a calf, was one of the best animals ever bred in Aberdeenshire. His breeder, Mr. A. M. Gordon, has a notable herd. Another British-bred bull, Baron Gainford, made £1,375, which may be converted into dollars by multiplying by five. Fifty-two cows made an average of £129, twenty-six calves an average of £112, and twenty-four heifers an average of £100. The boom in Shorthorns is holding out in Argentina better than some anticipated. Still it must be borne in mind that prices for commercial cattle there are receding, and the pedigree market is very sensitive to a fact of this kind.

An interesting enquiry is at present being held concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis in stock. There is a bill before the House of Commons in which it is proposed that compensation should be paid for carcasses of animals condemned for this disease, in which no evidence of the disease could be traced before the animal was killed. As there are only three ports in this country at which foreign cattle can be landed, viz., Deptford, Birkenhead and Glasgow, the local authorities in these places are opposing the proposals all they can. The reason is that it is proposed to charge the compensation against the rates of the locality in which the carcass is condemned. As distributing centers, these three ports have abattoirs in which all over-sea cattle are slaughtered. They are then sent all over the country. It would be obviously unfair to schedule the cost against the ports, and the evidence being led by these ports shows that they have a case. It appears from that evidence that the number of tuberculous cattle from abroad is increasing. The Birkenhead officer is of the opinion that the payment of compensation would lead to carelessness in the shipment. At present great care is exercised in the selection of cattle for British ports—all of which seems highly sensible and intelligible. Dr. Mandar, of Birmingham, in his evidence stated that the proportion of tuberculous cattle in over-sea carcasses was 6 per 1,000 (decimal six per thousand), while in home-fed cattle he put it at two per cent. The point is that sea-borne cattle are carefully selected, while home cattle must all of necessity go to the public market. It seems scarcely likely that the bill in question will become law. Its effect would be to paralyze efforts to control the ravages of this dread disease.

Principal McFadyen has expressed the opinion that after all abortion may be the worst disease with which stockowners in this country have to contend. No doubt there is truth in the statement. The extent to which this disease prevails is only being realized. It is becoming evident that many cows which come in season at the ninth week may have really aborted, and there is a growing conviction that the disease may be due to a germ. The puzzle is to know how it is contagious, and by what medium it passes from one of its victims to another. The Board of Agriculture is being pressed to deal with the subject, and Lord Onslow has promised to do so as soon as he gets some of the other enquiries out of the way. His Lordship rightly observes that investigation will be much more useful than the taking of evidence. The facts about abortion are pretty well known. What is wanted is a working explanation of the facts. The distribution of cattle which have aborted must be a fruitful source of spreading the disease. Frequently the occult reason for the dispersion of a herd is the prevalence of abortion. One of the proposals before the Board of Agriculture is that outbreaks should be notified. As a counsel of perfection this is admirable, but nothing more need be said about it. How is it possible to enforce notification of so insidious a disease?

Denmark of late has been attracting unusual attention here. A large number of prominent agriculturists have just returned from a ten-days' tour through the land. The exact object of their visit has not transpired. It is generally supposed to be part of a Chamberlain-checkmating movement. Certainly Denmark is an object lesson in the success of a policy of open ports for foodstuffs for man and beast. Denmark saw that she could never compete with the great western continent in the production of food or beef. She therefore resolved to intensify her agriculture, to carry a large herd of dairy cattle, import food for them from abroad, and manufacture all the dairy produce possible. In this aim she has wonderfully succeeded. In 1872 the exports from Denmark amounted in value

to £5,162,000; in 1887 they had fallen to £5,012,000; but in 1902 they were £16,100,000. Sweden began relatively even, but Sweden adopted a protective policy, putting a duty on foreign foodstuffs. Result: Swedish exports in 1875, £4,382,000; in 1887, £1,748,000; in 1902, nil. By an expenditure of about £3,800,000 on maize and other foods for man and beast, Denmark, in 1902 produced dairy manufactures, which she exported, to the value of £16,100,000. She gave employment in agriculture to the great mass of her population, and to many thousands of Germans as well. They find Denmark a better country to live in than their own. She exported 23,016 horses in the same year, and of that large number, in spite of a protective tariff, Germany took over 21,000. The value of land in Denmark has, under this enlightened policy, risen from £16,150,000 in 1875, to 23,220,000 in 1902. The deposits in her savings banks amounted in 1862 to four millions; in 1901 they stood at over thirty-seven millions. It is obvious that open ports for foodstuffs is a policy which suits Denmark.

Sir Walter Gilbey is one of the most eager devotees of horse-breeding in this country. He has done his level best to make the industry popular, but he is now pessimistic. He is sorry so much is said about the prevalence of disease in this country. Glanders is, unfortunately, very prevalent in the city of London, but there is very little equine disease in the country at large. There is abundant room for improvement in the quality of harness horses here, and it is a strange thing that the business of rearing such animals does not pay better than it does here. The high value of land must have something to do with the price of horses: possibly, also, the high price of living, and the determination of all classes here to live more or less luxuriously and not in the Spartan fashion of their forefathers, may explain many things. Certain it is that departments of agriculture like butter, dairying and horse-breeding, in which some of our rivals seem to thrive, are pursued here at a loss. The situation is puzzling. My own opinion is that the traffic in strong drink is throttling this country. Yet, at present a measure is being forced through the House of Commons to endow the traffic. It is the most humiliating spectacle the British Parliament has ever witnessed.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Neepawa Fair.

The first annual exhibition of the Manitoba and Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association, held at Neepawa, on July 19th and 20th, was, as expected, a pronounced success. It is well for any town to be situated in the midst of a prosperous agricultural district, to be surrounded by farms that are being run to pay, and, above all, to have the support of a people who are truly loyal to its interests. The people of Neepawa of every sect and party, both in the town and out of it, are out to support anything that will advance the best interests of their community. It, therefore, was not to be wondered at that the winter fair held in the little city on the Beautiful Plains a few months ago was so successful as to surprise the citizens of more pretentious towns. The same spirit was manifest on every hand at the recent exhibition, and, as it continues to grow, as grow it surely will, the future of Neepawa Show, and of the town itself, will become brighter and brighter.

At one o'clock on the opening day about one hundred invited guests sat down to luncheon, given by the directors, and provided by the Women's Hospital Aid Society. It had been intended to have the Premier, Hon. R. P. Roblin, present to open the show, but owing to his absence in the east, the President, Mr. G. McGregor, in a few well-chosen words, declared the first Manitoba and Northwestern Exhibition open. The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hugh McKellar, was next called, and gave an encouraging address. President Gibbs, of the Board of Trade, followed, and J. H. Howden, M. P. P., and J. J. Hamilton also spoke.

The exhibition this year was the first summer fair held since the incorporation of the association. New grounds, including forty acres, well located, have been purchased, and upon them have been constructed a stock-judging pavilion of amphitheatre form, with annex for exhibits of dairy and agricultural products; a large cattle barn, a horse barn, and swine pens nicely covered. A special building of considerable size has also been constructed for a dining-hall, and the ladies, acting in the interest of their hospital, an institution of which they have just reason to be proud, labored arduously to cater to the appetites of the visitors, but they did it well, and the result was that many of them to be physically fatigued when the show was over, allowed them to rejoice at having accomplished so much on behalf of a good cause.

HORSES

There was a tremendous exhibit of horses, including over one hundred and sixty entries. Dr. M. G. Gilbey, Bursard, judged the heavy draft classes, and as usual did his work well. In Clydes there were five entries, and the first prize went to Ed. of the Beautiful Plains, Clyde Assa; Garland, the property of J. R. Wilson, getting the blue.

Other stallions worthy of mention were Prairie Home Strawberry, shown by J. W. Drysdale; Silver Prince, the property of Collum Bros.; and Prince Frederic, the property of J. R. Wilson, Plumos.

There was only a small entry in pure-bred females. In mares, S. Benson had the winner.

The old English horses of the cart, Shires, were represented by two fine specimens, Ring Master, owned by W. H. Hodge, and Provost, owned by W. Card.

In the heavy draft classes there were fair entries, but space forbids a detailed criticism. A noticeable feature of this class was the fact that the foals showed an improvement in quality over their dams. This goes to prove that the class of horses in the district is improving. The same was true in the Agricultural Class, in which a number of very fine horses were shown.

The judging of the carriage, saddle and roadster horses attracted a large crowd during the afternoon of the second day, and the show fully demonstrated that in high-class steppers for either light or heavy leather, Neepawa district is quite up to the mark.

CATTLE

During the last few years Neepawa has become famous as a pure-bred cattle center, and it was hence no surprise to anyone to see a magnificent show of the red, whites and roans. S. Benson and G. Little were the principal exhibitors, and in almost every class it seemed nip and tuck as to who could win. Wm. Shagman, Brandon, did the placing, and the first ring of interest was between Scottish Canadian and James Stamford Watt. The former has a wealth of flesh evenly carried, and seems to take kindly to the treatment of his new owner. The other bull is also an animal of much Shorthorn character, but the general smoothness of Scottish Canadian won for him the red. All down through the cow and heifer classes it was a fight fought largely between Benson and Little, and the climax was reached when the herds were shown. Both exhibitors expected to win. This was natural, but there was substantial reason for it as well. Little has bought some good stock within the last two or more years; his herd has been gradually becoming more and more high-class, and he has shown himself a manager of pure-bred cattle of the first rank. On the other hand, Benson has not gone slowly in the improvement of his stock, and when the judge passed the diploma for best herd in his direction, it was evident that a difference of opinion existed on the part of the onlookers as to the merits of the two herds. W. Parsons showed his famous two-year-old beef steer, and the animal was much admired.

SWINE AND POULTRY.

In Yorkshire hogs, S. Benson was the principal exhibitor, and he had some choice specimens. In Berkshires, J. A. McGinn occupied the same place, while Tanworths of merit were shown by Mr. Caswell and Mr. Hutchinson.

In poultry there are several enthusiasts around Neepawa, and the result was a good show. Rocks were perhaps the most noticeable, but White Wyandottes and Orpingtons were represented by good specimens.

STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

A feature of the exhibition was a competition in live-stock judging, for which suitable prizes were given. This department was in charge of W. J. Black ("Farmer's Advocate"), and a number competed in each class. Beef cattle were first taken up; three animals that had not previously competed were brought into the pavilion, and the candidates were each given a paper upon which to mark their order of placing the animals, and the reasons for placing one over another. The time given was thirty minutes, and after the papers had been handed in they were examined by the judge. In beef cattle T. D. Stonehouse, an ex-student of Wisconsin Agricultural College, was first; T. J. Wray second, and Alex. Cruickshanks third. The competition in dairy cattle was handled in the same way, P. McNabb winning first, T. D. Stonehouse second, and Gallagher third.

The last class to be taken up was heavy horses, and before the candidates were allowed to pick the winners, the judge gave a lecture, pointing out the desirable and undesirable characteristics of our equine friend. In this class W. H. Collum was first, Jas. Murchison second, and T. D. Stonehouse third.

Beef Pulp for Cattle.

Mr. E. T. Bowen, manager of the Owosso Sugar Company's extensive "Prairie Farm," situated near Alicia, Mich., was on the Chicago market last week purchasing feed cattle to help consume the pulp output of the above company's extensive sugar factories and refineries at Owosso and Lansing, Mich. His business was transacted through Clay, Robinson & Co. The Prairie Farm comprises ten thousand acres of very fertile land, enriched by alluvial deposits from rivers and streams which nearly surround the entire tract. By an extensive system of drains now nearing completion the land is being put in excellent shape for cultivation. Mr. Bowen states that the drain system aggregates one hundred and thirty-five miles. The work is done entirely by machinery, three great dredges built especially for this work being in operation. A force of 650 men is employed to carry on the work of the farm, including one of one thousand acres of sugar beets now growing. Livestock Report.

Portage and Lakeside Fair.

The oldest society in the Province held an exhibition, July 21 and 22, on the loveliest grounds in the West; at least, so claim the Portage people, and with considerable reason, and yet, if the 1904 fair is a criterion to go by, it is up to the farmers, the stockmen and the citizens to make changes of some sort. The sheep and swine exhibit was very light, a judge on dairy cattle was out of work, and poultry were nearly as scarce as hen's teeth, and all this in a district unrivalled for its fertility and consistent yields; noted for its many breeders of high-class stock, and length of time settled. What is the cause? Is it apathy, as suggested by some, a too long continuance in office of the men who run the show, as suggested by the president; or do not the farmers of the Plains feel that the prizes are sufficient to repay for the time lost and trouble incurred? As was suggested to the writer by one of the Plains' well-known men, probably the Winnipeg show affects the Plains town this year; but there are, as already mentioned, facilities for holding a fair the equal of Killarney, Brandon or Neepawa. Many of the officials work hard, and are only too anxious to lay down the burden, and it is the duty of the young men to come forward and take up the work, or else discontinue the show, as Carberry wisely did this year.

The exhibit of horses was good. Judge Wm. Wilson, the well-known farrier, of Brandon, had many good specimens to adjudicate upon in the heavy classes. Clydesdale and Shire stallions brought out the brown Sir Christopher (Carruth & Brown), the well-known stock horse, Prince of Eldergrove, and a drafty Shire (Dr. Taylor), and while the above order was observed, it would not have been amiss, perhaps, to have sandwiched the Shire, a heavy, drafty fellow, between the two others, although to a man tintured with Clydesdale ideas such would be heresy. The brood mares and foals in this class were good, D. Lytle winning first, Wishart second, and Bennie Bros. third. In foals, Wishart had first and second, with foals by Prince of Edengrove; Carruth & Brown third. The two-year-old first-prize filly of Wishart's was probably the best specimen among the females in that class. In males, the H. A. S. winner, Sir Christopher, needs no praise. He took the Horse Breeders' Association's diploma. J. Trimble, Portage, also had a useful type forward for the Bank of Commerce medal in the agricultural class. Carruth & Brown, Lytle, Wishart and Bennie Bros. contributed the bulk of the winners.

The fate of the lighter classes was in the hands of Dr. Silverton, Carberry, the entries consisting of a few Thoroughbreds, notably the chestnut stallion, Tix, who carries the blood of King Ban; some from the well-known Brown stable, and, in addition to the various singles and teams of roadsters, a couple of coach horse, a French Coach and a Hackney (Stuntney Pharaoh), the latter winning. The use of the Hackney by the farmers is increasing, and it augurs well for the future, inasmuch as the weedy roadster horse is being left in the cold. The judge debated some time as to the championship, the Hackney finally getting the award. Wishart had some entries, either Hackneys or got by Hackneys, in the roadster class, and won with them.

Cattle were mainly represented by the Short-horns of Bennie Bros., Castleavery, Man., (Roblin, C. N. R.); T. E. Wallace and A. Fraser, of Portage; Lytle, of High Bluff. Manager Yule, of Selkirk, the custodian of Caithness, Judge, and now of Spicy Marquis, gave the ratings in each class, and, as one stockman put it, "was working well." Bennie's deep, heavy, red bull won in the aged class over his roan competitor from High Bluff. Two-year-olds had the lone entry of Bennie, a roan by Marquis of Zenda, a lengthy fellow, not yet matured. The yearlings were a pretty lot, as was the senior bull calf, in which Scottish Mack, a roan son of Geo. Little's bull, owned by A. Moore, Macdonald, was first, Wallace getting second with a red calf, and third with a light roan. The calves of calendar year were numerous, but not remarkable. Cows, four years and over, made a great show. Wallace's Red Sailor cow, a massive, deep, breedy, feminine-looking red, got first, Bennie Bros. getting the blue on a thick, meaty one, although lacking the scale of the Wallace cow, Wallace dropping into third place, with a red tidy cow, even if a bit wee. Others were there, but hardly in fit to question the winners' gains. The bulk of the prizes were divided between these breeders, Bennie winning the male sweepstakes and Wallace one on females.

In pigs the exhibit was far smaller than the entries made would lead one to expect, the fine new pigpens having few occupants, and there is little to be said, Fraser having the best of it. Poultry were not numerous, although some fair specimens were shown.

In agricultural products, D. Lytle won the red

Fife red tickets, K. McLeod and D. McCuaig each getting a blue, the latter also winning first on six-rowed barley and collection of grain, the white oats prize going to Lytle. D. McVicar had the prize for collection of grasses. The hall contained a considerable quantity of ladies' work on the fancy order, which we heard described as lovely. The crowd was not large, and it is to be hoped that the receipts are satisfactory, so as to pay for the fine new buildings.

Minnedosa Fair.

The annual exhibition of the Minnedosa Agricultural Society held on July 21st and 22nd, was favored with bright weather and a large attendance. This Society has been making a strenuous effort to hold exhibitions of live stock and farm products, and carry on a general work in agricultural education, such as would commend itself to the intelligent people of the district. The

show held one year ago was a great improvement on its predecessors, and during last winter a few institute meetings were held, at which large crowds of farmers attended, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with all that took place. Within the past year, too, the exhibition grounds have been enlarged, and a splendid new hall of artistic design has been built, so that Minnedosa Society is in many respects on a very favorable footing. As is true of many societies, however, it is true of Minnedosa that the real work and self-sacrifice necessary to make an agricultural exhibition a success is not participated in by a sufficient number. It is, indeed, peculiar that the business men in some towns of Manitoba are not more ready to give support and assistance to the show held in their town. A local show is an indication of the progress of any district.

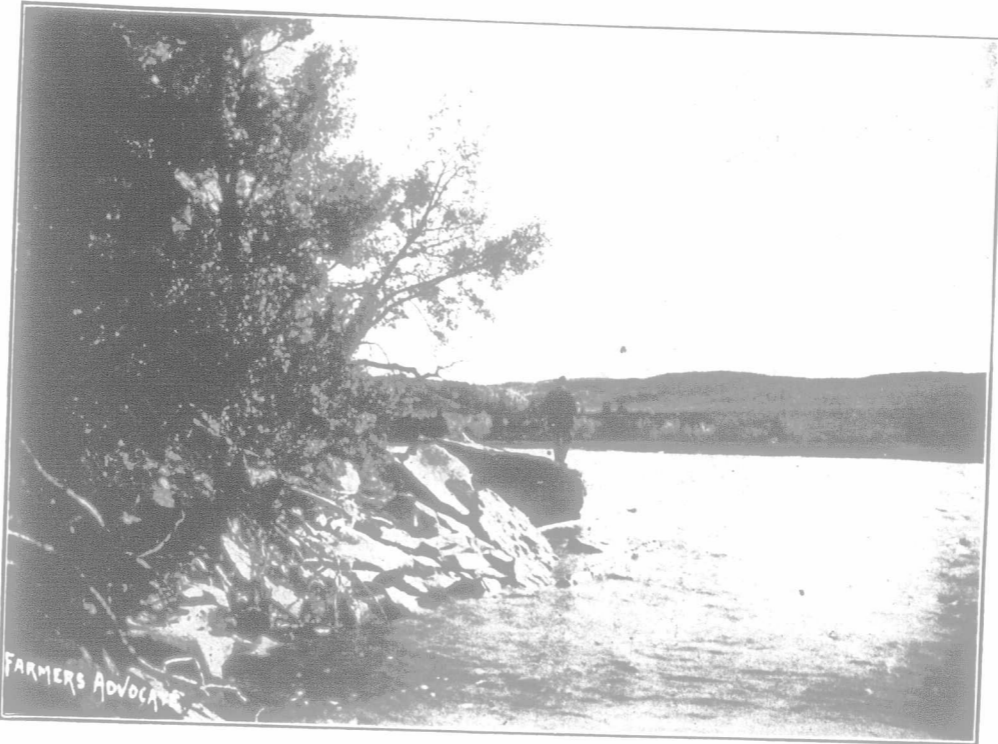
Those upon whom rested the main responsibility of making Minnedosa show a success this year, worked hard, but they were not so loyally supported as they should have been.

HORSES.

There was splendid accommodation for horses; entries were large in the different classes, and Dr. McGilvray, Binscarth, did the judging. Heavy drafts were not so numerous as agricultural horses, but in the former there were a few stallions and fillies and geldings of splendid merit. Of the agricultural classes the most noteworthy was the ring of foals, and as the judge remarked, they were undoubtedly sired by a stallion or stallions capable of transmitting good quality. The high quality of the youngsters speaks volumes for the future of this horse show.

CATTLE.

In pure-bred cattle, Geo. Little, Neepawa, and A. E. Hale were the principal exhibitors. Mr. Little shipped his herd direct from Neepawa fair, and they



The World Belongs to Those Who Have Seen It.

On the Bow, near Calgary.

Yorkton Fair.

The attendance at Yorkton Fair on July 19th and 20th was large this year, being four hundred more than at the last show, an excursion train running from Minnedosa to the south, and Sheho on the north.

The cattle exhibits were scarcely up to those of 1903, but some choice animals came under the eye of the judge. The horse exhibit proved to be interesting, and a large number were on the grounds.

Shoal Lake Fair.

The Directors of Shoal Lake Agricultural Society are jubilant over the success of their show on July 21st. The attendance was very much greater than ever before, and the entries were large in most of the important classes, there being altogether fifty-three exhibitors. The result of this year's show augurs well for the future, and the intention is to make 1905 a record year in the history of this Society's work.



Lumbering in Alberta - A Ponoka Sawmill.

Dairying.

The Condition of the Dairying Industry in the Northwest Territories.

[Address delivered before the Boards of Trade Convention, held at Calgary, June 16th, 1904, by C. Marker, Supt. Gov't Creameries, N.-W. T.]

In presenting this subject for your consideration, I may say that the dairying industry in the Northwest Territories is, as yet, confined almost entirely to butter-making. Cheesemaking on a large scale has been found impracticable, owing to the long distances and expense of collecting milk in the yet somewhat sparsely settled districts.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT.

Most of you who have been engaged in general business in the Territories will have a vivid recollection of the difficulty experienced in the handling of dairy produce a few years ago, when we did not have such excellent transportation facilities and markets as now. Merchants often lost heavily on this most unsatisfactory branch of their business. The farmers found it equally troublesome, as most of the produce which they had to sell could but, at best, be traded off for goods at the general store, and as an article of exchange their produce did not take a very high place.

It was quite natural, then, that the farmers lent a willing ear, and promised support to those enterprising firms or individuals who undertook to establish and operate creameries in various districts, giving prospects of enhanced values for the milk and cream produced on the farms, as had been the case in older districts of Canada and elsewhere. There could be no doubt as to the soundness of this principle, and several creameries were established by joint-stock or individual enterprise, both in Alberta and Assiniboia. Most of these did not succeed as business ventures. Great difficulty was experienced in finding a demand for the butter output at reasonably good prices, and the butter was often held in storage at the creameries for better prices. As a rule, the cold storage accommodation was altogether inadequate, and when the markets were in a position to offer better prices, the butter which had been held had deteriorated in quality, and very often had to go begging for a purchaser. Meanwhile, the farmers usually had to wait for their payments, which, when received, were not up to their anticipations. The result was inevitable. The farmers lost confidence in the creamery business and many withdrew their patronage, leaving the creameries to shift for themselves. Such was the position, particularly in Alberta, some eight years ago. Representations were then made to the Dominion Government asking that something be done to put the dairy industry on a better basis and find a suitable market for the produce, as a great many farmers had to depend upon such for a livelihood.

In 1894 the Dominion Department of Agriculture sent one of its "Travelling Dairies" to the Northwest. A number of meetings were held at central points, and addresses and practical demonstrations were given by the men in charge on the most improved methods of farm dairying. Although this work showed good results in the way of more uniformity and a better average quality, yet it was strongly felt that butter could be more profitably made in creameries, and, in view of past experience, that these could be made a success only by the assistance of the Government. In 1896 the sum of \$15,000 was placed in the supplementary estimates by the Government, and voted by Parliament: "to promote the establishment and maintenance of creameries in the Northwest Territories." To quote from the bulletin on this subject, issued by Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion, "It was expected that this assistance to dairying in the Northwest Territories would increase the value of Dominion lands, promote the well-being of the population there by affording the farmers a favorable chance of producing and marketing those food products which can be carried to distant markets with the smallest proportion of their value being absorbed in transportation charges," and "the creameries proposed to be maintained would furnish a means by which the farmers would be able to obtain full value for their milk. They would thus be encouraged to increase the number of milk cows, to raise more cattle, to feed more swine, to keep larger flocks of poultry, and to enlarge their sources of steady income."

The sum of money thus voted was not to be applied in the form of a present or bonus to the creameries, but as a loan which was to be repaid to the Government. The loans were made under certain conditions. It was required, for instance, that the farmers of any district desiring the establishment of a creamery to be operated by the Government, should not only guarantee a supply of milk from at least 100 cows for a term of years, but should also form themselves into a joint-stock company or butter and cheese manufacturing association, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinances of the Northwest Territories. Then there would be complete business organizations to take over the management of the creameries when discounted by the Government.

If such associations, organized as above, would furnish premises and erect suitable buildings, the Government would advance sufficient sums of money for their equipment with the necessary machinery and plant, and take over the management, manufacturing, and marketing.

butter for 4c. per pound, the milk and cream to be delivered at the creameries free of charge to the Government. The amounts loaned to the associations were to be repaid through an extra charge of 1c. per pound of butter, and the revenue from that rate to be placed to the credit of a loan fund. Paid-up shares then to be issued to the patrons in return, and in proportion to the amounts paid in by them severally to the credit of the loan fund. This plan provided for a completely co-operative organization, and has given excellent satisfaction, in so far as the patrons have learned to recognize that they not only derive from it mutual advantages, but that co-operation also implies mutual responsibility.

I have already referred to the creameries which had been in operation prior to the inauguration of the above plan by the Dominion Government. When these were taken over, modifications of the foregoing plan were made to suit each case. In every case, however, the Government made the stipulation that all amounts owing to the patrons of such creameries for milk, furnished up till that time, were to be paid in full, so as to remove the prejudice and dissatisfaction which had become deeply rooted in the minds of the patrons against the creamery business on the whole. The advances of those creameries, therefore, were applied partly to pay up all debts owing for milk supplied by patrons, and in some cases, partly to pay off debts owing on the creamery equipment.

In the early spring of 1897, Professor Robertson visited the Northwest and completed the organization of the present system of Government creameries, arranging for the Department of Agriculture to take over the management of the several existing creameries, and also for the erection and equipment of new ones. The following table shows the number in operation under Government supervision in the Territories since 1897, and also the number of patrons:

| Year. | Alberta. | | Assiniboia. | | Saskatchewan. | |
|-------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Creameries. | Patrons. | Creameries. | Patrons. | Creameries. | Patrons. |
| 1897 | 5 | 315 | 10 | 790 | 1 | 43 |
| 1898 | 5 | 346 | 12 | 658 | 2 | 49 |
| 1899 | 7 | 509 | 11 | 528 | 2 | 35 |
| 1900 | 7 | 510 | 10 | 611 | 2 | 48 |
| 1901 | 7 | 463 | 10 | 834 | 2 | 48 |
| 1902 | 6 | 389 | 9 | 590 | 1 | 35 |
| 1903 | 9 | 767 | 8 | 436 | 1 | 28 |

During the above period, 4,251,876 pounds of butter were made in these creameries, and sold at a net value of \$845,193 65, or an average price of almost 20 cents per pound at the creameries. During the same period, the output of butter at the largest creamery, Innisfail, Alta., has been 733,704 pounds, realizing the sum of \$151,370.59, or an average price of 20.63c. per pound.

PRIVATE CREAMERIES.

In addition to the creameries now in operation, there are some eight private ones in Alberta, doing good work, and apparently giving their patrons a satisfactory service.

The creameries in the Northwest Territories have not only greatly enhanced the quality and value of butter generally, but shipping out of the Territories such large quantities, a good home market is provided for the farmers who are not in a position or feel inclined to avail themselves of the advantages offered them by the creameries; to these also have the creameries been a great boon.

COLD STORAGE AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

All the Government creameries, and most of the private ones are supplied with well-insulated cold storage rooms, using broken ice and coarse salt, put in to galvanized iron cylinders, as a freezing agent. It is practicable to reduce and hold the temperatures in the rooms at 34 to 38 degrees Fahr., keeping the butter in good condition till it be shipped to the market, or, as in the case of the Government creameries, to the cold storage station at Calgary. Here we have some 22,000 cubic feet storage space, where the temperature can be held at 20 degrees Fahr., if necessary, by mechanical refrigeration. This is also the distributing point for the Government creamery butter shipped to the different markets.

The refrigerator car service provided by the C. P. R. is of the most approved type, and an efficient means for the carriage of butter and other perishable products to western as well as to eastern markets.

According to "Statistical Yearbook of Canada, 1902," the following average prices were realized for butter manufactured during the period of six years, 1897-1902:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Ontario creamery | 19.02c. per pound. |
| Manitoba creamery | 18.44c. per pound. |
| N.-W. T. creamery | 19.60c. per pound. |

As a comparison, it is interesting to note that, according to the same authority, during this period 11 1/2 million pounds of dairy butter were made in the Province of Manitoba, realizing an average price of 14.35c. per pound, or 4c. per pound less than the 8 million pounds of creamery butter manufactured during the same time, and in the same Province. If this 11 1/2 million pounds of butter had been made in creameries, the nearly one-half million dollars more, not only that, but the increased make of butter would have materially reduced the cost of the manufacture of the total, and proportionately increased the revenue of the patrons.

No statistics are available showing the quantity and

arrived in good condition, and were a very valuable acquisition to the show. It would be unnecessary at this time to discuss the merits of the different animals shown. They are at Winnipeg this week, where they are a credit to the district from which they come. Mr. Hale's herd is also a good one, but not being in show condition they did not appear to advantage. W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," acted as judge.

The exhibit of swine was not large, but some very fair specimens were on exhibition.

In the new agricultural hall there was a very fine show of garden vegetables. The exhibit of grain in the sheaf and in the bag was also excellent; but perhaps the most noticeable was the display of dairy products, including both butter and home-made cheese.

A number of ball games were played by local teams, causing much excitement, and during the afternoon of the second day the local military authorities gave a gymkhana. Altogether, therefore, Minnedosa show will go on record as another success, and the officers and directors are deserving of commendation.

Virden Fair.

This noted district held the annual agricultural show on July 19 and 20, a date which had been selected by several other societies, some not very far from this progressive town. In spite of rivals, the attendance was larger, the gate receipts being said to be nearly twenty per cent. more than last year.

The exhibits in grains, grasses and vegetables were good, and the small fruits also, an exhibit of home-grown tame strawberries made by Col. Hosmer being very fine. The wheat prize went to Alex. Stewart for an extra good sample. The live-stock entries are always numerous at Virden, there being in the vicinity many lovers of a good horse, and several herds of pure-breds; not only so, but of the provincial towns Virden is unsurpassed for its poultry. Here, also, resides the apostle of rye grass, K. McIver, who has been largely instrumental in bringing this useful fodder plant to the attention of Western farmers, and who has not ceased to champion and advocate growing it for hay.

In horses, G. Forke won first with a four-year-old stallion in the heavy draft section, the three-year winner being found in the horse owned by F. Wellow, while the sweepstake stallion prize was annexed by J. Kerfoot. The foals were numerous, and A. Reid's entry headed the class. Forke's stallion won the Clydesdale championship. The herds of McIver and others held up the district's reputation for good cattle; the pigs and poultry also being of a quality above the average. As many of them are to appear at the larger fairs, notice will be taken of them when in the stronger competition. The bread and other domestic manufactures, and the ladies' work, were, if anything, better even than in previous years.

The Seed-growers' Association to be Incorporated.

Hon. Sidney Fisher has introduced a bill into the House at Ottawa to incorporate the Seed-growers' Associations. The object of the bill is to authorize the formation of associations of seed-growers similar to the live-stock associations, with a central executive, and branch associations throughout the whole of Canada.

The constitution, by-laws and rules of the Association shall provide for:

- (a.) The registration of the history of selected seeds for use in the production of one or more kinds of field or garden crops;
- (b.) The admission, suspension and expulsion of members;
- (c.) The election of officers and their duties;
- (d.) The mode of convening annual, general and special meetings;
- (e.) The audit of accounts.
- (f.) The location of the head office and the branch offices, if any.

The objects of the association shall be to keep records of the history of selected seeds of certain plants, and to collect, publish and preserve valuable data concerning those plants.

Sugar Beets at Raymond.

The season so far has been very favorable for a big beet crop. Beets do with less moisture than grain crops, so the present dry season is proving helpful instead of showing signs of being injurious to the beet industry of Alberta. The beets are sending their tap-roots deep down, and this causes the formation of root, which pleases the sugarmakers.

Thinning was finished in good time. The volunteer grain lesson of last year proved sufficient, so that the full acreage of this year will be fit for sugar. About 3,000 acres of beets is considered a fair amount for one factory; the Raymond factory has in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres.

price realized for dairy butter made in the Territories, but no doubt similar conditions obtain here as in Manitoba, just quoted. Therefore, the sooner the great bulk of the butter produced in the country be made in the creameries, the better it will be for our dairy industry as a whole, and for the reputation of our products in the markets to which we cater.

MARKETS.

Considerable quantities of butter have been shipped from nearly all the Territorial creameries to some of the prominent firms in England handling Canadian produce. These firms have reported very favorably on the quality of the butter sent forward, and has no hesitation in saying that a good demand could be worked up for regular shipments.

Meantime, however, the rapid development of the mining industry of the Yukon and British Columbia greatly increased demands for choice dairy products, paying better prices than could be secured by shipping eastward; consequently the energies were bent in the direction of securing a share of the market. We succeeded in doing this, and we have had an increasing demand from that quarter ever since.

Imports of dairy produce into British Columbia*:

| Year ending: | From Other Countries. | | From Other Provinces. | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Lbs. | Value. | Lbs. | Value. |
| June 30, 1904... | 568,685 | \$111,252 | 1,822,000 | \$455,500 |
| June 30, 1895... | 283,144 | 45,395 | 1,598,000 | 343,570 |
| June 30, 1896... | 308,809 | 52,100 | 1,672,099 | 367,840 |
| June 30, 1900... | 563,913 | 125,841 | 2,258,000 | 564,500 |
| June 30, 1902... | 205,587 | 47,406 | 3,303,500 | 776,322 |

*Report of Dept. of Agriculture, B. C.

British Columbia is the best market in Canada for choice dairy products, and although that Province has about a dozen good creameries and a large number of private dairies, yet she has to draw upon other Provinces and countries for a large proportion of her supply of perishable food products. The foregoing table, compiled from official sources, indicates the increase of her imports of butter alone during the past few years.

This is supplied at different times of the year from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, also from the States of Washington and California, and, at times, even from far-away Australia and New Zealand.

It may easily be imagined that on a market like this, where the competition is so keen, choice creamery butter will always have a decided advantage over the homemade article. I will go further and say that the time is rapidly approaching when there will be very little demand for the latter. We in this Western country, are geographically well situated, and, with the facilities we have, should be able to cater to the best portion of this trade by studying closely the requirements of the market, and by doing everything in our power to supply what is wanted.

Lately a good portion of the Yukon trade has been captured by our enterprising Western merchants, and large shipments of dairy and other produce go forward by each boat from Vancouver for Northern points.

It is necessary, therefore, that our dairying industry assist these market-finders by supplying them with such goods as will sell on their merits on the best and most discriminating markets.

Whilst the demand for dairy produce in the Orient is practically limited to the European population there, yet good progress has been made in the way of introducing and developing a demand for Canadian creamery butter. It will be remembered that the Dominion of Canada's exhibit attracted a great deal of attention at the recent exhibition at Osaka, Japan, and resulted in a growing demand for Canadian flour and other products. The exports of butter to China and Japan from the Government creameries in the Northwest Territories was, in 1903, six times greater than in the preceding year. It is confidently hoped, then, that a large share of this trade, which now goes to the United States and Australia, will be supplied by Canada. The market is a critical one, but we have every confidence in our ability to meet any competition.

CONCLUSION

Taking into consideration the natural advantages which have been so abundantly bestowed upon these Territories, the pure air, the cool nights in summer; and the abundant supply of pure water and feed for cattle, then I think we will all admit that this is an ideal country for mixed farming and dairying.

We have excellent transportation facilities to place our products in the pink of condition on markets willing to buy them at remunerative prices, and we can safely say that the present condition of the dairying industry in the Northwest Territories is quite reassuring, and the future prospects bright.

Montreal City Milk Inspection.

The city of Montreal has a system of milk inspection which is said to work well, and results in a good article of human food being placed upon the market. Samples are taken from the wagon and taken to the laboratory and tested as to the per cent. of fat contained (by means of the Babcock test), three per cent being the standard. The acidity is also noted, and a bacteriological count is made, and the presence of germs of infectious diseases, if any, are detected. The average per cent. of fat lately was 3.93, and the inspectors seem to think the standard might well be made 3.5.

Innisfail Creamery.

The butter output of the Innisfail creamery is steadily increasing, and has exceeded both the previous month and the corresponding month last year. The following are the returns for June, 1904:

Make by weeks, from May 30th to July 2nd, inclusive:

| Week ending | Inches Cream | Pounds Butter |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| June 4 | 4,568.3 | 5,590 |
| June 11 | 6,030.7 | 7,445 |
| June 18 | 5,862.8 | 7,297 |
| June 25 | 6,021.8 | 7,634 |
| July 2 | 6,719.3 | 8,570 |
| Totals | 29,202.9 | 36,536 |

Last year the total June make was 25,074 lbs. The creamery recently made a new record, which speaks well for the butter outlook of the

Poultry.

An Object Lesson in Chicken-fattening.

Chicken-raising is an industry—if indeed, it may be called an industry in Canada in its present stage—which, as a side-line, is engaged in to a certain extent on most farms in the Dominion. Chicken-fattening, however, is, as yet, something of an unknown quantity. Such fattening as is done, is done in a haphazard hit-or-miss fashion, the miss being accomplished much more frequently than the hit, and the cramping machine is an invention but little understood outside of professional circles in the hen business. As a consequence, almost invariably the so-called "fat" chickens sent up from our farms are too old, the quality is inferior, and has been obtained at an expense out of all proportion to that actually required in bringing about the essential condition by proper methods.

Yet, that chicken-fattening is an industry both easy and lucrative has been demonstrated in many quarters. Sussex, England, may be referred to as an example of one place in which the business has been placed on a firm basis, so much so that in some parts of that country almost the entire population is engaged in chicken rearing or fattening or both. In referring to this section, therefore, it may not be amiss to describe the method which, above all others, has obtained in that land of chickens.

The chicks in Sussex are, for the most part, hatched by hens, and reared on grass, in coops which are moved from place to place in sheltered spots of the orchards and fields. The birds are kept growing as rapidly as possible from the beginning, and are put up for fattening when about ten or twelve weeks old. From the time they are hatched their food is chiefly finely ground oats and separator milk mixed to a creamy consistency. Sometimes a little coarse wheat flour or bran is added to the mass, and for a few weeks before killing some fatteners add a feed of grain each night to the daily ration.

When the actual fat-hastening process begins, the birds are placed in coops inexpensively made of laths, in front placed vertically at a distance of one and a half inches apart, and on the top and ends horizontally. The back is boarded, and if the coops are to stand outside, the top also. Each coop is divided into three compartments, each large enough to contain five or six chickens, and is placed on a support three feet from the ground. The chickens are usually here for three or four weeks. Little change in the food is made, the ground oats, coarse flour and separator milk still being given, without either grit or green food; but after a few days a little fat is added to the mixture, at first in limited quantities. For the first ten days after being placed in the fattening-coops, the birds are not crammed, being simply fed liberally in troughs being just outside of the laths at the front. During the second half of the period, however, the cramping machine is used, the quality of the food still remaining unaltered, except for the addition of a larger amount of fat, which is usually obtained by putting the greasy material in a little hot water, which is then added to the ground-oats mixture.

As soon as the chickens are fat they are killed, as if kept too long they immediately lose weight. They are killed by dislocation of the neck, plucked while warm, and immediately placed on the shaping boards and weighted. Next day they are packed and sent to market.

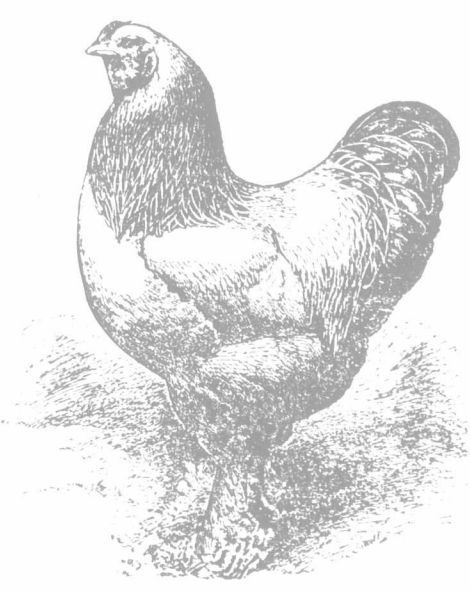
This entire process is described as rendering the flesh beautifully white and tender, the Sussex fowl, although not so large as some others seen on the market, invariably bringing higher prices than larger and coarser samples. The chickens utilized for fattening in Sussex are usually of the Light Sussex, Red Sussex and Speckled Sussex breeds, as these have been found to answer admirably to the deep, broad, low-set type most sought for on the poultry markets. The Sussex hens, are, moreover, described as being hardy, good foragers, and excellent layers, so that no setback to the chicken-raising process is occasioned by want of eggs for setting.

Upon the whole, although it is neither to be expected or desired that whole communities in Canada shall go into the chicken-rearing business, such a possibility being entirely foreign to the broader opportunities of our Dominion, yet our chicken-rearing farmers, or shall we say more properly, "farmeresses," may well obtain a few hints on the advisability of a more systematic mode of procedure from our Sussex cousins.

Strychnine for Wolves.

For the destruction of the prairie wolf, we have found strychnine most effective. A small amount, about the size of a grain of wheat, if put in a small piece of lard and placed on some dead animal or beef heads in winter will generally be effective. I have killed many in this way, and my boy, only eleven years old, killed ten in three weeks last winter. The bait must not be handled; use a wooden splinter for fixing the poison instead.

Digging the young ones out of their holes about the first of June is also a very good way. They will most often be found on the banks of dry creeks and hillsides. In regard to killing dogs, we have found that if the bait be put half

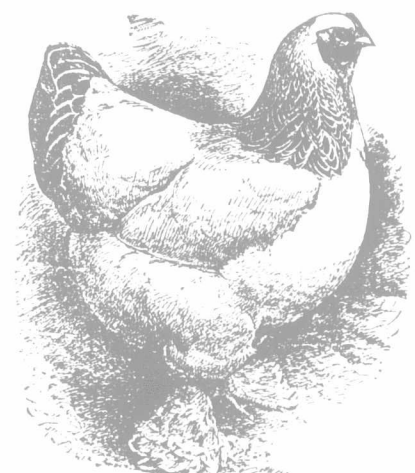


Brahma Cock.

Innisfail district. From June 16th to July 4th, nineteen consecutive days (seventeen work days), 22,600 lbs. of prints were made.

There are now one hundred and seventy patrons on the roll, which is the largest number the creamery has ever had.

During the hot summer months, great care of the cream is necessary, and should each one of the one hundred and seventy patrons who are now furnishing cream send in during the season even one poor lot, and it be accepted, what a lot of second-grade butter would be made. Patrons, as a rule, feel sore when their cream is rejected, but they should remember it is only the type of buttermaker who has sufficient backbone to reject in-



Brahma Hen.

ferior cream who is standing true to the best interests of all concerned.

Mr. Geo. Scott, the buttermaker at Innisfail creamery gives the following few rules, which all patrons should strictly practice:

Absolute cleanliness of all utensils, and of the separator-room, stables, etc.

Keep the cream cool.

Do not attempt to send in any cream of the purity and cleanliness of which you are at all doubtful.

There are other important points to be remembered, but these are absolutely essential.

Encouraging to Farmers.

The Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Company are reported to have declared a dividend of fifteen (15) per cent. on the operations of the last twelve months. Such must, undoubtedly, prove satisfactory to those concerned, and should be encouraging to others engaged along similar lines.

a mile from any house dogs will seldom visit it, and, anyhow, the baits can be lifted in day-time.

Franklin, Man.

Crates for Fattening Chickens.

Farmers who intend to try the crate-fattening of chickens this season should soon be thinking of building their crates. Those in use at the Illustration Poultry Stations are six feet long, sixteen inches wide, and twenty inches high, inside measurement. Each crate is divided by two light wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are two inches wide and seven-eighths inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise, on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths inch wide and five-eighths inch thick. The back, top and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put one and one-half inches apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is two and one-quarter inches from the corner-piece. The bottom slats are raised two inches from the bottom of the crate, to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are two inches apart, and the back slats one and one-half inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips, two inches inside, are placed in front of each crate, and doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner-piece.

The crates are placed on stands sixteen inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light V trough, two and one-half inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is two inches from the crate.

Events of the World.

Great Britain's bill for damages against Russia for demurrage and other indemnities connected with the arrest, detention and shelling of British ships in the Red Sea will probably be very heavy. Already it is roughly estimated at \$5,000,000.

It has been officially announced in the British House of Commons that so long as no other nation attempts to intervene in the affairs of Tibet, Great Britain will neither attempt to annex it or to establish a protectorate over it for the control of its administration.

Ud-nunki, the ancient Adab, probably the oldest city in the world, has been discovered in Babylonia by the University of Chicago's excavating expedition. Bricks bearing the syllables Ud-nun-ki, have been found at the lowest level of the ruins. The discovery is looked upon as one of the most important archaeological achievements of recent years.

The British mission to Thibet, under command of Colonel Younghusband, on July 18th forced a passage to the ice-clad Karola, the highest pass on the road to Lhasa. A stubborn defence was expected, but the Tibetans retired early in the engagement, sniping the advancing British soldiers from the neighboring cliffs. The British are now ninety-two miles from Lhasa.

A despatch from Odessa, dated July 21st, says that another volunteer steamer has left there for Sebastopol to ship coal preparatory to leaving the Black Sea. Two of the remaining five volunteer steamers will follow shortly.

The crisis over the seizure of the British steamer, Malacca, by Russia, is a thing of the past. It has been announced from London and St. Petersburg that, as a result of the British protest, the Russian Government has ordered the immediate release of the steamer, and expressed regret over the incident. The Russian volunteer vessels, however, continue to patrol the Red Sea.

Foreign Minister Delcasse has addressed a note to the Vatican asking for the withdrawal of the letters by which the Vatican called for the resignation of Bishops Laval and Nardze, of Dijon. The note intimates that if the letters are not withdrawn, all relations between France and the Vatican will be broken off.

Fifty years ago Japan was unknown, except upon the map of the civilized world. It had sixty-four islands, who warred with each other, but only with swords and bows and arrows. In 1872 it opened its first eighteen miles of railroad. Now it has 4,273 miles in operation, eighty-four thousand miles of telegraph and more miles of telephone wire. In place of ancient junks are 5,115 vessels, carrying a tonnage upon all seas of 222,000.

Despatches of latest events in Manchuria have not yet been officially confirmed; nevertheless, it seems probable that there is good foundation for the reports recently cabled, to the effect that heavy fighting has again taken place at Tschekiao, and at Newchwang, which the Russians are said to have evacuated after burning all property and effects that might be of use to the Japanese. From Port Arthur not a word is heard. The Vladivostok squadron seems to be doing good service for Russia, having succeeded in capturing several neutral vessels carrying contraband goods, especially material for bridge work and railway trucks. Two of these vessels, the Hamburg-American Line's steamship Arabia, and an unknown British steamer, have been sent to Vladivostok in charge of prize crews; a third, the British steamer, Knight Commander, was sunk after her crew had been transferred to another vessel. With regard to the latter act, serious complication is threatened. The British Government has sent an energetic note of protest to Russia regarding the sinking of the vessel. Sir Claude Macdonald, the Ambassador at Tokio, has reported that she carried no contraband of war whatever, and in consequence it is said that Britain demands a full reparation for the destruction of the ship, as well as a humble apology, and that Russia must salute the British flag on the high seas. The situation is extremely grave, and much will depend on the tone of the Russian answer. The British note says that if the demands are not acceded to steps will be taken in another direction. There is now much anxiety in regard to the fate of the Shawmut, bound from Tacoma for Japan, laden with supplies, hence little likely to meet with a better fate should she meet with the Vladivostok squadron anywhere on the Pacific.

Field Notes.

"He only employs passion who can make no use of his reason."—Cicero.

The drouth in Germany is causing great damage to crops and rivers to become dry.

According to present indications, crops in Western Canada will be heavier than for years.

Several people died as a result of the heat in New York City during the recent warm spell.

"One's every-day life is a surer revealer of character than one's public acts."—J. R. Miller.

Sir William Macgregor has been appointed, to succeed Sir Cavendish Boyle as Governor of Newfoundland.

The Minister of Railways proposes to establish a pension system for employees of the Government railways.

The Agricultural Committee at Ottawa has decided to publish the Macoun report of the Peace River Country.

After fifteen years' imprisonment, Mrs. Florence Maybrick has been restored to complete liberty. She has gone to France.

The City Council of Toronto will present Lou Scholes, winner of the Diamond Sculls, with a handsome cabinet of silver.

The Sydney strike is over, the company now having sufficient men to operate the steel plant. Not a single concession was granted to the strikers.

The Homeseekers' excursion of July 19th, bound for the Northwest Territories, was the largest that ever left Toronto. Over 2,000 people took advantage of it.

Hon. John Dryden and Professor Day have purchased in England a number of animals which are to be used as models for the students at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Three new cartridge factories, the first of which will be located at Ottawa, are to be established in Canada. Factories will be located in Manitoba and British Columbia at some future date.

"The farmer should always aim to have all his produce offered for sale of the very best quality and put up in attractive style, and then insist in having an equal voice in fixing the price upon it."—[N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

Carl Flindt, of Hoboken, has invented a boat which will, he says, cross the Atlantic in sixty hours. He also says that the German shipbuilders have offered him \$10,000,000 for his invention. The machinery is now being put in his vessel, which lies in the North River, N. Y.

"Practical knowledge of farming is knowing how to do all work pertaining to the farm in the shortest, easiest and least expensive way that it can be done to bring about the best results; and this knowledge can be acquired by reading, observing the methods employed by our most successful neighbors, and by our own experience."—[Exchange.

Preparations for Toronto Exhibition are being carried on a grand scale. One of the chief attractions will be the presence of the Black Watch Band, of Scottish African fame. An especial feature will be the presentation of a pyro-military spectacle, the "Bible of Bucknow," while in the Art Gallery a number of interest will be three loaned masterpieces valued at \$200,000.

The Big Fair Opened.

With the fring of cannon, blowing of trumpets, and the sweet strains of music floating on the air, the second Dominion of Canada Exhibition was declared open at Winnipeg on July 26th, by Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior. The exhibits were nearly all in their places, and the general preparation of the grounds much more nearly completed than had been anticipated. The twenty-fifth of July will always be a memorable day in the history of the West, because it marks the beginning of a new era of commercial and industrial development. There was a large crowd present for the opening, and visitors were struck with the wonderful change and improvement in Exhibition Park. The effects of this show will remain long in the minds of those who have attended, and every true Canadian will be prouder of the land of his birth. At the opening luncheon, President J. T. Gordon made a capital address, in which he outlined the history of the Winnipeg Industrial since its inception, and expressed especial gratitude on behalf of the directors for the splendid financial assistance which had been given this year by the Dominion, Provincial and City authorities. Hon. Clifford Sifton followed. In his address inaugurating the Exposition, he reviewed the history of holding the Dominion Exposition at Winnipeg this year. He traced the development of Canada towards the West, and the ample rewards that were reaped by its developers. Following the accomplishment of some of these mechanical projects, such as the building of the C. P. R., the country still remained a land of promise, awaiting the courage, pluck and industry of the pioneers to make it what it is to-day—a land of happy, enterprising people, with an increasing population and developing resources. Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Sir Wm. Van Horne, and Mr. Wm. MacKenzie, C. N. R., also spoke. The judging of the stock and products is now finished, a full report of which will appear in our next issue.

Coming Events.

Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, grain-growers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested, may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office:

The following dates have been selected for holding various fairs throughout Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories:

Table listing various agricultural events and fairs across different provinces and territories, including dates and locations like Dominion Exhibition, Ft. Saskatchewan, Oak River, etc.

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Our London (England) Letter.

(Special Correspondence.)

It is now nearly five weeks since any considerable fall of rain occurred in many parts of the country, and reports to hand from most districts indicate a striking deterioration in the harvest outlook. The wheats, as usual, have withstood the droughts well, and this may be said also of the best of the barley and oat crops that were sown in good time. The rest of the spring grain, however, has been dwarfed badly throughout a large proportion of the arable lands of the country, while the potato crop in some cases is described as all but ruined. A good fall of rain quickly would be in time to save the grain crops from further deterioration, and perhaps restore them to the hopeful condition in which they appeared three weeks ago.

The Board of Trade returns, issued last week, show that the country has done well during the past six months. More than half the increase in imports is accounted for by food stuffs. For grain and flour we paid nearly twenty million dollars more than in the corresponding period of last year. An amusing sidelight is thrown upon fiscal arguments here. In the first half of last year, when the registration duty was in force, the declared value of our imported grain worked out at about \$1.64 per 112 lbs., but in the similar period of this year, with the registration duty repealed, we paid slightly more than \$1.66. There seems no doubt that the foreigner has pocketed most of Mr. Ritchie's shilling.

Another very interesting point in connection with the imports is that owing to the excellence of the Australian and Indian harvests, we have received this year more wheat from the Empire than ever before - 16,500,000 cwt., considerably more than a third of the whole. Argentina has largely increased its supply, and the returns supply ample evidence that the United States is steadily losing its predominance in the British grain trade. We paid rather less for meat, but about \$5,000,000 more for imported butter.

The firmer tone in the grain trade noticeable last week, became more evident until Saturday, when the American cables were not quite so good, and there was a slight pause. Business has not increased in volume, and the feature is steadiness on the part of the holders, who insist upon higher rates. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat has further diminished, and although the total is still much above last year, the question is whether there will be a steady decrease, which may become a serious matter in a month or so.

At Mark Lane yesterday there was only a small attendance, and English wheat ruled firm, while foreign was also firm at about six cents more money, without meeting much response from buyers: No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$8.52, ex ship; No. 2 Calcutta, \$6.78, and Australian, \$7.38 to \$7.50, landed. Maize was held for 6c. advance. La Plata quoted \$4.92. Fine American flour was firmly held for full prices, while English, Hungarian and Australian were slow of sale at steady rates. Barley, malting sorts neglected, but grinding descriptions are six cents dearer. Oats met a steady sale at a further advance of six cents, beans remaining steady, peas firm.

At Deptford cattle market prices have reached a higher level than they have done for more than twelve months. On Saturday last, in a firm trade, 724 American cattle were sold at 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. On Monday, the demand was hardly so brisk, and prices went back to 12 1/2c. to 13c. for the 584 Yankee cattle; while the 283 from the Dominion, which were a very good lot, made 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. On Wednesday the supply consisted of 822 American cattle, while 200 more were in the lairs, withheld for Saturday's market. Trade was again very good, and in a keen competition the 822 sold at prices ranging from 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c. per lb. On to-day's market (Saturday) there were on offer 1,089 U. S. and 464 Canadian cattle, with 872 held over for Monday's market. In a very firm trade, the States beasts made 13c. to 13 1/2c., and the Canadians 12 1/2c. to 13c.; 1,410 Canadian sheep were sold at 12c. per lb.

The chief topic of interest on the Smithfield Market for the moment is, of course, the butchers' strike in Chicago. Already, on the strength of it, salesmen have advanced the prices of beef, which were already very high. As there is really no shortage, this rise in price can hardly be justified. It is not a difficult matter to find knowing ones on the market who believe this is a "faked" strike to suit the meat trust.

Cheese.—This market is dull and drooping, without any sign of an early recovery. The heat is against business, as the cheese comes on the market in poor condition. The finest Canadian is quoted 8 1/2c., and the fine, 8c.

Butter.—This market retains a rather quiet tone generally, although the Canadian makes, which are fast becoming more plentiful, are having good business. Creamery kinds are quoted 18c. to 19c.

London, Eng., July 16th, 1904.

Western Canada College.

The management of the Western Canada College, Calgary, is preparing to inaugurate a young ladies' department. Two competent lady teachers have been engaged, and they are expected to begin their duties in August.

All plans are completed for the construction of a fine college building on the twenty acres owned by the management in the southern portion of the city, and until it is completed one of the halls or Sabbath School rooms in the city will be used as the girls' hall, the boys occupying their former quarters. The management is preparing to do higher educational work in the college at the next term. The first year in the B. A. course and the University extension work will be introduced then.

Numerous outsiders are enquiring for accommodation, and the prospects are that the present quarters will be taxed to their fullest capacity.

Canada at St. Louis.

(Special Correspondence.)

Having been down at the St. Louis Exposition since the opening of the great Fair, I have had a good opportunity of noting the impression that has been made upon the visiting public by the place Canada occupies among the countries exhibiting. I have yet to meet the Canadian that is not proud of the showing his country is making here. I have yet to meet the American who is not amazed at it. With the exception of Japan, there is no other foreign country provoking so much favorable comment as Canada. Japan has a wonderful exhibit, and she was ready with it when the Fair opened. This latter fact can only be said of one other country, and that is Canada.

There is a great deal in knowing just what you want to do, and how to go about doing it. Canada had the advantage of an able and experienced Commissioner in Mr. William Hutchinson, who seemed to know just what was needed to make the thing effective, and, with his ex-

perience, Canada continues to attract a fair share of attention, and receives her full share of compliments.

The first thing that invites the visitor's attention is the Canada Pavilion—a monument in its situation to the strategy of Commissioner Hutchinson, as it stands on the leading highway between the grand group of Fair buildings and the great Palace of Agriculture. Everybody drops in to see the Canada Building and enjoy its easy chairs, its free filtered water, its toilet conveniences, its beautiful paintings all suggestive of Canada's resources and enterprise, its cosy sitting-rooms, its broad verandas, and everybody says "how home-like," and goes away impressed with Canada's freedom and hospitality. A few steps up the incline brings one to the great Palace of Agriculture, the most imposing structure on the grounds, covering twenty-three acres, where can be seen the greatest aggregation of agricultural products ever brought together for the admiration and edification of mankind. In this great building Canada occupies a position about one hundred and fifty feet square, not far from the main entrance. Her exhibit here is a thing of beauty, unique in design and artistic in execution, showing a concise picture of Canada's resources and wealth. The accompanying photograph will give but a faint conception of its beauty and representative character. In this concrete picture are worked and woven three thousand grains, grasses and other products of Canada. On each side of the central figure stands a pedestal of maple sugar and honey, respectively, with several similar exhibits in the background. It is the universal opinion that Canada's exhibit in this building, though not as extensive and elaborate as a few others, is not surpassed for its artistic finish and for what it comprises, by that of any other State or country.

From the Palace of Agriculture you go on to the Horticultural Building, where Canada again shows the artistic taste in arranging her display. With the exception of California, Canada is showing the largest and most varied collection of fruit in the building, and everybody's remark is: "What

a surprising display for Canada. I never thought Canada could grow so much fruit. Canada seems to be right in it in everything."

In her horticultural display, Canada is showing ninety-four varieties of apples in their natural state from cold storage, and a great variety of pears, plums, peaches, grapes and small fruit in glass jars.

In the Building of Mines and Metallurgy, Canada stands clear to the front. Colorado is the only State that divides the honors with her, and the palm is by public consent generally given to Canada. In an illuminated grate, built in a solid structure of different kinds of ores, made to resemble a safe, Canada exhibits a collection of gold dust,

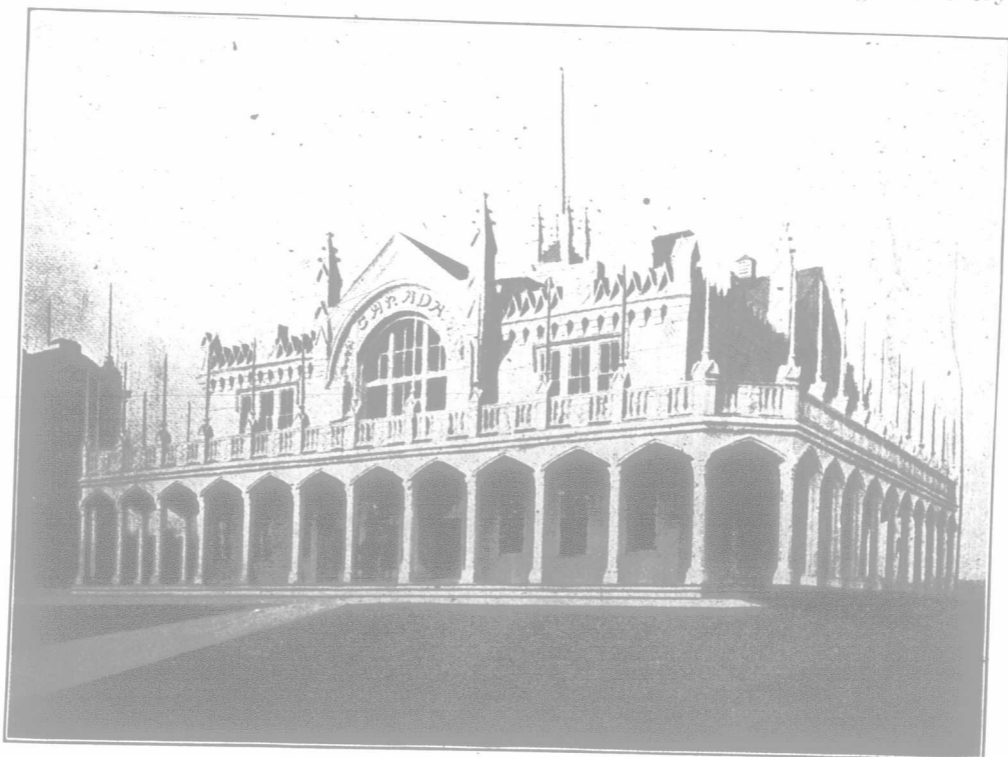
nuggets and bars from the Yukon amounting in value to fifty thousand dollars. This exhibit alone is attracting universal admiration and provoking much comment.

Anywhere upon the grounds, if you hear the Forestry, Fish and Game Building referred to, you will be sure to hear the question, "Did you see Canada's exhibit there? doesn't she make a magnificent display?" Within an arch structure here, representing a bridge, in which are nearly three thousand kinds of wood, all the products of Canada, we find marked and mounted specimens of fur, sin and feather, from the least to the greatest, including the polar bear, the musk ox, the elk, the caribou, the buffalo, the salmon, the sturgeon, the speckled trout, etc., etc. They are all in a handsome condition, and are attracting much attention.

To finish up with, there is, in the rear of the Canadian Pavilion, a special building, in which Canada is showing a fine collection of commercial woods, some of the fir trees from British Columbia equalling in size the best shown by California.

The stock barns are only now in course of erection. So far, Canada has entered but two lots of horses, though it is expected that she will yet be creditably represented in every department of live stock.

T. H. RACE.



Canada Building, St. Louis Exhibition.

Headquarters for the Canadian Commission, and for Canadians and friends visiting the World's Fair.

Horses in the Transvaal.

Writing in the Transvaal Agricultural Journal, Col. John Hotham, of the Royal Artillery, makes some remarks on the types of horses suitable for South Africa, based on his long experience in the breeding and use of English, Indian, Australian and other horses. Of the Arab he says, there is no other horse "so generous, so hardy, so full of pluck and so staunch as the true child of the desert, and none that will do so well on poor and indifferent food at a pinch. By crossing him with the best country mares," he adds, "we shall thus get dense bone, good constitutions, good sound feet, endurance and pluck. Having got the Arab blood into the first cross by using well-selected, short-coupled thoroughbred horses of from 15 h. 2 in. to 15 h. 3 in. with the best of the young mares, we shall get more substance and size." For the breeding of artillery and draft horses, however, Colonel Hotham thinks there are no horses so likely to suit the Transvaal as the Cleveland Bay and the Yorkshire Coach horse. Such heavy horses as the Shire or the Clydesdale, he does not consider suitable for South Africa, and he describes the Hackney as too soft for that part of the world.

Vaseline in Milking.

The following remarks are credited to an "Austrian dairyman":
 "When a dairyman tells me he practices dry-teat milking, I know he either does not milk cows himself or does not state facts. It is physically impossible to milk any herd of cows and keep their teats dry. There are a few cows in every herd that can be milked with dry teats, but they are exceptions. I visited a dairy herd some time ago that advertised in a neat booklet that they milked with dry hands. The proprietor of this herd is a stickler in his methods, but all the same I saw his men wipe their hands on their overalls repeatedly to keep them dry when milking short-teated cows. We take a small amount of vaseline on the fingers of the right hand, sit down to the cow, and with the left hand brush off her flanks and anoint the udder with the palm of the hand. This fixes any dust or bacteria that might drop off during milking, and the ease of milking will astonish anyone who has not tried this method, and the most surprised party will be the cow herself, if she happens to belong to a dry-teat advocate."

Notes from Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence.)

THE SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In moving the second reading of the bill to incorporate seed-growers' associations, on July 21st, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, said the purpose of making the associations incorporated bodies was to provide machinery by which a certificate of the purity of the seed could be given. The measure was along the lines, he said, of a law passed a few years ago to authorize the incorporation of live-stock associations.

Mr. Houghton Lennox, of West Simcoe, pointed out the lack of provision for meeting liabilities of the Association, each member being responsible only for the amount of his fees. Mr. Fisher explained that the by-laws would have to be approved before the associations could be incorporated, and as these by-laws would be known to all, the safeguard was ample. The bill was read a second time then, and referred to the committee stage.

Discussing the bill in committee, Mr. James Clancy, of Bothwell, contended that it conferred powers too wide in the shape of by-laws which were not before Parliament. He thought they might prove a menace to persons not in the association. He argued that there should be no compulsion on any man to become a member of any organization to escape difficulties arising from its operations. Hon. John Haggart objected to the bill for similar reasons. He remarked that, although these corporate powers were given for laudable purposes, they might result in forming societies for speculative purposes without the usual liabilities attaching to speculators.

The Minister of Agriculture pointed out that the control over the by-laws which the Department of Agriculture would have was guarantee against injustice to the public. There would be no possibility for any group of people to seize an association and manage it for their own gain. Mr. Fisher said there was no intention to create a monopoly of control of seed, and for that reason a certain clause in the act relating to live-stock associations was left out. No fees would be charged for certificates of seed associations according to the present intentions. A grower would receive as many tickets as he had bushels of grain. These tickets would accompany the grain as it passed through different hands, the same as an animal is accompanied by its certificate.

Mr. Clancy suggested that the certificate issued to the grower might not always establish the identity of the seed, as fraud would be possible. The law in this respect, the Minister said, would be the same as for registration in pure-bred animals. A breeder might substitute another animal for a pure-bred one if it did, but would be subject to penalties. He did not anticipate dangers in this respect, and he would be prepared to apply all the remedies possible. The association would always send an inspector before issuing a certificate.

Mr. Lennox complained that the bill was not specific enough in character, and left too much in the hands of the Minister. Mr. Fisher combated this

statement, saying that the principles of the measure were the same as in all agricultural associations.

When the committee next considers the bill, Mr. Fisher will have amendments relating to membership. One will provide for the admission of persons already in the seed business.

CHEESE-CURING STATIONS.

Hon. Sydney Fisher says the establishment of cool cheese-curing rooms has been a success, and that many applications for more of them have come into the Department. The rooms were established a few years ago with the hope of removing the cause for complaint of unevenness of quality in cheese sent to Great Britain. Since the improved method of curing was put in force, British people are willing to pay higher prices for Canadian cheese. The cheese turned out of the Government buildings drew better prices at St. Hyacinthe, Cowansville, Brockville and Woodstock.

The Dominion of Canada Fair Open.

The culmination of many successful attempts at holding fairs by the Winnipeg Industrial Association was reached when Monday, July 25th, dawned, although the sound of the hammer and the saw had not ceased, many exhibits coming forward at the last, so that the immense accommodation provided for stockmen and manufacturers, race-horse men, caterers and showmen had to be added to at the last moment.

"The greatest that has been!" is on the lips of all, as the noble architecture of the facade, the tents

animated legs of mutton, and that of the tastiest variety, are all assembled back of the great aggregation of plaster and wood columns termed the facade. But there is little satisfaction in description, even when aided by the finest work of the camera and the half-tone; a visit is needed to satisfy, and by the rattle of the turnstiles there will be few unsatisfied people when the gates close on Saturday on the greatest show that has been in the West.

The Nervous Child's Training.

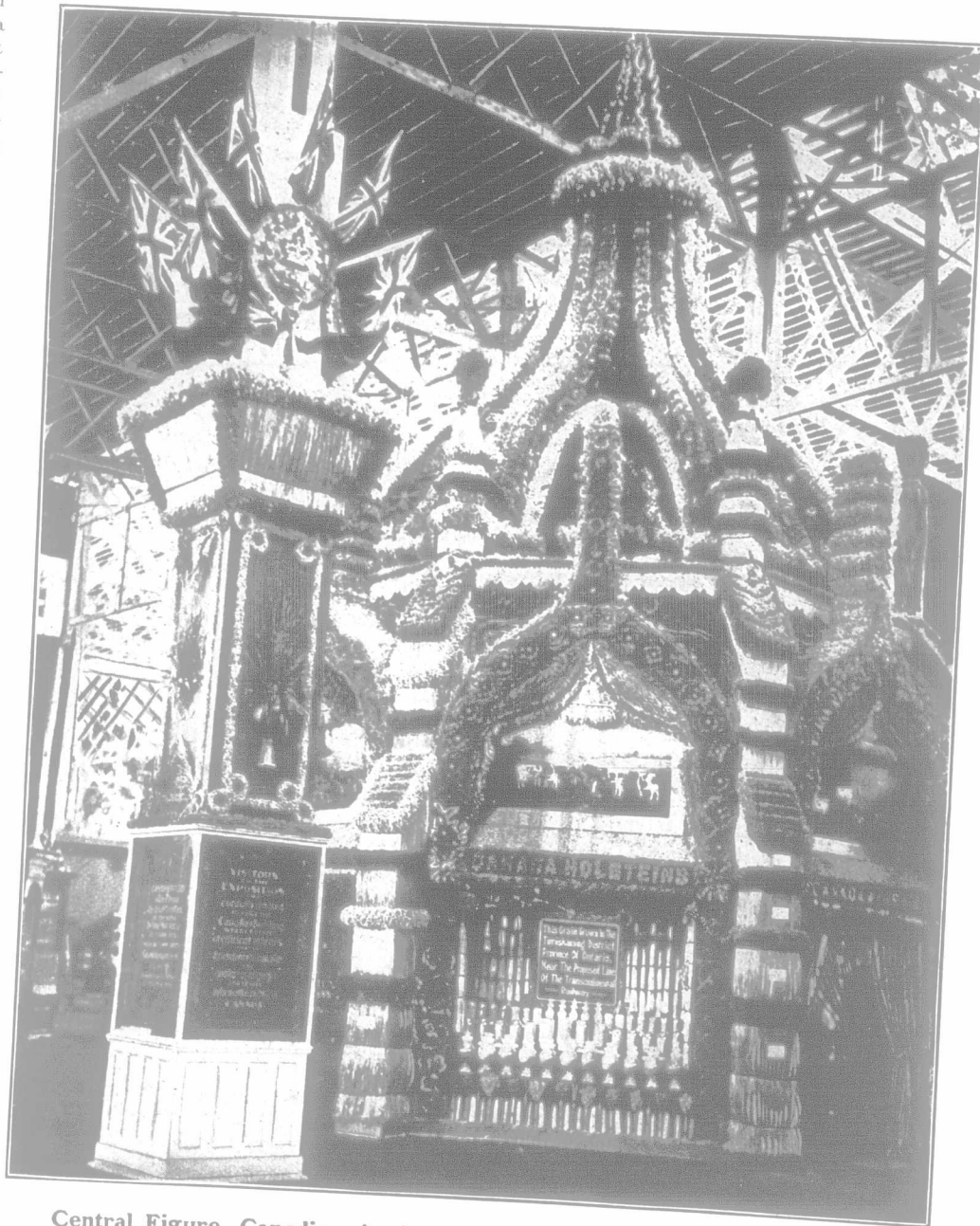
A child born with a nervous constitution is to be pitied or envied, according as he has parents who do not know how to treat him. Character is made or marred, even more than we are wont to believe, by the training which the child receives, and the future of no child is more absolutely in the keeping of its father and mother than is that of the nervous child. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odds with all the world, while under wise management it may develop into one of the highest types of lovable man or woman—gentle, affectionate, sensitive, intellectual and dependable.

The nervous child is often difficult to manage, especially if the mother is impatient with its despondency or its irritability. Scoldings only increase the tension of its nervous system, and more severe punishment, which the phlegmatic child takes with scarce a whimper and to its betterment, is often cruel in the extreme.

There are two types of nervous children, the active child, always on the go, inquisitive and acquisitive, and delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word; and the pale, quiet, sensitive child, intelligent and thoughtful, but retiring. The child of the first type develops into the inventor, the active philanthropist, the promoter, the schemer, the adventurer, or the leader of criminals, according as his training has been wise or foolish. The child of the second type becomes the philosopher, the thinker, the man of letters, the poet, or the misanthrope, the sour recluse, and the plotter against society and government. A great mistake in training a nervous child is to try to strengthen the nerves by opposition. A nervous child must be guided, not driven; if afraid of

the dark, it must not be forced to sleep in a closed room without a glimmer of light. It should not be laughed at for its natural timidity, but should be gently convinced by argument of the groundlessness of its fears. At the same time its physical constitution should receive careful attention. Tonics, good, digestible food, an open-air life, avoidance of long hours of study, frequent change of air and scene, are all not only serviceable, but, one might say, indispensable in the transformation of the child of nervous disposition into the well-poised man or woman.— [Youth's Companion.]

Prune Pudding.—Beat two eggs until light and thick. Add a cupful of milk, a cupful of sugar, one and a half cupfuls of prunes measured after they have been soaked, a cupful of sugar, a cupful of chopped beef suet, half a teaspoonful of salt, and sufficient flour to make a very thick batter, stirring in two teaspoonfuls of baking powder before all the flour has been added. Turn into a greased pudding mold with cover, and steam for an hour and a half. Serve with a liquid sauce.



Central Figure, Canadian Agricultural Exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis.

of the militia, the parade of the live stock and the occupants of the race-track catch their eye. One is reminded of World's Fairs by the crowds of visitors and attendants. The presence of two cabinet ministers, Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hon. Sidney Fisher, the former as holding the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, the latter as Minister of Agriculture, all tended to impress the strangers within our gates of the importance of this fair, and that the Dominion of Canada Exhibition was the great indicator for 1904 of Western progress up-to-date. President J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., and Manager Fred Heubach have reason to feel proud of the results of their work for the last few months, work which is destined to bear fruit, especially if the elements continue to be fair. Visitors are here from all parts of the world, a visitor to the "Farmer's Advocate" headquarters being present from New Zealand.

The manufacturers' buildings are packed, and the old main building is crowded in every corner with exhibits.

Live stock from Wisconsin, Ontario and B. C. is here to vie with the local herds, and competition promises to be keen and interesting. Horses from the 2,300 pound stallion to the diminutive Shetland, cattle represented by the \$2,000 Shorthorn Missie to the dainty Jersey, pigs for bacon and pigs for lard,

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"Prairie Farmer" Prize Recipes.

APPLE BUTTER.

Reduce three gallons of sweet fresh cider, by boiling, to one gallon. Add one and one-half gallons of apple pulp and two and one-half pounds of sugar. Spice to taste. Boil down to one gallon of apple butter.

PUMPKIN PIE.

Line a deep pie tin with pastry made as follows: One-half cup of lard (scant); one-half teaspoonful salt, rubbed by hand into one pint of flour; when thoroughly blended, add barely enough cold water to roll out without adding more flour. Filling: One cup stewed pumpkin, one cup rich milk, one-half cup sweet cream, one cup brown sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one level tablespoonful ginger, two well-beaten eggs. Bake slowly until crust is a light brown and the filling firm. Mother's secret for good pies lay in the choice of the pumpkin, which must be of medium size, with deep creases in the rind, and fully ripe. Cut into pieces (after paring) an inch square, allow a pint of water to the kettle full, cover until soft, then remove the lid and stew until every bit of water is evaporated, and the mass a thick, rich brown substance. Frequent stirring is necessary to keep from burning. Two cups of stewed pumpkin, one cup cream, two cups sweet milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, two table-spoonfuls of molasses, a little salt, and sugar to suit taste. Line pie plate with a rich crust, pour in prepared pumpkin and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Quantity for two, "like mother used to make." Crust: Two cups of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, mix with this one cup of lard, using finger-tips deftly, then add one-half cup of cold water, using a knife to quickly mix the crust. Now use rolling-pin and kneading-board to roll the dough in desired shape and fill the crusts. Filling: Two cups pumpkin, three eggs, three cups of milk, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and salt. One cup brown sugar. Bake in medium hot oven.

Miss Flora McFlimsey.

Miss Flora McFlimsey, of Madison Square, Has made three separate journeys to Paris; And her father assures me, each time she was there, That she and her friend Mrs. Harris— Not the lady whose name is so famous in history, But plain Mrs. H., without romance or mystery— Spent six consecutive weeks, without stopping, In one continuous round of shopping— Shopping alone and shopping together, At all hours of the day and in all sorts of weather— For all manner of things that a woman can put On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot, Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist, Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on or laced, Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow, In front or behind, above or below; For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars and shawls; Dresses for breakfast, and dinners and balls; Dresses to sit in and stand in, and walk in, Dresses to dance in, and flirt in, and talk in, Dresses in which to do nothing at all, Dresses for winter, spring, summer and fall— From ten-thousand-franc robes to twenty-sous frills, In all quarters of Paris, and to every store, While McFlimsey in vain stormed, scolded and swore, They footed the streets and he footed the bills. And yet, though scarce three months have passed since the day This merchandise went, on twelve carts, up Broadway, This same Miss McFlimsey, of Madison Square, The last time we met was in utter despair, Because she had nothing whatever to wear!

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How is Your Complexion?

As far as complexions go, there is no reason in the world why women whose lives are spent in the fresh, pure air of the country, untainted by smoke and dust, should not have the finest skins. By exercise in the open air, violent bathing, the proper ventilation of the home, combined with good nutritious food, they can obtain this crowning glory of womanhood. There is no cosmetic equal to a flower garden. The woman who cultivates roses is apt to have them reflected in her glowing cheeks, and there is nothing so good for a nervous, low-spirited nature as a genuine love for growing things. No woman's life can be monotonous when she is anxiously waiting to see the coloring of her new pansies, and is not quite sure whether those lilies will be pink or white. She will dream of her flowers, and her first impulse in the morning will be to run out and see what marvels of opening buds the night has brought forth. The labor of the entire day will seem easier because of these few moments among her flowers, and the desire to get back to her treasures will prove a wholesome incentive to a rapid and vigorous doing of her household tasks. Some women complain, however, and say that it always gives them a headache to work in the garden. This is generally the case because they rush into the hot sun in the very hottest part of the day, often either without anything on their heads, or with some hat, the weight of which is enough to cause pain in itself. If every woman living on a farm would wear nothing upon her head during the time spent by her in working around her domain but the old-time sunbonnet of her grandmother's day, she would be able to enjoy outdoor exercise without pain. There is no better shield for the eyes and complexion, and the back of the neck, where a delicate woman feels the heat particularly, is shaded by the cape. This bonnet should be made of dark-green gingham, or some other easily-launders material; white or lighter colors are dazzling for the eyes, and so induce headaches. For the children these little sunbonnets are excellent. As a rule, women in the country wear the heaviest of headgear, especially for their best attire, and by that practice lay the foundation of at least some of their nervous troubles.

Don't Force a Child to Eat.

To compel a child to swallow food when it is distasteful, is both cruel and absurd. The child may have come to the table without an appetite, or have lost it through excitement from one cause or another, and in such cases parents should not compel the child to eat against its will. Eating when there is no appetite is revolting; and food so taken will never do any good.

Do not be afraid of giving the baby a little fresh, cold water occasionally. Babies get thirsty as well as adults; and when they cry for a drink, milk is generally given to them. Milk is more a food than a beverage, and does not actually allay thirst.

Children's shoes should be broad, easy and comfortable, but not too large. Many parents get their children's shoes very much too big, to allow room for growing, but this is false economy, as it is apt to spoil the shape of the foot; while the walking may be ruined for life by the wearing of clumsy, ill-fitting shoes.

Never allow a baby to gaze at a bright light, nor hold the child so that the light will fall directly on the face, even when sleeping. Children should not be sent to school too early; and do not let them study much by an artificial light. See that the books they use have a good large type. Do not allow them to keep their eyes on a near object for a long time, and forbid them reading in a railway carriage or 'bus.

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Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Farmers are looking forward to the harvest which three weeks from this date (Aug. 3rd) usually sees in full fling. Conservative observers say that the crop is this year from ten days to two weeks later than the average. While the crop at present promises to be a good average one, the few days and nights at the finish make a telling difference as to bushels per acre, which no one can accurately measure or foretell. Cool nights and warm days suit our great bread plant, the Fife. A lot of crop was not headed out at the opening of Winnipeg Fair, so that there promises to be many grades of wheat on the market this fall. Cash wheat, No. 1 northern, 94c. No. 2 northern, 90c.; No. 3 northern, 88c. Money, in sympathy with the slackening in the flow of farm produce to market, is getting tight; the banks have already contemplated increasing the rate from 8 to 9 per cent. on country paper. Grain of all kinds slow. Oats—White oats on track, 37c. to 38c. Hay—Prices have advanced \$1 a ton, baled now being \$11 to \$12 a ton. Many of the hay sloughs are very wet, and although promising a heavy crop, are inaccessible to the mower. This and continued rains account for the stiffening prices. Butter—Creamery firm at 16c. f.o.b. Winnipeg; dairy quoted at 11c. to 12c. Eggs—Prices advanced 1c. a dozen to 17c. Hides—A temporary spurt was felt on account of the Chicago meat packers' trouble, but it was soon over with. Prices are: Abattoir, 6c. for No. 1, 5c. for No. 2; farmers', 5c. to 6c. per pound. Cattle—Prices down to \$4.50 off cars here, although better prices are being talked of. Harry Mullins will have 3,000 head brought out of the Medicine Hat country shortly. In all, Medicine Hat expects to send out 15,000 head this season, and if the packers and meat cutters cannot agree permanently, prices should stiffen. Sheep—Market firm, with light offerings, at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. Hogs—Steady, at 4c. to 4c. for 160 up to 250 lb. weights.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market strong to 10c. higher; good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$3.80; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.75; good to choice, heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.75; rough heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.30; light, \$5.20 to \$5.65; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.65; opened slow and closed strong. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Export, \$5.50; choice butchers', \$4.50 to \$5; good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; medium, \$2.50 to \$3; common, \$2 to \$2.50. Sheep—Export, \$3.50; butchers', \$3; lambs, \$2 to \$4 each. Hogs, \$5.25; heavy and fats, \$5.

British Live-stock Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is 11c. to 11c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Brandon Fair Judges.

The judges at the Brandon fair of heavy horses and beef cattle will be J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Ames, Iowa.

Always keep on hand canned goods in case of unexpected callers.

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HOME MAGAZINE



"Wherever you stay or wherever you roam,
In the days while you live in clover,
You should gather your honey and
bring it home,
Because the winter will surely come
When the summer life is over."

When Fortune Smiled.

By Helen Whitney Clark.

"It's fur your own good, maw," urged Elmira, the youngest daughter, persuasively. "You know you're kind o' deaf o' late years, an' livin' here alone like you've been a-doin' is powerful dangerous. Seth thinks so, too. An' he says you'll be a heap better off livin' with some o' us."

"Course you will," chimed in Becky, the widow's second daughter. She was a sallow, jaded-looking woman, with an untidy wisp of tow-colored hair twisted into a knot and fastened at the nape of her neck with a single hair-pin, made of a bent knitting-needle. "Why, you'll hev three months at a time with each one o' us, takin' it turn an' turn about, an' not a lick o' work to do! Nothing but set in the rockin'-cheer from mornin' till night."

To poor, tired Becky, who seldom had a moment free from household cares and perplexities, the prospect of nothing to do but sit in a rocking-chair from morning until night seemed like a foretaste of Paradise.

Mrs. Coppage, however, held a different opinion. "I don't want to set an' do nothing all day," she objected bitterly. "Nor I don't want to be drug 'round from pillar to post an' from post to pillar! I want to stay right here in my ole home, an' milk the cow, an' churn, an' make pickles an' apple-sass, an' tack carpet-rags, an' sew patchwork, an' sech!"

"Now, look here, maw," put in Adaline, the eldest of the three sisters, determinedly, "jest listen at me. It's all nonsense to talk like that. What kin you do in a ole ramshackle o' a house like this? All alone, too, fur we can't ary one o' us leave home every whipsitch to come an' stay with you, as you know very well."

Mrs. Coppage wiped the tears from her eyes, and looked up briskly. "I could git your cousin Margie, poor sister Phoebe's darter, to come an' stay with me. She's out o' a place now, anyway, an' her brother's wife begrudges her every mouthful she eats. She could milk the cow an' help with the chores. An' if you girls would only let me keep the ole place while I live—it won't be many years—her voice shook a little, "I wouldn't ask fur nothing more from any o' you! There's the garden, you know, an' the milk an' butter an' the eggs. Why, we could live like cows in clover! An' besides, I could knit socks. They pay forty cents a pair over to Turkey Holler—"

"Now, that's all foolishness, maw," interrupted Adaline, impatiently. "How do you reckon you an' Margie could git 'long with only one cow to milk? An' you know yourself you had to sell the team, an' every other hoof of stock on the place 'ceptin' the milch cow, to pay the taxes, an' back int'rest on the mor'gidge. An' besides, the lan's all run down so it's too poor to raise black-eyed peas!"

"Not to mention that the chimley smokes, an' the clapboards is all a-blowin' off the ruff," interpolated Elmira, with a pitying look at her mother's sad face.

The widow bowed her head on her hands, and the ready tears gushed forth. "I've lived here ever since I married your paw," she sobbed, brokenly. "He cleared the lan' hisself, an' put out the orchard. Them pippins was jest a-comin' into bearin' that year he died. He'd 'a' paid off the mor'gidge, rut an' branch, afore now if he'd lived, poor man!"

It was the mortgage on the old homestead which caused all the trouble, the widow being unable to pay even the interest, which had accumulated for several years, and her sons-in-law having declined to assist her.

"No use throwin' good money after bad," they declared, individually and collectively. "Best let the ole place go. It's most eat up with interest now, an' your maw kin hev a home with us long as she lives."

And despite her objections, the widow was forced to accept the proffered terms. "Let me stay here at least till after the sale," she pleaded, and her request was granted.

"But you better git Margie to stay with you," urged Elmira. "'Taint fittin' fur you to stay here alone, bein' you're so deaf; you wouldn't skeerely hear it if the house should burn down."

The three sisters, who lived in an adjoining township, having married well-to-do farmers in that locality, had met by appointment at the old homestead to lay the ultimatum which had been decided upon before their mother. Though a little selfish, they were not really heartless, and no doubt believed the change was a necessary measure. Their husbands could very well have afforded to keep the interest on the mortgage paid up during the widow's lifetime, but as they said, the expense would eat up the value of the farm and be of no especial benefit to themselves. So it was decided to let the mortgage be foreclosed.

"Seems to me maw is agin' awful fast," remarked Elmira, as the sisters took their departure in the hired conveyance which had brought them to the farm.

"Not much wonder, seein' paw was sick so long, an' her livin' all alone here since he died," assented Adaline. "I wanted her to come an' live with me, but she wouldn't hear to reason. Maw is powerful sot in her way, 'pears like." Margie Filbert was very glad to keep her aunt company during the remaining weeks of her stay at the farm, and proved a great comfort to the lonely woman.

"Too bad the kitchen chimley smokes so," she declared on the second day of her stay. "If you don't mind, Aunt Clary, I'll git Dave Tallman to come over an' see what's the matter o' it. Must be filled up with swallers' nests, I reckon."

Mrs. Coppage looked up from her knitting. "To be sure, Margie! I'd be real glad if he'd come. An' mebbe he'll nail the clapboards on the ruff, too. The wind a-soughin' through makes a buddy feel real creepy! I hain't been up to the loft bedroom fur I dunno the time when, jest on account o' it."

"Them bees clapboards does make a curi's hummin' sound," admitted Margie. "I've noticed it myself. But I reckon Dave kin suttler 'em."

"Dear, dear," sighed the widow, while her knitting-needles clicked an accompaniment to the soliloquy. "I'm afeared it'll be a good while 'fore Dave an' Margie kin marry. Dave is real stiddy, an' industrious, too, but farm-hands is as plenty as blackberries, an' has to take what they kin git. If 'twasn't fur that mor'gidge, now, him an' Margie could marry an' live here, an' I wouldn't hev to go trapesin' 'round, a-livin' here an' there, with Ad'line an' Elmira an' Becky. A nice time I'll hev, with all them kids, too. Six or seven apiece they've got all 'round, an' the wust-behaved young uns I ever see, if they air my own gran'-children!"

The brown old farmhouse, embowered in black-locust trees, its quaint gabled porches overrun with hop-vines and coral honeysuckle took on an added picturesqueness in the hazy autumn sunshine. The widow's one cow was licking her calf across the half-broken-down rail fence, and the striped quails were calling "Bob White! Bob White!" from the neighboring cornfields. At the red barn hens were cackling and guinea-fowls chattering, as if they were having a contest as to which could make the most noise.

Mrs. Coppage, her face well shaded by a black sunbonnet, was gathering round pippins in the near-by orchard, with a view to having apple-dumplings for dinner.

Dave Tallman had already arrived, and had climbed a rickety ladder to investigate the smoky chimney.

The widow's meditations, which were none of the brightest, we may be sure, were suddenly interrupted by a piercing shriek from Margie, and dropping her pippins, she flew to the house.

"Is Dave killed?" she gasped, on discovering the young man reclining limply on the porch, while Margie hovered over him with the camphor-bottle in her hand. "I was afeared that ladder would break!"

Dave grinned sheepishly. "No, Miss Coppage, the ladder didn't break," he announced, as he tenderly chafed his ankle-bone. "I-I got bee-stung, an' dropped to the ground," he added, in answer to the widow's puzzled look.

Mrs. Coppage stared first at Dave and then at Margie in bewilderment. "Bee-stung?" she repeated, incredulously.

"Yes, mom. There's a swarm o' bees has made a hive o' your chimley, Miss Coppage. The hull inside o' the ruff is lined with honeycomb, too—chock-full o' honey! It's a fact, an' no mistake. Put away the camfire, Margie, my ankle is all right again. 'Twasn't nothing but a bruise, an' you an' Miss Coppage come an' take a peek fur yourselves."

The two women climbed gingerly up the ladder, one at a time, and discovered the truth of Dave's assertion. The high-gabled hip-roof of the old homestead was a regular storehouse of honey.

"No wonder you felt creepy, Aunt Clary," laughed Margie, "with all them bees a-hummin' overhead! Lucky the clapboards blowed off, too, or they couldn't 'a' got in."

"If I wasn't as deaf as an adder I might 'a' heard 'em," admitted Mrs. Coppage, "though I hain't slep' in that part o' the house since your uncle died."

Dave looked shrewdly at the accumulated sweets. Part of the comb was discolored, as if with age, but a large portion was of a golden straw-color, bright and attractive.

"There ain't a grain less'n a ton, comb an' all," he declared, "an' its wuth forty cents a pound if it's wuth a cent."

The widow was overjoyed. "If there's half as much as that it'll pay off the mor'gidge an' leave a hundred dollars to boot," she assured herself, mentally, "an' I sha'n't have to leave my home an' live 'round with the girls, after all!"

"Is it true, maw?" demanded the three daughters, as they sprang nimbly down from the red farm-wagon which had brought themselves and their husbands, brimful of curiosity to learn the truth as to the wonderful rumors they had heard.

"Is what true?" asked Mrs. Coppage, as she welcomed her guests impartially.

"Why, that Dave Tallman found scuds o' honey in the house, an' that him an' Margie air a-goin' to marry an' run the place?" expounded Adaline, the self-appointed speaker, in a strident voice.

The widow smiled. She wore a new wrapper, the daughters noticed, and seemed to have recovered several years of her age since the last time they had seen her.

"Oh, yes, it's true enough, so fur as it goes," she returned. "But you hain't heard the hull o' it. Dave he sold the honey fur me to a big hotel in the city at a fancy price. An' I've paid off the mor'gidge, bought a couple more cows an' a new team, an' got a snug bit o' money put away in the bank."

"Wall, I declare!" chorused the sisters, shrilly. "An' you never let us know nothing 'bout it!"

"Didn't hev no time," smiled the widow, calmly. "You see, Dave was bound him an' Margie should marry today, so we had to hustle like a cat eatin' sassage to git her clo's ready. The suremony is over, an' we air jest about to set down to the weddin'-dinner. So come on an' help eat it; there's a-plenty o' good vittles fur all."

But not even the bountiful feast which was spread, and to which they did ample justice, could blind the sons-in-law to the egregious and irremediable blunder they had made.

"The fat's in the fire now," they reflected. "If we had a paid the interest on that mor'gidge we'd 'a' had a share in the profits o' the honey bizness, to say nothing o' bein' remembered in the ole lady's will. But it's too late now."

The glowing faces of Margie and Dave did not add to the happiness of the unbidden guests, who soon departed, with no attempt to disguise their injured feelings.

Fortune had knocked at their door in vain.—[Woman's Home Companion.]

The Busy Shopper.

At one store the goods bore the mark "69 cents."

"I am sure it is cheaper at the other place," said the busy shopper. Then she rushed to the other place, tipped up three old ladies in the rush, tore her skirt just where it showed, and found the same goods marked 69 cents.

"But I believe," she argued to herself, "that the other was a little bit heavier and closer woken." Whereupon she walked five blocks back to the first store to compare samples. In the scramble she lost a handkerchief and three hairpins. The goods seemed to be identical. "Still," she declared, "I think there is more of a variety at the other store."

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An Occasional Paper.

OUR ODD FIVE MINUTES.

The holidays are drawing nigh, and even the busiest amongst us can count upon more leisure moments than fall to our share in the daily routine of our lives. A college tutor once said to a student: "Be careful of the interstices of your time. Do not say, 'It's not worth while doing anything now; let's smoke a pipe, it's only five minutes.' Do you know, my lad, that five minutes a day means more than half an hour a week, and amounts to more than thirty hours a year? In that time, Anthony Trollope, that prolific author, would have written 48,000 words, or a volume of more than two hundred pages."

Charles Kingsley, in speaking to the Clifton boys, said: "It is not the long hours given to study which are of the greatest moment. It is using the ten minutes every day which leads to knowledge." And, of course, we all know the meaning of the lesson taught by the old adage: "Take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves." Truly it is the unused moments of our time which become our lost opportunities for good. They are the neglected treasures which, once lost, never can be ours again. There are so many nooks and crannies in our lives which we might fill with profit to ourselves and others. Change of work is as good as play, and, even in respect to our odd moments, may also have an indirect, as well as direct, value. Desultory trifling in our odd moments is apt to lead to desultory trifling in the more serious concerns of our lives. It is a good thing to have something definite to take up in such "between whiles," as when obliged to wait for some one not so prompt as ourselves to keep an appointment, for the dinner-bell to ring, for the kettle to boil, or the cows to be brought in from the pasture. There was a judge once who carved a set of ivory chessmen for his wife during the many odd moments she kept him waiting whilst she "put on her things." And some of the world's greatest inventors have thought out their problems and brought to light a remedy for some of man's greatest needs during the intervals of rest between the prescribed hours of their daily toil. Yet, it is not only what we may touch and handle, as the result of our well-spent odd moments, which will chiefly reward us for spending them well, but rather is it the mental and moral strength we have gained, the good habits formed, the power of adaptability, which is our most valuable training, equipping us with a mental readiness to grasp the longer and larger opportunities which may await us. He that is faithful in small things shall be ruler in many, is the assurance given us in Holy Writ. It is undoubtedly good for us to have a certain amount of routine in our lives, certain hours not wholly at our own disposal, many moments bespo'ened by duty, from which there is no escape, and about the doing or leaving undone of which there is no option, but the test of our real selves lies rather in what use we make of our free hours, our so-called idle moments, our little bits of occasional leisure. Not of bread only, not of the food of the body alone can it be said: "Gather up the fragments which remain, that nothing be lost." H. A. B.

Sometimes, but not always, we may take refuge in silence, as our great Example did, and as He sometimes commanded those whom He had healed to do. It is not the Scriptural proverb that says: "Speech is silver, silence is golden." No, the Scriptural proverb is: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Though our Lord did on one occasion use the weapon of silence, it was not, as far as we know, until the last day of

his earthly life. But His wonderful words have influenced the world for nearly two thousand years. I saw in the paper the other day that the Japanese were accused of savage treatment of wounded Russians, and the remark was made that perhaps it was impossible for a nation to become thoroughly civilized all at once, without passing through the refining influence of nineteen hundred years of Christianity. Even the enemies of Christ owned that "never man spake like this Man," and certainly no other man's words have had such power as His. His words certainly confirm Solomon's statement: "There is gold, and a multitude of rubies,

heedlessly. Then, we should not only "check the speaker which he spoils his neighbor's fame," but we should also check our own uncalled-for condemnation of friends and acquaintances. Then, there is the desire to "answer back," which is so hard to fight down. If we could only keep the door of our lips when the quick, bitter retort tries to slip out, how much more peaceful and free from storms the home atmosphere would be. Rude or nagging remarks, which would never be uttered when strangers are present and the company manners were put on, have no rightful place in our homes, for God is



Keep the Door of My Lips.

"The hasty word may be recalled,
The angry word repented,
And you may sometimes stand appalled
At some hot word resented.
But never need you be dismayed,
Nor blush in any day,
When you kept watch and ward above
The word you did not say."

If there is any prayer we all have good reason to use every day, it is the prayer of David: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, keep the door of my lips." Sometimes we are almost tempted to wish that the great talent of speech had never been entrusted to us, and we need not wonder that our Lord sighed when He made the dumb to speak. But if we are not dumb, then we shall certainly be held responsible for the wonderful gift of speech. We have to steer a difficult path between the sin of misusing it and the sin of not using it when silence would be wrong or cowardly.

"For speech is silvern, we have heard,
And silence 'tis that's golden;
And honor was of old conferred
Upon the word withhelden.
And yet—and yet, I mind me that
There must be brave words said;
And sometimes it were cowardly
To close the lips in dread."

but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel." If we wish our words to do good, and not harm, we may well ask God to mount guard over us, keeping watch as a sentinel at the door of our lips to challenge any word which would pass out. "Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble," is an inspired saying, and we can all bear witness to its truth from our own experience. We also know that "he that refraineth his lips is wise," at least when angry words are eager to break loose. How much sorrow we make for ourselves and other people by speaking first and thinking after. A young man was once bent on demanding an apology from someone who had insulted him and was advised by an old friend to "wait for the mud to dry," for, as he said, "an insult is like mud—it will brush off much better when it is dry."

Insults generally dwindle down considerably when anger has had time to cool down a little, as it does in a day or two, if we can only keep the door of our lips. Of course, if the angry words are allowed to pour out without check, mischief may be done in a few minutes which a lifetime of regret can never set right. Then, there is the careless, unkind talk which goes on so constantly amongst us, in spite of the warning that in the day of judgment we shall have to give account for "every idle word." Surely God does not mean to stop all the merry chat which brightens so many happy hours. We need not be afraid to give an account of harmless jokes and witty, sparkling talk. If only we always remembered that God was listening to our conversation we should not afterwards have reason to be ashamed of the things we said so

listening to every word. More than that, He says that in persecuting His people, we are really persecuting Him. Is it not Browning who says: "What if thy friend should happen to be—GOD?" Then there are the little vexations and troubles which we might keep to ourselves. Someone has mentioned a number of little things which are hard to do, and yet are worth learning to do well. "The person who can go without her dinner and not advertise the fact, who can laugh at little troubles, who makes light of a heavy weight, and can wear a shoe that pinches without anyone being the wiser; who does not magnify the splinter in his finger into a log of wood, nor the moat in his neighbor's eye into a beam; who swallows bitter words without letting others taste them; who can give up his own way without giving up the ghost; such a one surely carries a passport into the good graces of mankind."

Talking about these things certainly doesn't make them any easier to bear, and our friends think us a nuisance when we are always looking for sympathy. Complaining is a habit which we have no business to indulge in.

"Don't complain about the weather,
For easier 'tis, you'll find,
To make your mind to weather,
Than weather to your mind.
Don't complain about the sermon,
And show you lack of wit;
For, like a boot, a sermon hurts
The closer it doth fit.
Don't complain about your neighbor,
For in your neighbor's view,
His neighbor is not faultless—
That neighbor being—YOU."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.
"If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."—James iii.: 2.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds:
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
'Careful with fire,' is good advice, we know:
'Careful with words,' is ten times doubly so.
Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead,
But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."
HOPE.

What Have You Done?
By S. E. Kiser, in Escondido Times.
You are going to do great things, you say—
But what have you done?
You are going to win in a splendid way,
As others have won;
You have plans that when they are put in force
Will make you sublime;
You have mapped out a glorious upward course—
But why don't you climb?
You are not quite ready to start, you say;
If you hope to win,
The time to be starting is "now—to-day—
Don't dally, begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set—
But try it and see.

You are going to do great things, you say,
You have splendid plans;
Your dreams are of heights that are far away;
They're a hopeful man's—
But the world, when it judges the case for you,
At the end, my son,
Will think not of what you were going to do,
But what you've done.

"Twas only a glance, but all the day
That glance made glad my heart,
And thoughts thereof along my way,
Makes of life's joys a part.



In Sheltered Nook.

"In Sheltered Nook."

This is just the time of the year for our pretty pictures of country life. Wise little comrades! Sensible little animals! We do not see the stream, but we may be sure it is murmuring near by, and that after a quiet rest in their sheltered nook amongst the ferns, there will be a scamper to its brink, and a long, long draught of its clear water before the homeward call reaches their reluctant ears. Perhaps the voice of Brindle is whispering already into the willing ear of the little Lady Dun: "Let us play truant to-night! Let us pretend not to hear! Perhaps they won't find us in our sheltered nook." H. A. B.

His earthly life. But His wonderful words have influenced the world for nearly two thousand years. I saw in the paper the other day that the Japanese were accused of savage treatment of wounded Russians, and the remark was made that perhaps it was impossible for a nation to become thoroughly civilized all at once, without passing through the refining influence of nineteen hundred years of Christianity. Even the enemies of Christ owned that "never man spake like this Man," and certainly no other man's words have had such power as His. His words certainly confirm Solomon's statement: "There is gold, and a multitude of rubies,

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"Wanted—A Boy."

"Wanted—a boy. How often we
These very common words may see.
Wanted—a boy to errands run,
Wanted for everything under the sun,
All that the men to-day can do
To-morrow the boys will be doing too,
For the time is ever coming when
The boys must stand in the place of
men."

The prophet Jeremiah once told the people to run through the streets of Jerusalem and see whether a man could be found. Of course, there were plenty of men in the city—of a certain kind—but the man he wanted must be just and truthful. It is much the same thing with "boys" as it is with "men." There are plenty of them, but those of the best kind are not too plentiful. The boy that is wanted by the world is just and truthful; he would rather endure anything than tell a lie, and would scorn to cheat, even in a game. He does not try to appear manly by smoking, drinking or swearing, and has something better to do than loafing at the street corner. He is not a sneak, telling tales on his comrades, or leaving them to bear all the blame when they get into a scrape together. He is a boy who can be the "man of the house," if it is necessary.

Once a little chap walked into a store and asked for work. "Why," said the merchant, "what kind of work can you do? You are too small to look over the counter."

"Oh, I can look over the counter!" he exclaimed, standing on tip-toe to do it, "and I'm growing fast." The merchant leaned over and remarked, "I almost need a microscope to see you at all, but you seem to be plucky, if you're not very big."

"I'm older than I'm big, sir," was the eager answer. "Folks say I'm very small for my age, but I'm growing fast."

"What might your age be?" "I'm almost seven," said Tommy, proudly. "You see, my mother hasn't anybody but me, and this morning she cried because she couldn't find five cents in her purse, and we hadn't anything to eat for breakfast," he added, with a little sigh.

"Well, my little man, you can go home and tell your mother that you've got a place as cash-boy at four dollars a week. Come back on Monday, and here's a dollar in advance. I like your pluck."

Tommy rushed home, and gasped out, breathlessly: "Don't cry any more, mother! I'm the man of the house, and here's a dollar to buy your dinner."

Don't you think that boy was likely to be "wanted"? He was manly and willing to work, and I am sure he would act "on the square"—to use a slang expression—and work out the advanced dollar with all his might. Nobody wants boys who look dismal and downhearted when any little difficulty has to be conquered. Why, even in a game or a race, there is no fun in winning if the victory is too easy. We all like to have to fight for success. It is not good for any boy to have too easy a time, and one who gives in at the first difficulty is sure not to be "wanted."

"I like the boy who whistles,
For oft his cheery note,
Now echoing from the hillside,
Now near, and now remote,
Is clear as any blackbird's
And sweet as any flute.
The while I pause to listen,
Expectant, glad and mute."

Have all the fun you can, boys, for boys are not intended to work all the time, but be sure it is the kind of fun that will "go round"—not fun for you and misery for someone else. Never indulge in

The fun that stabs and lingers
With a deadly, prickling smart,
Or leaves a thought of sorrow
In a comrade's honest heart;
The fun that is not funny
Till a target has been found
For jeers and taunts and mocking,
Is the fun that won't go round!

I once read about some boys who thought it would be some fun to fill an old basket with parcels of sticks and stones, and set it on the doorstep of a poor old woman, whom everybody called "Crazy Kate." One of the boys, Fred Field, thought it was poor fun to annoy an old woman—it was the kind of fun that won't "go round." But his objections were only laughed at, so the basket was filled and hidden under some bushes until after dark. Fred thought it would be a grand idea to make fun of the other boys, so he spent all his pocket-money on potatoes, flour and other useful articles. He slipped his parcel into the basket in place of the sticks and stones, and then joined the others, saying he had changed his mind and would go with them after all.

The basket was set on the doorstep, and, after giving a loud knock on the door, the boys ran away and hid. Old Kate lifted the heavy basket into the cottage, and the boys crept up to the window to watch her unpack it, expecting to see her look of pleased surprise change to anger when she saw that a trick had been played on her. But, to their astonishment, she took out neat parcels of groceries, and then dropped on her knees, thanking God for His goodness, while tears of joy streamed down her withered cheeks. The boys crept away, feeling ashamed of their meanness—all except Fred, who thought the fun was worth all the money it had cost him. "I say, boys," said Frank Wilson, "somebody has played a pretty big joke on us, and I'm rather glad of it, for I guess we were going to play a pretty sneaky trick on old Kate."

If you are the right kind of a boy, be very sure that the world wants you, and has a welcome ready for you. If everybody seems to think you a nuisance, evidently you are a poor specimen of a boy, and it is time you set about improving.

"Wanted—the world wants boys to-day,
And offers them all she has for pay:
Honor, wealth, position, fame,
A useful life and a deathless name.
The world is anxious to employ
Not just one, but every boy
Whose heart and brain will e'er be
true
To work his hands shall find to do;
Honest, faithful, earnest, kind;
To good awake, to evil blind;
Heart of gold without alloy.
Wanted—the world wants such a boy."

What do you think? Can you supply the needed article? If not, hadn't you better begin at once to manufacture it?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A teacher in one of the South Boston evening schools who served his time as teacher of a country school tells of what he considers the most remarkable example of humor on record—that of a schoolboy who continued to laugh uproariously all the time he was being whipped.

"What are you laughing at?" inquired the teacher as he paused to take breath. "Why, I'm laughing 'cause you're whippin' the wrong boy," said the victim.

A Hospital Episode.

It was during the latter half of my second year in a training-school for nurses near Boston. Hours on duty were from seven a. m. to eight p. m., and as it was now seven p. m. I hurried my remaining duties that an engagement to attend the theatre that evening might not be delayed longer than necessary.

How my heart had swelled with pride on realizing that I was head nurse in a male surgical ward. My dainty white cap and apron received special attention, and no opportunity was lost to impress upon my "junior" and "probationer" that the example of their "superior" might well be emulated.

At seven-fifteen I was in the midst of an evening "sponge" when Miss C—the aforementioned probationer, appeared behind the screen with:

"A new patient, Miss A— What shall I do with him?" at the same time handing me a permit.

"Always the way when I have a little outing in view," I thought with chagrin. "That means that I won't get off duty until half-past eight, and the first act missed." But professional dignity must be maintained, and turning to Miss C— I said,—

"Does he look very sick?"

"I should think that there is nothing in the world the matter with him," was her reply.

"I'll look at him," I said, with a hasty glance at the "permit," at the same time following Miss C— to the ward sitting-room.

A distinguished-looking man of about fifty years arose at our entrance, but before he could utter a word I motioned him to be seated and placed my finger over his pulse, at the same time eying him critically.

"I presented a permit, nurse," he said, with a puzzled look.

"And I received it," was my reply. I did not tell him that all I saw on it was the superintendent's name at the bottom.

Now, an inflexible rule in all training-schools is that each patient on his admission must take a bath—a tub—unless otherwise ordered.

This gentleman's appearance was immaculate, neither did he have any extra apparel, and I wondered at his having been admitted as a ward patient. But time was passing, and I told Miss C— to proceed as usual, at the same time assigning him a number in a low tone to Miss C—.

Rushing back to complete my task, I had barely reached the patient's bedside when Miss C— again appeared with an expression which beggars description.

"Well," I said impatiently, "what now?" She pushed the permit under my nose and I read,—

"Admit beggar to see number 7 after visiting hours."

"Great heaven! where is he?" I exclaimed, growing hot and cold by turns.

"Sitting on the edge of the bathtub." In desperation we rushed to the bathroom: there, sure enough, with an angry glitter in his eyes and fiercely twirling his shining beaver, sat our man on the rim of the bathtub. He greeted us with:

"This is my first experience in a hospital, and, God helping, it will be my last! You hospital people are a lot of cranks! Make a man take a bath before he is allowed to see his protegee! Now, see here, my time is limited and I flatly refuse to comply with this rule."

Explanations followed. Mr. B— was a wealthy manufacturer of Boston who had run out to see one of his injured employees. He has a true Yankee appreciation of the ridiculous and readily agreed to keep the affair a secret; but that stupid probationer did not, and though undoubtedly my consequent discipline was beneficial, it required great courage to meet the laughing reminder:

"If a refractory patient refuses to take a bath, interview Miss A—. She'll settle him!"—(Elizabeth H. Gray, in Lippincott's.

HEALTH IN THE HOME. By a Trained Nurse

THE EAR.

Insects sometimes crawl into the ear, and by their fluttering cause intense discomfort. When this happens, warm a little sweet oil slightly in a teaspoon, and pour it into the ear. This will clog the wings of the insect and kill it, and when, after a minute or two, the oil is allowed to run out, the insect will come with it. Hairpins and other hard articles must never be used in the ear, which is a very complicated structure, as the drum may be injured and permanent deafness result. Accumulations of hardened wax must be dislodged by syringing with warm water, allowing the water to do all the work, and not pushing the nozzle of the syringe into the ear. On ordinary occasions, a soft cloth on the tip of the little finger will penetrate as far as is necessary and safe.

HEAT RASH OR INSECT BITES may be bathed with a strong solution of baking soda, or a mixture of Epsom salts and glycerine. Make the latter by dissolving about two ounces of Epsom salts in half a pint of water, and add five or six ounces of glycerine. This will stop the itching.

HEADACHE

may be caused by one or more of several conditions, and until the right one is discovered and relieved, the headache will persist. Taking medicine in a haphazard way is only putting off the evil day at the expense of the stomach and nervous system. It is, therefore, the extreme of foolishness to take medicine advertised to cure headache. It may be that the headache is caused by a condition for which the medicine advertised is the worst possible remedy. Persistent headache needs a physician's care. An occasional headache may be relieved by quiet, rest, and cold or hot applications, and a cathartic. Headache with a flushed face and fever, calls for cold to the head, and that with pallor and neuralgic pain for warmth. A blow

by an eye specialist, and suitable glasses prescribed. The eyes should be protected from the glare of the sun, and no reading, writing or sewing attempted in a bad light. Black sewing should never be done at night. It is impossible not to strain the eyes in doing it. Children's eyes should be carefully protected, and night lessons done by the good light of a shaded lamp which sends the light down upon the book and keeps it out of the eyes. A. G. OWEN. July 14th, 1904.

To Reduce Stoutness.

It is a pity that any woman should be unduly fat, unless she desires to be so. Overstoutness is unhealthy, it is uncomfortable, it hurts good looks, and it is unnecessary. Numerous examples exist of women who have been fat and have taken off fifty pounds, and there are countless cases of women, past middle life, who retain the graceful figure of girlhood.

It is the way of living and the habits that cause fat to come. You can build yourself up or you can reduce, and the beauty of it is that it takes very little time to do either. The woman who is too thin can add nearly ten pounds to her weight in three weeks, while the woman who is too fat can take off ten pounds in the same length of time.

Now here are some rules for the woman who wants to get thin.

Eat fruit before you go to bed, all you can, choosing figs, prunes, or apples. Do not lie in bed more than seven hours. Either go to bed late or get up early, but let seven hours be the limit.

Do not drink over one cup of tea, coffee or water at each meal, and do not have either the tea or coffee very sweet. One cup must suffice, no matter how much you may want another.

For breakfast take nothing but dry toast. Put a little salt on it instead of butter. Eat three slices of toast if you please, but only one cup of coffee.

Do your own marketing and your own shopping and your own sight-seeing

Impossible to do the required amount of walking in order to get thin.

For the second meal take meat, if you prefer to do so; otherwise, live on vegetables and try to cultivate a taste for all the nice green salads of the day.

Eat all the fruits, all the vegetables, all the green things you can get, but do not drink a great deal of water while eating, and do not take bread and butter.

Avoid sauces. Avoid starchy foods. Avoid the made dishes which are the delight of stout people.

The prize-fighters, who must keep to a certain weight, diet, but not in an uncomfortable manner. They eat enormously and partake of a great variety in food, but they drink no stimulants and they eat no great contrasts in food. They do not take vinegar and cream at the same meal, nor do they partake of the mixtures which are a daily part of nearly every household menu.

Arctic explorers grow very thin. Yet all have had all that could be eaten of good food, three, four and five times a day. But it was a compressed food. It was a food that had no fatty substances in it. It was a food that was not made for the putting on of fat and the tickling of the palate, but for the nourishment of the body and the preservation of the health.

The Scarecrow.

It was a regular scarecrow man, Made on the old and well-known plan— A cross of sticks in a garb forlorn, That stood on guard in that field of corn. And, indeed, it made the old farmer smile As he put it up, and whistled the while; It would look to the crows so very ferocious, So truly astounding and atrocious, That it tickled his fancy to think how they Would catch a glimpse and flutter away.

Well, two black crows sat off on a tree, And the young crow said to the old one, "See! Now, what is that frightful thing out there? It's enough any honest crow to scare!" But the old crow chuckled and then looked wise, Shook in his feathers and winked his eyes; Something tickled him, but if 'twas a joke His voice didn't show a bit when he spoke, As looking down at the younger crow, He said: "What is it? Ah! don't you know?"

"Why, that, as we wise ones all suppose, Is the special patron saint of the crows! We watch for his coming every year To tell when the feast of the corn is here. See how he stands with his arms stretched out! He is calling the crows from all about! Such a kind invitation is most alluring— So very cordial and reassuring! I think we had better accept—don't you?" And down to the field of corn they flew.

Wedding Anniversaries.

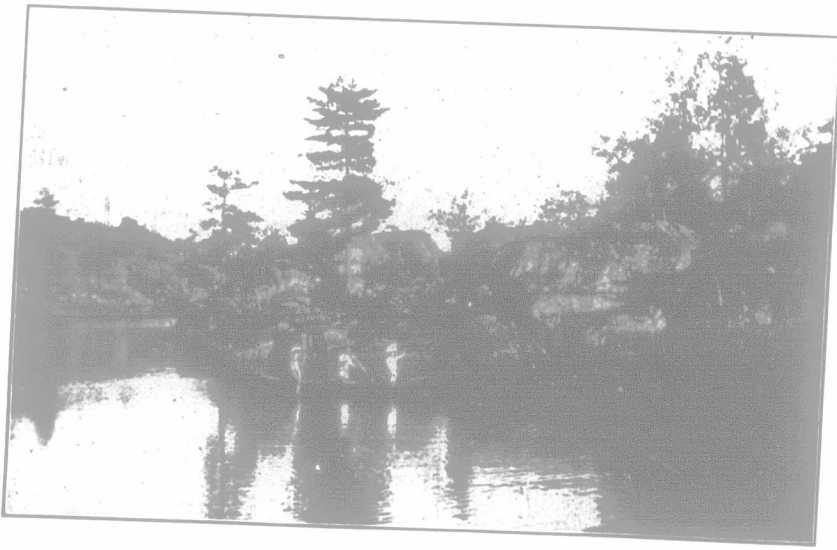
The following is a list of wedding anniversaries: First anniversary, cotton wedding; second anniversary, paper wedding; third anniversary, leather wedding; fifth anniversary, wooden wedding; seventh anniversary, woollen wedding; tenth anniversary, tin wedding; twelfth anniversary, silk and fine linen wedding; fifteenth anniversary, crystal wedding; twentieth anniversary, china wedding; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver wedding; thirtieth anniversary, pearl wedding; fortieth anniversary, ruby wedding; fiftieth anniversary, golden wedding; seventy-fifth anniversary, diamond wedding.

ECH!

A man walking by an old graveyard in Aberdeenshire beheld, seated on a wall, an aged Highlander, with his head wrapped up in a shawl, evidently suffering from a bad cold.

"Good morning, Donald!" said he. "You seem to be suffering from a bad hoast"—cough.

"Ech, sir," said the old man, pointing to the graves; "but there's mony a yin over there would be glad to ha' it!"



In Lovers' Bay, Honey Harbor.

Among the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, Grand Trunk Railway System.

on the head calls for cold: ice, if possible. Headache is often caused by want of food, and in that case a digestible meal will relieve it, or a raw egg. Sick headache may be helped by drinking very hot water slowly, and complete rest in bed. The habit of going to bed early and getting plenty of sleep is to be recommended. Many people's headaches and nervous feelings in general are due to constantly bad ventilation, and would be relieved by a walk in the open air, or thorough airing of the whole house.

EYE STRAIN AND DEFECTS OF THE EYE

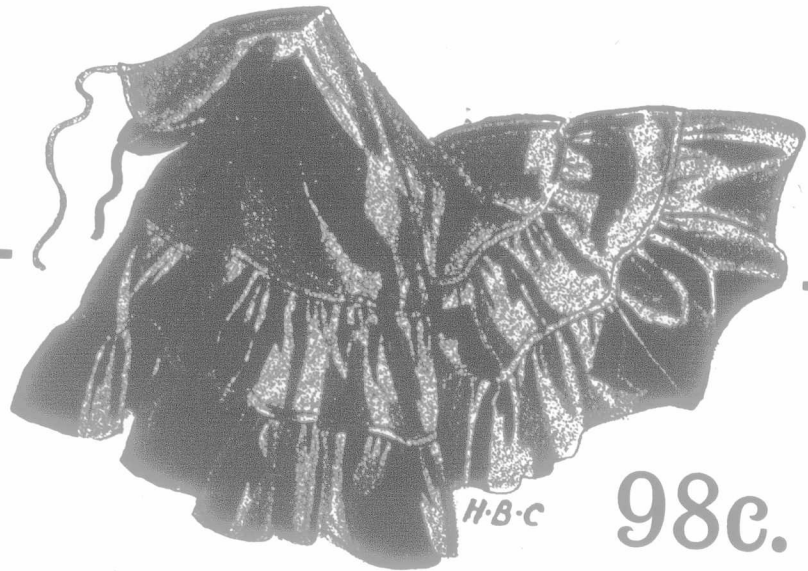
cause bad headaches, which could be cured by having the eyes examined

Three hours is not too long to spend in walking. Don't sit down, but keep moving.

Have your feet in good condition, for the fat woman who has trouble with her feet might as well have no feet so far as exercise is concerned. She cannot walk. Don't wear tight clothing, for tight bands, tight lacings and tight collars keep the fat firm, and it is impossible to exercise when the muscles are tightly banded or bound down.

Don't have ailments, although fat people are very apt to have many aches and pains. Forget them and remember only that you are going to grow thin.

Don't, when walking, try to wear high heels, for high heels injure the feet and make them ache so that it will soon be



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NO. 102.

An excellent Black Sateen Underskirt, made of guaranteed, high quality sateen, double stitched seams, large double flounce. Sizes 35, 39, 40, 42. Regular Winnipeg selling price, \$2.00. Special mail-order offer, 98c.

Be sure and mention No. 102 when ordering, and allow for mailing 15 ozs. when packed.

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COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE
and that is the only kind that is healthful.

IT PREVENTS AND CURES BAD DIGESTION.
EVERYONE SHOULD DRINK IT.

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If you want to make the most out of your Cream, and get cash for it, ship it to the

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WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

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London, Ontario.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY



REPAIRING—The steady increase in our repair dept. is a sure indication of turning out all our work in first-class order. We have lately added to our staff a first-class engraver. Any article purchased here we do engraving free of charge. A postcard to us, and we will send you a box for to send any repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. MALLETT, Brandon.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.



Dear Friends,—

It is a real pleasure to-day to give over the whole department to our correspondents. Among our guests, this time, you will notice many new names. Our Circle grows continually, you see, but that is what we want. It is a very elastic little Ingle Nook, with a corner for all. Come again, everybody.

DAME DURDEN.

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

A BUDGET OF LETTERS.

A "Home-Y" Letter.

Dear Dame Durden,—For a long time I have been an onlooker—peeping in, as it were—upon your meetings, longing to be one of you, and still too timid to knock for admittance. Once I did make an effort to enter, but withdrew again. I actually wrote, sealed and addressed a letter to you, and then burned it. But I make bolder this time, for I am coming right in, remembering that the invitation is for all.

I enjoy the chats very much, and find many good hints for cooking, etc., and I have always a nod of approval for the one who suggests a labor-saving plan for the women. Do you not think that women might save themselves a great deal of labor and a great many steps if they would only make up their minds to do it? Now, I know women who think it lazy to sit while wiping dishes, preparing vegetables, and so on, they would scorn to sit. But I think it a good idea, and then what energy I save I have to expend on the more arduous tasks.

Will you please ask through the "Chats" if someone will give a good recipe for a plain icing—one that will "set."

How sorry I was for the mother who lost her little one. I hope she is becoming reconciled. In time it will be a joy to her to think of her babe being away from all harm. We have two girls, one of them two years old, and the other only four months. So you see, I am pretty busy, having no servant. Our farm is a large one, and we keep a lot of cows, so are never out of employment. Now, I am afraid all this will be very uninteresting to you, and have no doubt you would rather read some of the other correspondence. What curious names some of the chatters have assumed—"Help-on-a-bit," for instance. I may not write again; for the present, though, I shall call myself the

BUSY BEE.

We shall be very, very glad to hear from you again, Busy Bee.

A Tribute to Canada.

Have you a little corner for a letter from a "two years' settler" who is visiting the "Old Country"—only visiting—my home is in Canada now. When my husband and I had decided to go out, to Canada and asked for information from people who knew the country, or had lived there, all told the same tale—"you will not like it at the first, but if you stay two years you will not want to leave it,"—and we have proved this true. I did not like it; everything seemed so vast, and on such a large scale, after a small country like England, where a hundred miles seems a fair journey; but we persevered, and found the hearts as large as the country. Of course, two years is too short a time to have got thoroughly established in either business or farming, and this visit has been necessitated by circumstances, not from the feeling that our position justified a holiday yet. But I thought this little letter might encourage some of the many

who are just going out now, as we did two years ago, and who feel as unhappy as I did those first few months. England is too crowded, and there is lots of room in Canada, plenty of pure air and bright sunshine; and happiness is not the monopoly of any country. The other day a clergyman asked me whether I found Canada a moral place or otherwise; whether it was better or worse than England in this respect, and I answered, "I have found it quite good, and seen no immorality;" then I thought, and added, "but I also found England a good moral place." What we start out to seek we find; it has not been my calling or duty to look for immorality. I desire most to seek truth, happiness, the brightness of life; there is lots in Canada and elsewhere. I have much enjoyed reading a book during this visit, entitled "In tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine.

I have been surprised to find how many girls wish to go to Canada. I had occasion to advertise for one for my own needs to take back with me, and we had quite a number of applicants, both in person and by letter. I could not help thinking, if the ladies of Winnipeg knew, I should get quite a few commissions.

L. M. MELLORS.

Alverton, Orston, Notts, England.

Brown Bread.

Dear Dame Durden,—Mother and I have been very much interested in the "Ingle Nook" Chats. I think it is such a nice way of giving and receiving help, and you make us feel so much at home, as if we were one big family. Farming has come to such a stage, that we need all the help we can get, as it is impossible to get hired help to make the work easier.

I quite agree with your suggestion to make our country homes neat and attractive, and that having them so seems to lessen some of the work.

I think everyone will find Polly's bread and yeast recipe good; perhaps Tenderfoot and New Ontario Boy will find it takes less time than mixing bread in the morning. In making the yeast, I wonder if Polly ever tried adding the salt while grating the potatoes; it prevents the potatoes from discoloring, and the yeast will be much whiter. . . . I have not seen any brown bread recipe yet, so I am sending one.

Make a thin porridge of one cup each of oatmeal and corn meal (mixing the two meals together before adding to the water) with a tablespoonful of salt. Pour this into a quart of flour, put in one cup of molasses, stir together, and when lukewarm add one cup of yeast, and flour enough to knead a little with your hands, but not as much as for white bread. Then form into loaves, place in pans, and set in a warm place to rise; or it can be mixed at night, and baked by the breakfast fire.

CHATTERER.

The Birds' Petition.

(From Our Dumb Animals).

From the sunny South, as the days grow long,

We come to cheer you with beauty and song,

In melodious measures, sweet and free,

O'er the glorious land from sea to sea.

We come in peace with no angry words,

And pray you to spare all the bonnie birds,

We ask no help, we have pleasure to give,

All that we want is the right to live.

Ye beautiful ladies, so kind and true,

We present the "Birds' Petition" to you.

Let no bonnie birds on your hats be worn,

No more sweet singers be mangled and torn.

There's a stain of blood on every bonnet

Which has a dead bird stitched upon it.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Domestic Economy.

TOILET HELPS.

A hot-water bath in which has been dissolved about two ounces of coarse salt will cure tired, swollen feet.

Tender feet should be rubbed with spirits of camphor after being washed in warm water and thoroughly dried.

For moist hands put three grains of alum in a pint of elder-flower water and after drying anoint the palms.

The glass of hot water taken for laxative purposes should be drunk twenty or thirty minutes before the meal.

When bathing and drying the face, always rub and make the strokes upward, as the muscles of the face relax downward.

Hands that perspire too freely should be dusted with the following powder: Precipitated chalk, four ounces; powdered starch, two ounces; iris powder, two ounces. Wash the hands in water that has had a pinch of borax added, and after drying, dust with the powder.

To develop the chest, breathing exercises should be taken both morning and evening. Stand straight and clasp the hands at the back of the neck, elbows touching in front. Inhale, force elbows out and back, exhale, bring elbows forward until they meet. This is an excellent exercise for chest and lung expansion and to strengthen the muscles of the back.

Never use soap on oilcloth. Wash oilcloth with a sponge and cold water and polish with a flannel. To improve the color and repolish when dim, beeswax and turpentine mixed and well rubbed in, very sparingly, will be found to greatly improve and restore both the coloring and smoothness of surface.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.

A delicious gooseberry pudding, which may be made either from fresh or bottled fruit, is prepared as follows: Stew the fruit gently till it will pulp, then beat it up. To every pint of pulp add a quarter of a pound of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one ounce of butter, and a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs. Mix all together except the eggs, which should not be added till the mixture is quite cool, and then stirred in thoroughly. Put the mixture into a buttered dish and bake for half an hour. Strew a little sifted sugar over the pudding before serving.

FRUIT SYRUP DELICIOUS FOR COOL SUMMER DRINKS.

The following process may be applied to cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries. Express the clear juice of the fruit in the usual manner, and boil it with sugar in the proportions of one pound of sugar to one pint of juice. Boil five minutes; stir constantly while cooling and seal in glass jars or bottles. This juice is now ready for use at any time, mixed with a little water and sugar.

What There's Time For.

Lots of time for lots of things, Though it's said that time has wings; There is always time to find Ways of being sweet and kind; There is always time to share Smiles and goodness everywhere; Time to send the flowers away; Time a gentle word to say; Time for helpfulness, and time To assist the weak to climb; Time to give a little flower; Time for friendship any hour; But there is no time to spare For unkindness anywhere.



The Cineraria.

Few people try to grow house plants from seed, yet many varieties may be grown in this way, even by amateur florists, quite successfully, and with much less expense than by buying the rooted plants. One of the most beautiful species which may be started thus is the Cineraria. Have you ever seen it during the late winter, when its immense clusters of daisy-like flowers are in all their glory, spreading like a canopy of white, mauve, purple or crimson, over the peculiar gray-green foliage from which the plant gets its name Cineraria—"ash-colored?" If so, you must surely have admired it, and coveted such a "pot" for your table. If you want to have just such a one, however, this is the time for thinking about it; you must sow the seed in August.

Get some shallow boxes, well supplied with holes for drainage. Fill them with fine soil composed of one part good loam, one part leaf mold, and one part sharp sand. Make the surface very fine and sow the seed carefully over it, covering them with a sprinkling of clean sand; water with a fine spray, and put the boxes in some cool, shaded place, where there will be no danger of drafts. The seed will germinate in about ten days. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, remove them to thumb-pots, and shift repeatedly into larger pots, according as the roots fill the smaller ones. When winter comes the plants should occupy pots about five inches in diameter. In the later shiftings, the soil should be somewhat richer, having added to it one-fourth part of well-decayed manure. Remember to keep the Cinerarias at all times in a cool, airy, shaded place, free from drafts, and do not give them too much water. When the flower buds appear, which should be during the late winter and early spring, give the plants liquid manure once a week. Above all things keep a sharp look-out for aphids or plant lice. These may be prevented by the application of a little tobacco dust, but as this spoils the foliage somewhat, a more satisfactory way is to brush the lice off and kill them as soon as they appear. Washing with warm water is also helpful.

When the plants have done blooming, throw them away, and raise new ones for the following year. They may be propagated in other ways, but the more satisfactory method has proved to be to treat these beautiful plants as annuals.

Country Patient—"I didn't expect that you would call again before to-morrow, doctor."

Doctor—"Well, you see, I had to visit another patient in the neighborhood, and I thought I might as well kill two birds with one stone."

Camera Competition

Now that the holiday season is here, the camera and kodak are greatly in evidence. Heretofore, competitions in amateur photography held by the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" have proved so successful that we have decided to announce another. Our range of subjects will be wide, so that each may pursue the special line in which he feels he has been successful.

Our offer is:

Table with 2 columns: Prize level and Amount. 1st Prize \$5.00, 2nd Prize 4.00, 3rd Prize 3.00, 4th Prize 2.00.

for the best photographs of country homes, fields of grain in the head, harvesting or threshing scenes, grain elevators, home or garden groups, interior views, fruits or flowers, choice bits of scenery now at their best, children and animals.

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

All photographs must not be less than 4 x 5, mounted, and must be done by amateurs.

They must be clear and distinct.

They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1904.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the photograph itself.

Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but he can only obtain one prize.

All photographs winning prizes shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate," for illustration afterwards. We reserve the right to purchase, at thirty-five cents each, any photographs not winning a prize.

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

No photographs taken east of Port Arthur will be considered when awarding the prizes.

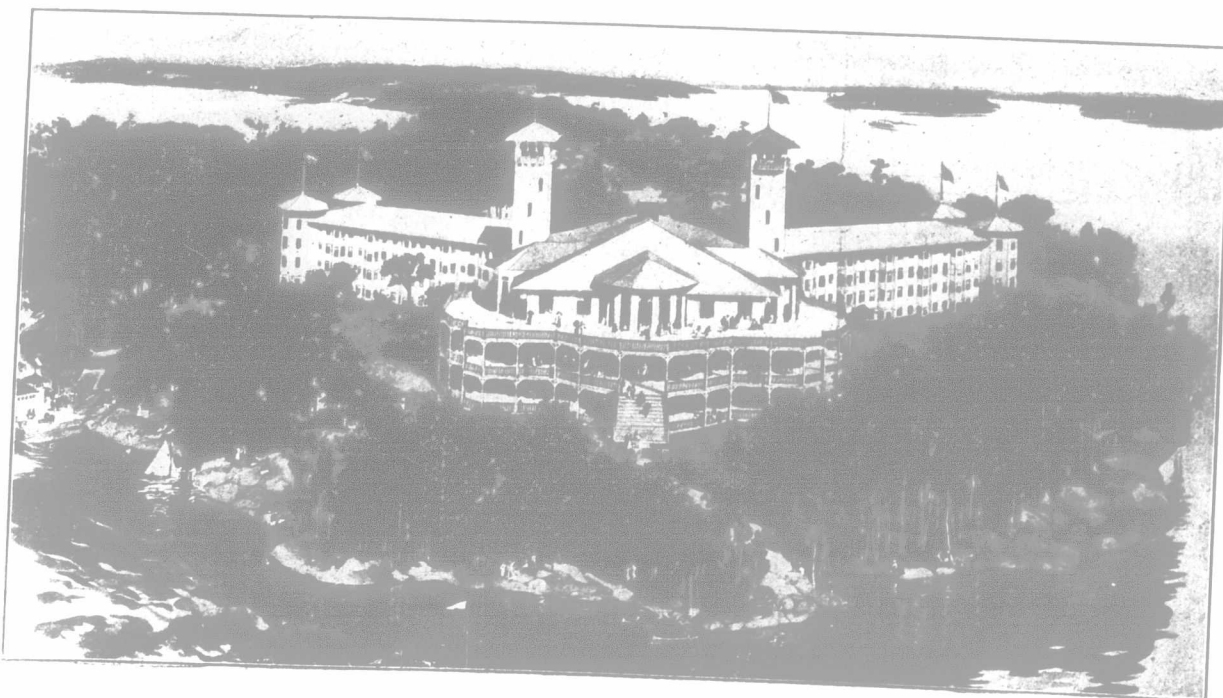
A History of Cavalry.

That is what we are known as— We are the orphans they blame For beggin' the loan of an 'ead-stall An' makin' a mount to the same. —Kipling.

It is pleasant to know, just at the present war-time, that to a Canadian belongs the honor of writing the first and best history of the cavalry service. In 1874, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, with the Czar's consent, offered three prizes for the best three books on the above subject, and made the competition open to the entire world. Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. T. Denison, of Toronto, felt, he said, that it was his duty to enter the competition, and prove that it was possible for a native-born Canadian officer of militia to hold his own with the officers of any country in the world. He accordingly set himself about his task with that hopeful self-reliance and energy which has characterized our successful countrymen in whatever field they have labored. After completing his work, he obtained a translation of it into Russian, and proceeded to St. Petersburg, where he was declared king of all competitors, and entertained at the most splendid court in Europe. It might not be out of place to recall to our minds the "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava, as told by an eye-witness who was living in our midst until a few years ago. In the trenches were a body of light horse, numbering six hundred, under the command of the Earl of Cardigan. While some Russian guns on the heights at a distance were pounding away at the English position, an order came to the young Earl to charge the Russian battery. It was like ordering out a regiment of boys to take Gibraltar. But with British valor they drew up in line, taking one look at the firm, pale, set face of their young commander as he took his place at their head. Then they went to their death like heroes. "At every puff of the Russian guns, men and horses flew into the air like chaff, and yet the remnant rode on right over the very guns before they turned. Fewer than one hundred and fifty of them returned from, as Tennyson puts it, "the very jaws of hell," and not likely that many would have survived had not the Russians been struck with magnanimity and ceased firing. HERODOTUS.

A dentist was saved from drowning by a laborer, and from the depths of his grateful heart exclaimed:

"Noble, brave, gallant man, how shall I reward you? Only come to my house, and I will cheerfully pull out every tooth you have in your head, and not charge you a sixpence!"



Royal Muskoka Hotel, Grand Trunk Railway System.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M., 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Rev. William Caven, D.D., Knox College. Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

Our Great Combination Special

To introduce these specialties to those who have not yet tried them, we make the following wonderful combination offer. Be sure to take advantage of this great opportunity at once. Satisfaction guaranteed.

- 1-lb tin Maber's Baking Powder .25
1-lb tin Maber's Java and Mocha Coffee .40
1-lb packet Maber's India and Ceylon Tea .25
1-lb Maber's Cocoa .25
1 bottle Maber's Pickles .25
3 packets Maber's Jelly Powder, (any flavor) .25
1 bottle Maber's Extract, 2 1/2 oz. bottle, any flavor .25
Regular Value . \$1.90

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Canada's Most Modern Mills. WOOL GOODS-100% PURE

There's not a single particle of foreign matter in our wool goods, not even the fraction of 1—they're pure all the way through and from edge to edge.

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A Few Words to Young Men.

By Rev. Albert C. White, of Southend, England.

I am always delighted to see the "Farmer's Advocate" bringing news, as it does, of that land which is to be, as I believe, largely responsible for the future of the Empire. And as I read its cheering and useful columns, I feel how good it is that the young men of Canada have such a messenger coming to them week by week. And now I am permitted, through the kindness of the editor, to address a few words to the young men who are my brothers across the sea. A word of cheer; a word of hope; a word of warning, and a word of love.

A WORD OF CHEER, that is, be cheerful. How many are the difficulties and the trying situations which come to each one of us in the course of our earthly experience, and how much damage these trials do us unless we meet them with a grand display of moral cheerfulness! By that I mean that we should go right up to the difficulty, should look it straight in the eye, and should concentrate our every power upon vanquishing it. Never doubt your own ability in the strength of a higher power to achieve the right. You do not know what you can do until you have tried to do something which at first appears impossible. God did not make man for failure. He made him for success. He did not intend him for misery, but for joy. And in all those moral struggles, and in each of these dark moments, when the evil within seems likely to conquer, God is calling. You are never tempted to do wrong

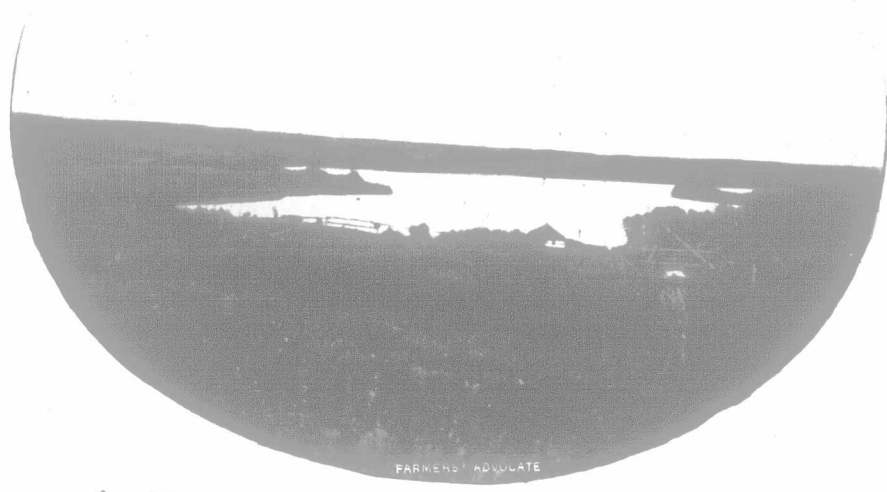
And trusting that hope, the eternal hope which there is in righteousness, hope shall bring you holiness; you shall find rest unto your souls if you but hope on and remain free from apathy, indifference and discontent. "While there is life, there is hope," is a true proverb. Seek to prove its truth in your own experience.

A WORD OF WARNING, that is, be careful. Train yourself to be thoughtful, for thought can do great things. Avoid carelessness, if it be in the most insignificant duties which fall to your lot. Carelessness is the mother of failure. Take care! Never suppose that anything is good enough. Never think that you have reached a stage of living and working which is perfectly satisfactory. You can achieve more than you think, and can reach to higher heights of life than you imagine. Have faith in great possibilities. Seek to dig deep into the mine of truth, and never, oh, if you would be men, never rest satisfied with what you have done. Have faith—

"The faith, the vigor, bold to dwell On doubts that drive the coward back, And keen through wordy snares to track Suggestion to her inmost cells."

Live a life of battle. My warning is that the sleepy, and the dull, and the apathetic, shall miss the truest life. Be men, and fight the evils of your nature and of your time, and evil shall fall before you, conquered by the ever-conquering good.

A WORD OF LOVE, that is, be loving. Oh, how infinite is the power of love.



An Alberta Landscape—North End of Pine Lake, Alta.

without a sense that that to which you are tempted is wrong. You, therefore, never do wrong without the knowledge that there was the possibility of doing right. And so, when you sin, you simply lay down your moral armor in despair before the hosts of evil. Is that manly? Are men who do that the stuff that can make an empire? Not a bit of it! My brother, if you have fallen a victim to temptation, cheer up! Right is possible. Gird on that armor you have allowed the wrong to tear from you. Drive out by the strength, through God, of your own desperate struggle after good the evil which at times seems uppermost within you. Be cheerful! and you will make the angels glad, the devils sad, and the world brighter.

A WORD OF HOPE, that is, be hopeful. There is, even though we may not at first see it, some good which we can glean from the most evil experience of life. There is a time ahead for every individual who strives for the mastery over wrong, when he shall see the reward for his labors. For every man living, in whatever circumstances, there is hope. Times may be depressing; everything may appear to be wrong, and yet in the midst of the darkest despair your better nature will lead you to

"Stretch lame bands of faith, and grope, And gather dust and chaff, and call To what I feel is Lord of all, And faintly trust the larger hope"

You, my brother, have felt it, have you not, that love which intermingles with the breath of purity and drives dread hell away. Settle down a minute to think over your past: cannot you see, close by your side, yet may be far away, the face of some sweet mother; that good soul to whom you owe your all and all in life. Listen! She whispers love. Her voice thrills with the emotion of her soul, and, as across the ocean wide, she peeps upon you in your rougher life; she pleads, she yearns, to see you cultivate the spirit of love. Or you remember some good sister's heart with which you found it difficult to part. You see the goodness gleaming in her eyes. You see in her the life of Paradise lived on the earth below. And, list again, she speaks: "If you would reach the noblest things, if you would harp upon the sweetest strings, learn how to live in love—in pure and holy love."

Or look again across the waters' space and you may see another charming face. The face, perchance, of her who is the echo of your soul; of her whom you have learned to love. A third time list, for she speaks: "If you would know the richness of this earth, the beauty and the song of things, if you would meet each season as it brings some fresh delight from nature's store, if you would love and love—let what you mean be love? I mean that you be true to the God and Father who has made you free."

Him, to do His will; that you learn to live the life of love; that you easily seize every opportunity to make another happy, that you may know the peace of the unselfish. I mean to teach the lesson that was in the mind of Byron when he wrote:

"All who joy would win, Must share it— Happiness was born a twin."

And now, ere I lay down my pen, let me say: God bless every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate." May this paper do its work in making men more useful and more good, until in the eternal world of good, Goodness Incarnate shall reign in undisputed sway forever.

Wakefulness in Children.

Some Causes of the Trouble and Its Proper Treatment.

We cannot, or surely should not, give children medicine to make them sleep. Yet sleep is necessary to health and life as food itself. Young children grow most rapidly while asleep, and it is then, also, that the waste of the body is repaired. When possible, children should sleep in separate beds in a room by themselves, where plenty of pure air and sunshine are sure to enter.

There is a simple but excellent remedy for wakefulness, which is well worth trying, since it can do no possible harm, and usually much benefit will be derived from it. Having tried everything to make a nervous child sleep, a physician recommended the following, which has worked wonders. Fill a large pitcher with very hot water, as hot as the child's skin can bear, and with a soft sponge dipped in the water, sponge off very slowly and gently down the entire length of the spine, beginning at the neck, and wetting the sponge each time, keeping the water as hot as may be borne. Continue this until the skin is red, or, as the doctor said, "until he howls." After this treatment, dry the spine gently, and put the child to bed warm.

A week or two of this treatment will usually effect a permanent cure; however, should signs of a wakeful night appear, repeat the use of the water, and in nearly every case a satisfactory result will follow.

One common cause of wakefulness in children is the habit of burning a light in the room at night. Plants and animals require some hours of darkness, how much more do the little children.

Telling stories at night is a fruitful cause of wakefulness. The stories tend to excite further the already too active minds of the little listeners, and sleep cannot come at once, however willing the little ones are to go to bed. If a story must be told (which comes from habit, not necessity), let it be an aimless, drowsy tale, with no striking features and nothing particularly worth remembering.

Teach a child to lie still on getting into bed. Try a good rubbing, warm feet and hands, a loving and not hurried, "good-night," and sleep should not fail to come to the little tired child. Scolding and hurrying do no good, but rather irritate the nerves, and produce that which you are seeking to avoid.

If, after trying faithfully these ways suggested of producing sleep, the child still continues to pass many wakeful hours, the mother should at once consult the family physician, as the matter is sufficiently serious to need his advice and attention.—(Grace Turner Adams, in Home Science Magazine.)

The Horse's Plea.

Up hill—whip me not. Down hill—hurry me not. Loose in the stable—forget me not. Of hay and corn—rob me not. Of clean water—stint me not. With sponge and brush—neglect me not. Of soft, dry bed—deprive me not. Tired or hot—leave me not. Sick or cold—chill me not. With bits and reins—oh, jerk me not. When you are angry—strike me not. With tight check rein—torture me not.

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Two Roses.

By Martha McCulloch-Williams.
In a garden all of garlands,
And shade and shine and dew,
Of roots from eastern farlands,
Two mystic roses blew.
One laughed in joy of living,
Come sunshine, or come rain,
One hung close-shut, and grieving
In jealous miser pain.

Now which of these, my masters,
Best wrought a rose's doom?
The rose that feared disasters?
The rose of generous bloom?
The lonely shut rose perished,
To molder where it grew;
The open rose was cherished
By every wind that blew.

Now read we here a lesson:
Love is the Rose of Life,—
Let it bloom out in joyous rout
Till all the world is rife
With sweets of loving kindness,
Perfumes of noble deed,
And savors rare, beyond compare,
Of succor for all need.

Scatter Your Flowers as you Go.

There is no law by which a man, any more than a rose, can withhold and yet receive. He must give first, and give generously, broadly, magnanimously, if he would develop a magnificent character, if he would accumulate soul-wealth. Give or starve! This is Nature's fiat. Give of your sympathy, of your money, of your encouragement, of yourself, or starve, mentally, morally.

The man who refuses to give, to share what he has received, is as foolish as the farmer who was so wrought upon by the conviction of a coming season of drought and the probable destruction of crops, that he refused to plant his corn. He said that he would keep it in the crib, that he would not risk putting it into the ground, lest it might rot and he be left without provisions for the winter. The drought did not come, however, and the result was that he went hungry, while his neighbors who had planted generously reaped an abundant harvest.

A great philanthropist said that he had saved only what he had given away, that the rest of his fortune seemed lost. What we give away has a wonderful power of doubling and quadrupling itself on the return bound. It is the greatest investment in the world. It comes back in geometrical progression. Give! Give!! Give!!! It is the only way to keep from drying up, from becoming like a sucked orange—juiceless, insipid.

Selfishness is self-destruction. The man who never helps anybody, who tightly shuts his purse when there is a request to give, who says that all he can do is to attend to his own affairs, who never gives a thought to his neighbor, who hugs all his resources to himself, who wants to get all and give nothing in return, is the man who shrivels and dries up like the rosebud, who becomes small and mean and contemptible.—[Success.

Biennial Excursion Knights of Pythias.

Louisville, Ky., Aug 16-29
The Chicago Great Western Railway will, on August 12th to 15th, inclusive, sell tickets to Louisville at very low rates for the round trip. Good to return until August 31st. For full information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 361 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

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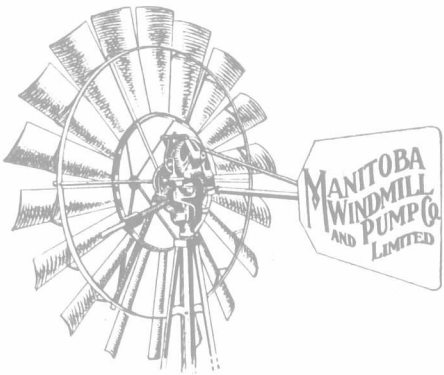
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Asheigh C. Halliwell, editor of the Chicago Live-stock World, who is studying agricultural and live-stock conditions in Great Britain and other foreign countries, recently asked a representative in London, of one of the largest meat concerns in the world, "Which is the most formidable rival of American dressed beef?" and received this reply: "Argentine chilled beef undoubtedly is the greatest competitor."

PERCHERON RECORDS.

The American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association has purchased from S. D. Thompson all the stud-books, records, pedigrees and all other property used by him for years, under the name of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. Under the terms of sale, Mr. Thompson agrees not to engage directly or indirectly in the registration of Percheron pedigrees for ten years.

The Auction Sale.

The farmer folk came over the hill,
And up from the neighboring vale,
To bid and bargain for, and buy,
The last of my goods for sale!
The posters out on the countryside
Said: "Everything must go!"—
But I'll have to turn my eyes away
From one poor bid, I know.

One cheap little bid of a mother young
Who lives a mile to the west;
She has come to bid my cradle in
For, the babe upon her breast—
The cradle bought for a mother-bridge
And a babe of love's first dawn—
I'll have to turn my eyes when I hear
That "Going—going—gone!"

I remember how the song of the lark
In the sky came trembling down
The morning I brought the little crib
In my wagon out from town!
The daisies courtied along the road,
And the thrushes took a peep,
I knew they guessed that the tiny bed
Was a nest for a baby's sleep.

And while the larks and the thrushes
Piped
In the morning diamond-dewed,
The mother sang by her downy nest,
And the baby crowed and cooed,
Till the baby's fancy passed away
One night on a starry gleam,
And the mother followed him to hear,
The end of his little dream!

What need of a house or a cradle now?
What need of a nest for me?—
The silence is my only mate,
And my babe is memory!
I give the crib to the mother young,
With the babe on her breast at play—
But I'll have to turn my eyes, I know,
When she carries it away!

Somewhat Mistaken.

Woman, equally with man, is the victim of that horny drawback to the pleasures of locomotion—the corn. Whether the wretched excrescence be the offspring of tight boots, or loose boots, or no boots at all, matters but little; the fact remains that it is there, and the next question is, how to get rid of it. To accomplish this end, men generally employ an old razor, condemned as too blunt for the chin, but the ladies are not skillful in the handling of this deadly weapon, and prefer to suffer untold afflictions in secret. Now and then they utter a wail, and one such wailer recently bemoaned her fate to her husband. "Let me slice it off for you," soothingly said he, "or if you have not sufficient confidence in my skill, send for a chiropodist." To neither of these alternatives would the sufferer yield, but the pain becoming unbearable, she chose the latter. Said the husband, "I shall call on my way down town and tell the fellow to come and see you at two o'clock."

Thereupon the lady duly cautioned her maid that if a man bearing a small leather bag called, he was to be shown up at once to her boudoir. Shortly before the time appointed the front-door bell was rung, and a half-and-half sort of gentleman being found on the doorstep, he was ushered forthwith into my lady's chamber. "Ah," said she, "I know what you've come for, but oh, oh, don't please, don't hurt me!" And forthwith she slipped from under her dress the daintiest little pink tootsicum that ever you did spy. Astonished and speechless the man stood transfixed as by a spell, while the fair patient ejaculated: "You are going to hurt me, I know you are, because you are so silent." Then followed another thrusting forward of the pretty foot, another application of the smelling bottle, and a final screwing up of the courage for the dreaded operation. But a moment afterwards the barefooted beauty was flying helter-skelter from the room, for the visitor had opened his little bag and coolly remarked: "Excuse me, madame, but I have come to tune the piano!"

Fairfax—I think our little Mabel will be a seamstress.
Colo—Why so?

Fairfax—Well, we noticed she was pointing. She said her temper was ruffled because there was a stitch in her side, and she wished to be tucked in her little bed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

HOW DOUKHOBORS MAKE BRICKS.

Kindly let me know through your paper how the Doukhobors make bricks for chimneys and walls. SUBSCRIBER.
Lloydminster, Sask.

Ans.—The Doukhobors use the ordinary clay found below the loam, and work it up with their hands. They use a mold the same shape as the ordinary brick, but about one-third larger in size. The mold is filled with the wet clay, the top smoothed off, and laid in small piles to dry in the sun. They do not burn their bricks.

Legal.

WIFE HOLDING HOMESTEAD.

Was left with a family over ten years ago, and have not heard tell of or received any support from husband in that time. I have taken up a homestead, and wish to know:

- 1. If I do my homestead duties, could I hold said homestead?
- 2. Could I, after completing duties, marry again without a divorce?
- 3. Could said husband have any claim on me?

Balgonie. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. Your husband will have no claim on your homestead.
2. You cannot marry again without a divorce.

3. Your husband will have no claim on any of your property, and you would have a perfect right to refuse to have anything more to do with him.

COLLECTING WAGES.

A man hired with me in the spring for seven months at \$15 a month. After working two months, he asked permission to get off to do some work on his own place. I allowed him to go, and before the two weeks expired he sent word that he was not coming back any more. When I went to see him, the only reason he gave was that he would not work for me or any other man for those wages. He was not an experienced man, having been out from England a year, and was just getting to be of some use to me. We had no written agreement.

- 1. Can he get his wages for the two months?
- 2. If so, can he force me to pay him before his time should be up?
- 3. He says if he does not get his money inside of two weeks, he will take legal proceedings against me. Will it do him any good to do so?

Leduc, Alta. NEW SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. If your servant hired with you for seven months for a lump sum, he would not be entitled to anything until he completed the term of seven months. If it was a monthly hiring at \$15 per month for seven months, then he would be entitled to the even months that he worked. He would not be entitled to any part of the month unless he completed the month. From the first paragraph of your letter, I would think that this was a monthly hiring, and that you would be entitled to pay.

GOSSIP.

PROGRESS.—There is a lot of information for threshermen in the little handbook entitled "Progress," recently issued by the Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. The company would like this booklet to be in the hands of every one interested in farm and road machinery. It will be sent free on application.

National Encampment G. A. R.

Boston, Mass., Aug 15-20
The Chicago Great Western Railway will, on August 11th to 13th, sell round-trip tickets to Boston at very low rates. It will pay you to write or enquire of H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 361 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Harlow's Day of Reckoning

By Margaret Matthews.

"Perhaps he is no worse than other husbands, yet a dollar does look so very large to him, especially if it is for me."

So thought Mrs. Harlow as she glanced around the plainly-furnished room. There had been the usual altercation that morning—she, with her heart in her mouth, asking for money for household expenses, and he reluctantly doling out to her \$5, notwithstanding she had asked for ten—and the remembrance of the scene, as often repeated as there were weeks in her married life, was bitter.

The past came back to her. How she had economized and struggled in those early years, when her husband had been slowly building up the practice which had now become so valuable. Could it be that it was her very self-denial and careful saving that had spoiled him? That what had been a necessity had now become a habit?

"No," she sighed softly, as her strict sense of justice denied him even this excuse.

No, even in those years, when, in caring for their small house and their two little girls, she was taxing her strength to the utmost, he seemed to grudge the money for the necessary expenses. No matter how kind he had been in other ways, the money question had always been the skeleton in the closet.

How mortified she had been in her church relations! Naturally, as the little girls had grown to young womanhood, she had wished to take her place in church work and bear her share of the expenses, as much for their sake as for her own. Dr. Harlow never went to church, and considered that he had no duty regarding it. After great effort, his wife generally managed to get the pew rent from him, but all those other calls which a church makes upon its congregation, she had either to ignore or to deny.

As she thought these things over, one never-to-be-forgotten incident came back to her and caused her face to flush even at the remembrance. Partly for amusement and partly with a view to economy, Dr. Harlow kept a large number of chickens in the yard back of the barn. One day, two church-going ladies, on a soliciting expedition for a fair and supper, called upon Mrs. Harlow to ask what she would give. Usually she turned a deaf ear to these appeals, because she knew that in that way lay peace; but on this occasion a happy thought seized her—there were the chickens. Perhaps two of them would not be missed, and, she could, for once, do her share. So she promised to furnish a chicken pie. The surprised expression on the ladies' faces haunted her yet. They had clearly expected nothing. Perhaps, could they have known how much pain her refusals in the past had cost her, they would have concealed their feelings more carefully.

Unfortunately, just as they were taking their leave, the doctor had come home. Never very cordial to visitors, he was about to pass with a bow, when Mrs. Dean, who was a deaconess in the church and who prided herself upon her affability, stopped him and said:

"So glad to have met you, doctor. We have been having such a nice visit with your wife, and she has promised us a lovely chicken pie for the church supper to-morrow night. We expect you all to come. The tickets are only fifty cents."

The doctor with a scowl muttered something in reply and hurried into the house. He was waiting for his wife, when she re-entered the house, and their daughters, Katherine and Janet, were there, which made the expected reprimand the more humiliating. She tried to look unconscious, as her husband turned his angry glance upon her.

"And so you have promised those women a chicken pie! Well, you may go to-morrow and tell them that you have changed your mind, for you will neither have my chickens for a pie, nor any money to buy them."

This was final. She had neither the strength nor the spirit for a contest with him then, so the next day she wrote a note, pleading illness, and sent it over to the church.

Other unpleasant incidents came crowding thick and fast into her mind. And yet he was a good husband—in almost every way except regarding money. True, this idea of his duty to his daughters was singular. He regarded them as more indebted to him for being their father than they could ever hope to repay. That they should stay quietly at home, and go to bed early, and not trouble him with a lot of young folks about the house, but be ready to amuse him when he was tired, seemed the least they could do. That they needed amusement, pretty clothes, or the company of friends of their own age was an idea that made him almost as angry when his wife suggested it as when she asked for money.

She read her duty in another way. Her heart filled with pride when she thought of the girls. They were both clever and pretty, and she wanted them to have the best in life that she could give them. They would be young but once, and she coveted for them all those pleasures so dear to youth. It was the thought of their colorless lives that made Mrs. Harlow so rebellious this morning.

The following week her husband would start on his annual vacation. He would be gone for five or six weeks, resting and sightseeing, while she and the girls would be expected to stay quietly at home and economize.

Upon the death of her father, Mrs. Harlow had inherited some money, but this, too, had been invested by her husband and he had kept the proceeds. A

curious thought came into her mind. Why not for once assert her independence! Dr. Harlow's credit was good. Suppose she should have the house painted and refurnished. The old walnut furniture had been a trial to her and the girls for years. And then suppose she should give what everybody else in town who had daughters had given—a "coming out" party for the girls! She could do it all while her husband was absent. Mrs. Harlow made a rapid estimate of the cost; it could all be done for \$1,000 or \$1,200 at the most, including a new gown for each of them. She would wear a gray silk, and the girls would wear white.

When the doctor started the next morning on his trip, these thoughts were still burning in her mind. When he kissed her and told her to take good care of herself (for he was in the best of spirits), she felt almost guilty. But when, after he had gone, she counted the extremely small sum he had left for household expenses, the guilty feeling was replaced by annoyance. It was now October, and she would have all this month and two weeks in November. Time enough to do all that she wished—if she dared.

"What would you like to do best while papa is gone, if you could do just as you liked?" she asked her daughters that night while they sat at dinner in the old-fashioned dining-room.

"Oh, I would like to have our shabby old house painted," said Katherine. "And I would love to have a coming-out party. Nearly all the girls I know are going to have one this winter," said Janet.

"If only papa would let us have some new furniture. We do so need carpets and everything. I was ashamed to take Kittle Fisher upstairs last night when she came, and yet you know that papa doesn't like us to talk down stairs when he is reading," said Katherine, heaving a long sigh.

Mrs. Harlow regarded the girls smilingly. In her heart she was parodying Louis XIV.'s remark: "After me the deluge." But the girls' wishes coincided so exactly with her own that, all at once, she had decided. Nothing could be much worse than the life they were leading, and she would take the chance of credit, and the sooner the better. She would take no one into her confidence. The girls need not know but that everything was done with their father's consent. At least they should have their good time, unclouded by fear.

"What would you say, my dears, if I were to tell you that we are to have all these delightful things now, while papa is away?" Mrs. Harlow said.

"I should say it is too good to be true," cried Katherine, while Janet stared at her mother in astonishment too deep for words.

The evening was spent in going over the house in order to see what must be bought, and what of their belongings could be allowed to remain. The girls' delight almost still the misgivings that lingered in the mother's heart.

The next day was a busy one. In the morning, Mrs. Harlow visited the painter's, and decided to have the house painted a light gray with white trimmings. Work was to be begun at once. The afternoon, she and her daughters spent inspecting carpets and rugs. It did not take long for them to see that new carpets could never be made to harmonize with the old wall paper and decorations of their rooms. Mrs. Harlow was rather taken aback at this unexpected expense, but she had now gone too far to retreat, so the house was ordered repapered and decorated.

Long and delightful days passed. Room by room, the old house was fitted up in modern fashion. The dressmaker was then visited and three pretty gowns were ordered. Cards were issued for the reception, and at last, the night before her husband was expected to arrive home, Mrs. Harlow found herself standing at the entrance of the large, prettily decorated drawing-room, her girls beside her, fresh and sweet in their dainty gowns, smilingly receiving their friends. The doctor's wife was frightened at her own temerity, but a glance at her girls' happy faces reassured her. A verse from Tennyson kept running through her mind:

"Let come what come may,
I shall have had my day."

She shuddered a little when she thought of the day of reckoning that was surely coming. As a matter of fact, it came sooner than she expected. The last guest had scarcely gone when a carriage drove up, out of which stepped the doctor. As he did so he gazed about him almost with an air of stupefaction. The dingy red brick house had in his absence changed to a light gray and was ablaze with lights! What had happened? As he went up the steps the door was opened by a small colored boy whom Mrs. Harlow had engaged for the occasion. There in the broad hall, stood his wife, looking ten years younger than when he had last seen her. Before he could speak his daughters rushed upon him and nearly smothered him with kisses.

"Oh, papa, you darling," exclaimed Janet. "What a beautiful surprise you have given us!"

"You are the best father in the world to let us have all these beautiful things," said Katherine, giving him a hug, "and we have had such a good time refurnishing the house painted and taking new furniture."

Before the doctor could speak his breath they had seized him again and had dragged him into the parlor, one imploring him to admire the new carpet, while the other besought him to look at the wall paper. Mrs. Harlow stood quietly at the door, nervously for

her hour. As soon as the doctor could free himself from the girls he turned to her grimly.

"Will you tell me the meaning of this extraordinary behavior?"

Without a word she led the way into the library. He followed and she closed the door. The room also had been entirely changed in appearance. The dingy paper that had covered the walls for ten years had been replaced by a rich dark red paper; the threadbare carpet had given way to a thick rug in soft, warm colors; and in place of the old walnut table in the center of the room, there stood a handsome carved oak writing table. Even the old bookcase had been polished, and presented quite a fine appearance.

Dr. Harlow's gaze wandered around the room, finally resting upon his wife with a gleam of anger. Outwardly she was calm, inwardly she was trembling with fear. It took great moral courage to face this angry man, who had, in a way, been her master for so many years.

"It means, my dear, that I think I have attained my majority," she said in a clear, steady voice.

She advanced to the table, and, taking up a package of bills that she had ordered sent that day, handed them to him. He took them mechanically. There was a ring of determination in his wife's voice and a self-possession in her bearing that, in spite of his anger, warned him to be careful. He glanced at the bills.

"Not quite as much as my father left me," said Mrs. Harlow calmly.

The doctor looked at her keenly, but she did not quail. There was a short sharp struggle in his mind between his sense of justice and his natural penuriousness. Perhaps it was his wife's improved appearance, perhaps the remembrance of the happiness of his daughters, that turned the scale on the side of justice. He suddenly saw himself as he really was, selfish, hard, exacting. With a softer, kinder expression than his wife had seen in his face for years, he drew her to him and kissed her. And she knew that she had won.

A Grandmother's Rules.

Somebody's grandmother has bequeathed to her descendants these admirable rules of advice:

Always look at the person to whom you speak. When you are addressed, look straight at the person who speaks to you. Do not forget this.

Speak your words plainly; do not mutter or mumble. If words are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing distinctly and clearly.

Do not say disagreeable things. If you have nothing pleasant to say, keep silent.

Think three times before you speak once.

Have you something to do that you find hard and would prefer not to do? Do the hard thing first and get it over with. If you have done wrong, go and confess it. If your lesson is tough, master it. If the garden is to be weeded, weed it first and play afterward. Do first the thing you don't like to do, and then, with a clear conscience, try the rest.

Babies in Siam.

They All Receive the Same Name, "Dang," at Birth.

All babies in Siam receive the same name at birth, says Ernest Young, the author of "The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe." This name is Dang, which means red, and it is the only designation vouchsafed the newcomer for some months. For several years they wear no clothing, though perhaps a string of beads or bracelets or anklets as ornament. At a child's birth a cord that has been blessed by the priests is tied around the outside of the house, and three balls of rice are thrown in "lucky directions" by three old women, who are always present at such a time, and whose business it is to solicit for the little one the patronage and protection of sundry guardian angels. The cord and the scattering about the premises of a certain kind of native fruit are supposed to be efficacious in preventing the entrance of evil spirits. As a matter of fact, what with the heat of the climate and the "cleansing fires" kindled in portable earthenware stoves and the presence of many people in the small, low-ceilinged rooms, the atmosphere is so stiflingly hot and uncomfortable that it is doubtful whether even evil wanderers from below would care to stop there long.

Let All the Household Share.

The good times which you plan for the long winter evenings ought, as far as possible, to be of the sort in which all the family can share. The memories of home, which will live in your heart forever, are the ones which include the whole household.

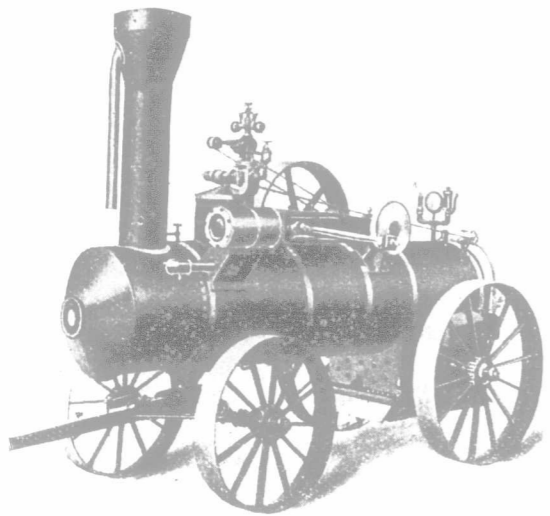
Spend an evening now and then reading aloud from some book which will interest the entire family, from grandmother down to five-year-old Tommy. Bring out the song books occasionally, and get the family in a group around the piano, singing the dear old songs which the new favorites have not crowded out of their places in our hearts. Take one evening every week for playing games together, something that everyone in the household can enter into and enjoy. Ping-Pong is a good family game, and nothing has ever been invented better than charades. Too many households nowadays depend on the outside world for their pleasures. Be independent. Manufacture your own supply of home happiness.

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The Brandon Cornell Portable

Stands Unequaled in
Simplicity of Design and Construction;
Economy in Operation, and
Lasting Qualities

The Test of Time has proved it the Best. Ask your neighbors about its merits. Investigate for Yourself.

When at BRANDON FAIR

Visit our Works and inspect the HIGH-
GRADE MATERIALS and Workmanship
used in its construction.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANDON, MAN.

Practice Economy by Buying the
Best Direct from the
Makers.

WE ARE SALES AGENTS FOR
RED RIVER SPECIAL
and the **NEW FAVORITE**
SEPARATORS

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

GOSSIP.

A World's Fair bulletin recently issued says of the live-stock buildings at the St. Louis Exposition: "Ample provision is made for the displays of live stock by a well-located site, situated on the highest point of the grounds and adjoining one of the main entrances. The floor space of all the Exposition palaces covers less than 120 acres, while the several live-stock shows will occupy about 200 acres, or 60 acres more than all the balance of the World's Fair exhibits under roof. The barns provided for the exhibits of live stock are mainly 200 feet long by 46 feet wide, and provide for 3,000 stalls, 5 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and 350 box stalls, 10 x 10 feet, five at each end of and on opposite sides of each barn. They are well ventilated, with good day lighting by windows, and electric lights by night.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bull-
singly or in car lots, good
thrifty, low-down, beefy type
from 7 to 20 mos. old; also
some choice young cows and
heifers. Our herd numbers 90
head, and have the best of
breeding and individual
merit. Write us before plac-
ing your order. O'NEIL
BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

The Shorthorn herd of Hamilton & Irwin, Neepawa, Man., has been largely depleted of males, nearly every bull fit for use having been disposed of; the quality of the stock being such as to ensure a demand. Recent sales of bulls have been made to the following parties: One each to Capt. McLean, Shoal Lake; N. S. Body, Yorkton; Jas. Butterfield, Glenholm; D. S. Fish, Neepawa; Buchanan & Burnin, Riding Mountain; Jno. Brown, Neepawa; Ed. Seargeant, Glenella; Jno. McKinnon, McLeod, Alta.; Robt. Davidson, Neepawa; and twelve to Gordon, Mansie & Fares, for their ranch near West. This clean up is very satisfactory to the proprietors, the herd being but one of the young ones of the Province.

The Amusement of Sick Children.

By Grace Turner Adams.

All families in which children are to be found come sooner or later to a time when sickness enters the home and keeps the active little bodies quiet for a season. Those who have had the care of a sick child through long, weary weeks of a slow recovery will understand why most mothers are glad of suggestions which may help to pass the hours pleasantly and profitably, and yet not tax the little invalid beyond his strength.

It is not always necessary to spend much time or money in preparing the material for amusing a sick child. A few old magazines, a pair of blunt-pointed scissors, paste or mucilage, a box of water-color paints, some brown paper and a pencil will accomplish wonders.

If you are so fortunate as to have an old seed-catalogue, it is easy to provide hours of delight. Take a large sheet of brown wrapping-paper, iron it smooth, and cut it into pieces about three by five inches. In the florists' seed catalogues can usually be found a picture of a large rose, which may easily be traced off by laying a piece of thin tissue-paper over the picture, and following with a soft-lead pencil the principal lines of the flower. This done, it is an easy matter to lay the tissue over one of the brown-paper pages, and after being sure that the penciled side is toward the paper, again trace over the lines previously made with the pencil. After removing the tissue, a dim outline is seen, which may be lined in a little heavier.

Now the picture is ready to paint. If you wish a red rose, color the blossoms and buds red, and by mixing blue and yellow you can get any shade of green for the stems and foliage. Paint very carefully, and take plenty of time. Other pages may be made from this same rose-pattern, coloring the roses pink or yellow. Daisies, blue, pansies, asters and many other flowers may be found and used; the greater the variety and coloring, the better the book.

A source of never-failing delight to a number of small children is to have a story told, no matter how old it may be, and have each thing mentioned in the story pictured on paper. For example, take the sentence "A little girl one day started out with a basket of apples for her grandmother;" in this a little girl, a basket of fruit and a house will convey the ideas. Tell only one sentence at a time, and let the children hunt for pictures to illustrate. As soon as found and cut out, paste the pictures in a line on a long strip of brown paper. At the close of the story you will find that the children not only like to see the pictures come one after another, but that they will be able to repeat the story quite correctly with the aid of the pictures.

Some children like to cut out pictures, but do not know what to do with them afterward. Suppose we have a box of pictures all cut out and ready to paste. A large piece of heavy brown paper will make the foundation. A pretty house may be put in one corner, and a dog near by; some trees and flowers in the background; a man and woman in an opposite corner may be supposed to live in the house; a train of cars off in the distance, with a hammock and a chair under a tree; endless things may be found when once a picture is commenced. At first the effect will be rather laughable, but after a little practice the child will grasp some idea of relative size, and a much better picture will be the result.

In many of the current magazines are well-printed reproductions of works of art. These may be utilized by an older child in making pretty ornaments for the walls of the nursery. A long strip of heavy paper with all sorts and kinds of animals is not only interesting, but instructive; or a yard of cats or dogs alone will make a surprising display. A margin around each picture adds much to the effectiveness. Cartridge-paper may be bought by the yard, and is especially pretty in red or green to use for a background.

Pretty little medallions for mounting are made by cutting circles or ovals of

the cartridge-paper, then cutting the picture the same shape, but much smaller.

Whatever is given a child for amusement should require as little mental strain as possible, and the materials should be of light weight. If the child becomes tired of one occupation, try something different, and under no condition let him realize that you are trying to amuse him for the purpose of keeping him quiet; for if he finds out that the joy is not yours as well as his, much of his pleasure will be lost.—[Woman's Home Companion.

Courage of Innocence.

In the summer of 1879, a grizzly bear entered a farm enclosure in Texas, and helped himself to a quarter of venison that hung near the door.

A few feet away a little boy had fallen asleep on a pile of wool, while his still younger sister was playing at his feet. Seeing the little girl move, the bear went up to her and sniffed her over.

"Nice doggy!" said the child, fearlessly. "Oh, Freddy, wake up an' see the big doggy!"

At the moment the little fellow opened his eyes the grizzly was nosing about his head. He started up and slapped it in the face.

The animal good-naturedly retreated, perhaps amused by the innocent bravado of the little man whom it could have crushed with a blow of its huge paw. The bear trotted off toward the fence, closely followed by the boy.

"You get out o' here! You get out!" shouted the lad.

His mother's attention was at that instant attracted to the scene. Her horror may be imagined. As the bear was squeezing through the fence, the boy raised his foot and dismissed him with a kick.

"You keep out o' here, or you'll fare worse next time!" And then he turned to his mother and asked: "Did you see me send that old dog about his business?"

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

GOSSIP.

PROMISCUOUS BREEDING OF CATTLE

The above definition is applicable to the methods of cattle breeding too much in practice. Time and experience have proved to me that the best way to obtain the class of cattle one requires is not to cross at all, but to improve the individual breed considered most suitable for one's object.

Some years ago a herd of cross-breeds were found on a prize farm, which were much praised by the judges and commented upon in the press, but in a few years after, when the herd was dispersed, they had degenerated into a most ordinary herd, to use the mildest term possible.

Our large shows and sales of pedigree bulls are said to be conducted for the benefit of farmers and other breeders, and a nominal reserve only is allowed in some cases to further this object, but it is the way the bulls are compelled to be fed to render them free from ridicule at such exhibitions that is at fault on the one hand, and the irrational after treatment on the other, that causes so much prejudice against pedigree.

Now, after the pampered bull is bought, what too often happens? He is tied by the neck and gets no exercise except when required out for work, and is often fed on what the cows or other cattle leave, or some rough food, and expected to serve all cows as they come in season, and possibly those of one or two neighbors. The consequence is he sinks in condition and has a dejected appearance, which the owner attributes to pedigree, saying a "cross-bred would feed where he would starve," and who can be surprised if the calves sired by him are weak and puny, and cast a lasting stigma on pedigree, whilst it is the fore and after treatment (the two extremes) that is at fault? I do not know which is most to blame—the breeder or purchaser.

TRADE NOTE.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—Winter will soon be here again, and the wise housewife will not be caught by it unawares, but will have the members of her family well provided for with warm, comfortable clothing. She will realize also, that there is a difference in woollen goods, and will insist on having the best.

Recommended An Operation. Doctors Said There Was no Other Way to Cure Me of Piles—In One Week I Was Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Besides the pain and expense there is an enormous risk to life itself accompanying every operation for piles, and you are not by any means sure of a cure then.

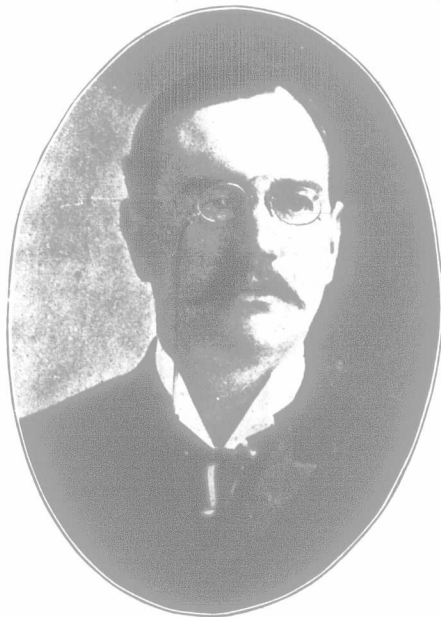
Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief and is the most certain cure for piles you can possibly obtain. Take this case for instance:

Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man., writes: "Dr. Chase's Ointment is a wonderful preparation. I had itching piles for five or six years, and though I tried two doctors' prescriptions and used many other preparations, could not obtain much benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me, and that I would have to undergo an operation."

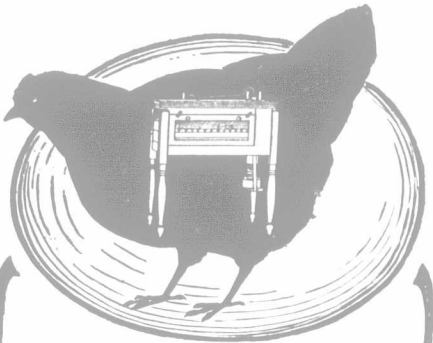
"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and was completely cured in one week. As this was six months ago, and there has been no return of the trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one."

"Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best medicine we have ever used for constipation, stomach troubles and kidney disease."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary Tourist Association, Victoria, B. C.



You should own an incubator—the best incubator—the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the success it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham Incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship to you and prepay the freight, we give you three years to pay for it. Write us for full particulars and catalogue.

THE M. CAMMELL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 302, Chatham, Ont.

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

HONEST HORSE DEALERS.

The aphorism that you can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time, is applicable to honesty in selling horses. It is found out by consignors that they may send a lot of horses into the sale-ring, and by misrepresentations fool buyers some of the time, but they cannot repeat the operation all the time. In horse-dealing honesty will prove the best policy, as well as in other professions. It is probable that some shysters are in the business who are acting on David Harum's advice of "doing" the other fellow first, but the dealer who is in the business to stay must deal honestly to hold a good trade. This extends further than that, for the man who misrepresents the horses that he has for sale creates "one knocker" against his stock for every man he sells a bad one to. It is a well-accepted fact that a man forgets a good turn quickly, but remembers a bad one "forever," and there is probably no business where this holds good any better than in the business of buying and selling horses. The fact that so few men remember the good turns that have been done them is rather poor encouragement to a man to try and establish a reputation for honest dealing in horse selling, but, nevertheless, it will eventually prove a winner if the buyer can only be induced to believe that it is actually possible for a man who has a horse to sell to tell the truth.

SHEEP AT ABERDEEN SHOW.

Border Leicesters were judged by Mr. Robert Wood, Carnoustie.

Mr. Taylor, Pitlivié, won all the first prizes and a fair proportion of the other prizes. His first-prize aged tup and bred champion was the Lancheater three-shear, Pitlivié Mayor. This sheep was first at Edinburgh. He is a twin to the great sheep which won at the Highland and went to Kinlochtry. He is a substantial big sheep, with good bones and a fine head, but his fleece is not just all that is wanted. Mr. W. C. Moyes, Camdrum, Buchan, was second with the Oldhamstocks two-shear, Duke Salisbury, which won second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show last year. He has a fully better coat than the first. For shewings, Mr. Taylor was first and third, and Mr. Moyes second. The first is a very homie true-shear, with an equal fleece and well-covered head and legs. The second is a homie level sheep, with a good head, but not brought out like the first sheep. For ewes, Mr. Taylor was first and second, and Mr. Moyes third. The first is a specially good ewe, got by a Clark sheep. She has a lovely, well-covered head, a good back, and good bones. She might have been awarded the championship without wrong to any interest. The second is by the same sire, but is not so clear in her colors as the first. The third is a nice-quality ewe like the rest of Mr. Moyes' exhibits, shown in moderate condition. For pens of gimmers, Mr. Taylor was first and third, and Mr. Moyes second and highly commended. The first is not an outstanding gimmer. Her fleece is a little open. Mr. Moyes' second is a very smart gimmer, and promising. The highly commended gimmer is a little bare behind, but a good specimen in front. For pens of tup lambs, Mr. Taylor was first and highly commended, and Mr. Moyes was second and third. The first is by the Polwarth tup, Lockstitch. He has a good head and fleece, and promises to make a capital tup. Mr. Moyes showed a good pair, got by Duke Salisbury. For ewe lambs, Mr. Taylor was first and second with pens of Pitlivié Mayor. Of other breeds, Shropshires were judged by Mr. Thomas A. Balfour, Coxston. They were wholly in the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Fines, of Leamery, and Oxfordshire were in the hands of Gov. Dawson, Menais, Fraserburgh, Scottish Farmer.

It was the first time Dorothy had seen a street sprinkler. "Oh mother," she exclaimed with wide-open eyes, "just see what the man's got on his wagon to keep the boys from riding on behind!"

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale some excellent YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS of right stamp, and a number of superior MARES from imported dams, by imported sires, and now in foal to the imported stallion "Right Forward." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Orrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

HORSES FOR SALE

1,000 horses to select from.

150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorn outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell singly or in any quantity desired.

LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.

Address: GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

CLYDESDALES

Have for sale "Sonsie's Best," winner in two-year-old stallion section, Calgary, 1904. Activity's Prince, winner at Calgary Stallion Show, 1904. Cairngorm, 2nd prize yearling, Calgary, etc.

HACKNEYS

Have prizewinning stallions and fillies of the famous Robin Adair strain. Also draft teams and pure-bred Shropshires.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN.

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

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



DELAYS COST MONEY
 There is only one time when a De Laval Separator is as profitable as in hot weather, and that is when the weather is cold and the setting milk freezes on the porch or gets sour in the pantry.
A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IS INDEPENDENT AS TO MILK TEMPERATURES, AND IT HAS FREQUENTLY PAID FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAIRY WHILE THE MAN ACROSS THE WAY WAS TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND TO BUY.

Write us for catalogue and our interesting pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge."

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.
 248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.
 WALTHORTH-RALSTON CO., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

Pails and Tubs Made With Wire Hoops

which will not fall off nor rust, are the same price as old-style woodenware.

E. B. EDDY'S

NAME ON AN ARTICLE ENSURES QUALITY.

Be sure you ask for Eddy's Wire-Hooped Ware.

Use Eddy's Matches

STOP! Farmers, Think.

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF **Winners! Winners! Winners!**
 THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man. OR TO ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.

A Good Driving Horse

should be kept in the very pink of condition during the summer, and the best way to accomplish this is to give

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

The tonic and invigorating action of these powders has no equal. PRICE, 25 cents.

The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man. Sold by all Druggists.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly

FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE, to make room for new importations. We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

GOSSIP.

Wm. Laughland prefers a mixture of bromo and rye grass for hay, although the rye matures about ten days later than the bromo. He advises cutting midway between the period of maturity in each. Results, he claims, warrant the mixing; the hay cures well.

Twenty-cent Montana wool, which has been looked forward to by the wool growers of the northern part of the State for several seasons, is at last a reality, and one-eighth of a cent over that figure was yesterday paid for two clips sold on the Fort Benton market, says the Great Falls Leader.

J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, have been before the agricultural public of the West with their Shorthorns for some time, although they have studiously avoided the show-ring. This herd has been carefully bred up, imported blood having been added from time to time, notably by means of the light roan, Imp. Baron's Pride, the beautiful Buttercup, and now the dark roan, Clan Mackay, a bull imported to Canada by Cargill, and to Manitoba by Thos. Speers, Oak Lake. Clan Mackay has improved in recent years, and although yet a young bull (only four years old) is proving very satisfactory as a breeder. He has not long been at Kinnear's, yet, as this bull has been mentioned in these columns previously, our readers will excuse brevity in discussing of his many excellencies. In the paddock near the barns were some young bulls—two roans, a yearling and a two-year-old—by Baron's Pride, out of Imp. Buttercup, well worth looking after, our present fancy being the younger one. Bulls of this breeding are not easily got, so inquiry should be made soon by those wishing to get such stock. Messrs. Kinnear are 3 1/2 miles from Menteith Junction, and 7 1/2 from Souris, on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R., and can be reached from Brandon, Griswold, Souris or Hartney. Their females are worth an inspection, if one is wanting Shorthorns.

IS NOT THE LAND WORTH THE MANURE?

Two old farmers sat by the fire at night. With them was the son of Farmer A. This boy had an ambition to go to an agricultural college. His father refused to send him there in spite of the boy's pleading and arguments. The boy argued that he wanted to be a good farmer; that it was necessary, more than ever before, for a farmer to study the scientific principles which make the foundation of his business, and that it would be a lifelong handicap for him to try to conduct a good farm without such knowledge. To this the father replied that he was a good farmer, that he had never studied science at a college, nor had his father before him. Book education might do for lawyers or doctors; in fact, he had to admit that these men were obliged to go to books for the experience of others. Farming, he claimed, was different. A fancy farmer, or a rich man playing with the soil, might find some value in books, but not a working farmer who needed experience and good judgment and little else. So he said "No" to the boy. Farmer B had listened to the discussion without saying a word. A hard-working, successful farmer, he had sent his own son to the agricultural college because he saw that if it were decided that lawyers and doctors can use an education while farmers cannot, the latter must be put in an inferior position. When Farmer A said "No!" so positively he asked:

"Isn't the land worth the manure?" It was one of those bits of homely philosophy which cut open a question to the heart. When land becomes too poor to be worth fertilizing it may be abandoned. When a man decides that his own son or his own business cannot utilize the benefits which education has to offer, he discredits his son and his business in the most harmful way. It is true that some of the work done in agricultural education in the past has not been such as to command the respect of hard-headed old farmers. That, however, is not the fault of the education, but of the methods employed by teachers. [Rural New-Yorker.]



"My Papa Used UNCLE SAM'S Sheep Dip on my Sheep" "I wish mine had"



Uncle Sam's Sheep Dip CATTLE WASH And DISINFECTANT

is made according to the U.S. formula. The up-to-date dip and disinfectant for general use for progressive stockmen and farmers. It is the most powerful non-poisonous germicide. Not only is it the very best, but it is sold cheaper than inferior Dips and Washes.
 PRICES—1 gal. can dips 100 Shorn Sheep, \$1.00; 5 gal. can, \$4.00; 1 case, 10 1 gal. cans, \$8.50; 50 gallon barrel, \$35.00, net cash prices, f. o. b. Minneapolis. Complete Directions for use on sheep, cattle, horses, chickens and disinfecting purposes furnished free. Book, 32 pp., "Illustrated Stock Grower's Enemies," postpaid for 2 cents. No goods sold on credit. Ship us your Wool, Hides, etc. Northwestern Hide & Fur Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., C.

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES. A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females. J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P.O., Assa.

Bonnie Brae Herefords.

A number of each sex for sale, representing some of the richest blood of the noble "White-faces." Farm one and a half miles from Lacombe. OSWALD PALMER, LACOMBE, ALTA.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want. JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Box 11.

8 Hereford Bulls and 50 Females FOR SALE.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J.E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina.

Breeder and importer of HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS. My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP

Wool has been selling at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, says the Chicago Live-stock Report, from 15 to 19 cents, and the sheepmen are happy. One of them cashed a draft of \$25,000 some days ago at a local bank. Another dropped in \$6,000, and so on it goes.

A late dispatch from Eldorado, Iowa, says that a number of large dredges are being used in the Northwest for ditching purposes. The country has suffered a great deal during the past seasons by heavy rainfall and these big plows or dredges are in the form of huge plows which will stand a ninety horse-power draft, and can cut a furrow three feet deep and over seven feet wide. A part of them are hauled by four or five of giant bulls, and the others by two four-horse capstans.

ANCESTRY OF THE HORSE.

Under this title, Mr. R. Lydekker writes an interesting article in Knowledge. After dealing with the ancestry of the horse as revealed by fossils, Mr. Lydekker proceeds: "As early as the prehistoric period, as we infer from the rude drawings of the animal by its first masters, the European horse was uniformly colored—probably dun, with dark mane, tail and legs. It was a small, heavy-headed brute, with rough, scrubby mane and tail, and no trace in the skull of the depression for the face gland. From this stock are descended the cart horses and the ordinary breeds of Western Europe. The blood horse or Thoroughbred, on the other hand, is a later importation into Europe either from Arabia, by way of Greece and Italy, or, as some think, from North Africa, the home of the Barb. It has been supposed that these Eastern horses are the descendants of an earlier domestication of the same stock. I have, however, recently shown the existence in an Indian domesticated horse skull, as well as of the racehorse, Bend Or, of a distinct trace of the depression for a face gland, and the suggestion consequently presents itself that the Eastern horses (inclusive of Thoroughbreds) are derived from Equus sivalensis, in which the face gland may still have been functional.

The Ergot and Castors.

The Thoroughbred, as contrasted with the cart horse, exhibits the extreme limit of specialization of which the equine stock is capable; this being displayed not only by the gracefulness and beauty of its bodily form and the relatively small size of its head and ears, but likewise by the greater relative length of the bones of the lower segments of the limbs as compared with the upper ones, namely, the humerus in the fore limb, and the femur in the hind pair. In this respect, therefore, the blood horse departs the furthest of all the tribe from its tapir-like ancestors, as it does in its height at the shoulder. But it is not only in its skeleton that the horse exhibits traces of its affinity with its predecessors. On the hinder part of the foot, a little above the hoof, is a structure known to veterinarians as the 'ergot.' This, which apparently attains its greatest development in Grevy's zebra of Somaliland, corresponds with one of the foot-pads of the tapir, and points to a time when the ancestral horses applied the under surface of the fetlock to the ground. More remarkable still are the callosities, 'chestnuts,' or 'castors,' found on the inner sides of both limbs in the horse (inclusive of the Mongolian wild ponies), but only on the fore legs of the other species, which are likewise rudimentary or vestigial structures. Although it has been suggested that these also represent foot-pads (with which they by no means agree in position), it is far more probable that they are really remnants of glands (similar to those found in somewhat the same situation in the hind limbs of many deer, and the front ones of many antelopes, and that their disappearance as functional organs was approximately coincident with that of the loss of the face glands of the hipparions, owing to both being no longer required. Even now, it is said, these callosities, when freshly cut, exude a humor the smell of which will cause a horse to follow for almost any distance. (Farmers' Stock Journal (British).

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success; without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.
300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address
WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS
FOR SALE, 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address
T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Routhwaite, Man.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.
Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to
Harry V. Clendenning BRADWARDINE, Man.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Short-horn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Short-horns. Current prices.
J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be August 22, 1904, of horses; August 29, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. **SITYTTON HERO** at HEAD OF HERD. **SITYTTON HERO** 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. **Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero, and GEO. KINNON, CO. TO WOOD, ASRA.** A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prize-winning herd of
J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choicely-bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (chalice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. **GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.**

PINE HURST STOCK FARM.



Scotch Shorthorns
Headed by Golden Count = 38062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.**

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

GOSSIP.

THE ABERDEEN SHOW.

At the summer show of the Royal Northern Society held at Aberdeen, July 14th, the exhibit of Shorthorns was a strong one; the first and second prizes in the aged bull class going to Mr. Taylor, of Pitlivie, for Pat and March On, and the third to Mr. Bruce for the roan three-year-old Collynie-bred, First Fiddle. The first winner, a roan, three-year-old son of Royal Star, bred by Mr. A. Macdonell, Dunbhalloch, was also awarded the cup for best bull in the yard. In two-year-old bulls, Mr. Taylor led with Vice Consul, a massive roan, bred at Gordon Castle, and sired by Village Archer, dam Duchess 34th, by Vice Chancellor. Col. Geo. Smith Grant was second with Lavender Chief, a roan, bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Caledon Chief, and out of Sittytton Lavender 8th, by Silver Plate. Mr. A. M. Gordon headed the yearling class with Sterling Coin, a pretty roan, of fine quality, bred by Major Fortesque, Dundalk, and got by Sovereign, by King Cup, that has been winning at Dublin, Nottingham, Essex, and at some of the local shows in the north. Mr. Taylor's Pitlivie General, by the Upper-mill-bred bull, Silver Casket, was second, and Lady Cathcart's Edgar of Cluny, third. A sensational winner was the roan seven-year-old cow, Lady Mary 4th, which was the previous week champion over all breeds at Inverurie. She was bred by Mr. Snowball, Knapton, Yorkshire, and on the occasion of the Yorkshire Show at Leeds, she beat the Royal winner, White Heather. Messrs. Law were second with a sweet three-year-old, Ruth 3rd, which was champion at Nairn last year. Mr. Taylor took third with Princess May 3rd, which won the Shorthorn Society's special for the best Shorthorn in milk. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon won in two-year-old heifers with Duchess 44th, by Village Archer, a remarkable heifer, very symmetrical, and carrying herself like a queen, one of the best seen for a long time; Mr. Taylor won second, and the Gordon Castle herd third. Messrs. Law won in a large class of yearling heifers with Queenie Grace 5th; Mr. Taylor second with Pitlivie Pearl, by Royal Archer, and Mr. McWilliam, Stonytown, third, with a roan, by Brightstone, and from the noted dairy cow, Hilda. Mr. A. M. Gordon had quite a run of successes, winning the Shorthorn Society's prize for the best Yearling bull with Sterling Coin, and the special prize for best female of the breed with his great show cow, Lady Mary 4th, by the white bull, Look Ahead (67326), bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Scottish Archer, dam Lavender 45th. It is said of her that should she prove a successful breeder, she is certainly one of the greatest females produced by the Shorthorn breed. Mr. Taylor, Pitlivie, in addition to the prize for the best dairy cow, won the President's prize for the Best Group, and the cup for best bull in the yard, the winner in the latter case being his first-prize aged bull, Pat. The Aberdeen-Angus breed was only moderately represented in regard to numbers, but the quality at the top was quite satisfactory. Jeshurun from Morlich, a beautiful symmetrical three-year-old by Eblito, was an outstanding winner in the aged bull class, Statesman from Coynechie following, while third place fell to Col. Gordon. Two-year-old bulls made quite a superior show, but Col. G. S. Grant had a popular win with Prince Forest, a very stylish bull, by Delamere, which won at the local shows last year. Mr. Macpherson ran the leader closely with another Ballindalloch-bred exhibit by the same sire; and though the second-prize winner had hardly the style of the leader, he is a bull of excellent fleshing properties. Mr. Beddie's third prize bull, Royal Rover of Balquhain, is a little weak round his waist, but is a straight bull with good hind quarters, and had the champion honors at local shows this year. Mr. Beddie's first-prize cow, Duchess, which was third at Aberdeen last year, is big and thick in her flesh, but wants a little character, and she was closely run by two very pretty cows from Coynechie and Hatton Castle, both of which showed a nice-bred type. Mr. Findlay and Mr. Wilson were the principal winners in the two-year-old class, while a good class of yearling heifers was headed by a remarkably pretty heifer, shown by the Countess of Sea-

Bowness Stock Farm

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

MERRY CHAMPION (Imp) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion. Merry Champion won the monton Fairs this year. ROYAL EDWARD 46977, a Princess Royal; sire Merry Man (imp). Royal Edward is a prizewinner and has also proved himself an excellent sire. The Bowness herd won the championship both at Calgary and Edmonton this year. The sweepstakes female at Edmonton and reserve at Calgary belongs to this herd.

25 Head of Cows and Heifers for Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write to

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd.

Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.



SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

At Meadowfield Shorthorns for Sale! Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offspring. ANDREW COOK, Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

SHORTHORNS Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

THORDALE STOCK FARM 140 Shorthorns in Herd Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 =, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE; 25 young bulls and females of all ages. JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOBU, MAN.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorn of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln Apply on

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We offer for this season a selection from a splendid bunch of show rams, yearlings and imported yearling-cows and rams of very choice breeding.

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.



field. The champion prize for the best animal of the breed fell to Mr. Cran's first-prize aged bull, Jeshurun, Col. Grant's first-prize two-year-old bull, Prince Forest, being the runner up. The special for best Group fell to Mr. Beddie. In the cross and fat-stock sections appeared a number of excellent exhibits. The champion prize for the best fat ox or heifer of any breed was awarded to the King for a pure-bred two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus, this being a typical specimen of the breed, with rare quarters and cover of flesh, shown in the pink of condition.

One of the neatest and most attractive farmsteads that we have seen for many a day is that of Jno. Hume's, near Menteith Junction. The painted buildings, the well-trimmed lawn, the trees and garden, the well-kept barnyard, and absence of old implement piles or weather-exposed tools, make up an ensemble far too seldom our pleasure to see. The system of awarding prizes for farms might well be adopted by some of the societies (agricultural).

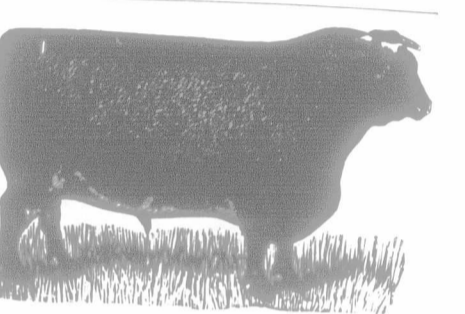
Weightman & Reid, Westhall, Man., were recently to the fore at Hartney Show with a Shire stallion, Dawsmere Prince, and also the get of Chevin Victor Chief, by Bury Victor Chief, with which they won first in foals (agricultural), first general-purpose foal, first in general-purpose yearling class, and special for the best foal on the ground of 1904, under a Clydesdale man as a judge. The two stallions mentioned above have done big seasons, and are proving sure getters of the right class of stock—weight with substance and good-wearing qualities.

Shorthorns are surely booming in South America. At the dispersion of the extensive herd of Mr. Thomas Bell, at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on June 5th to 7th, the number catalogued was 262, besides 59 calves sold with their dams, and the average price for those named in the catalogue was \$836, of our currency. The highest price reached for a cow was \$2,300. The sensation of the sale was the disposal of four imported British-bred bulls. Newton Stone, six years old, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, Newton, Aberdeen-shire, brought \$13,050. Baron Gainford, four years old, bred by Mr. Harrison, Darlington, England, sold for \$7,830. Bowman, a four-year-old, bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, brought \$3,045, and Bright Star, six years old, bred by Mr. Gordon, went at \$2,330, the average price for these four bulls being \$6,635.

Colonel F. M. Woods, the well-known pure-bred live-stock auctioneer of Lincoln, Nebraska, says:

"You ask my opinion as to the pure-bred cattle business for years past and years to come. I feel as Ingalls said of Kansas: 'I am proud of the past, satisfied with the present and prophetic of the future.' The year just closed has never had an equal as a 'spreading' year—that is, where so many new men bought pure-bred cattle. Never in my time did they climb into so many new hands as during the past year. They will all stay where the man is as well bred and as up-to-date as the animals. The past year has been a good one. The present prospects assure next year to be a better one. It is 'evolution,' and we will continue to 'evolute' until we reach the millennium." The low prices that have prevailed for hundreds of pure-bred cattle this season will not have been in vain if, perchance, they have passed into the hands of men who are to be the future pillars of the pure-bred cattle industry. These men are destined to be buyers, and later they will be offering pure-bred cattle for sale. Every new man in the business means that interest in improved stock is gradually and indisputably spreading. It means that more stock will be raised and more good breeding animals will be distributed throughout the country. More farmers will use better bulls. More good feeders will be on sale of the quality that nature wants. Incidentally, the age of the stock in the hands of the present buyers will be younger and more generally improved than in the hands of the present sellers. We believe that the present low prices are the result of a general over-saturation of the market with the surplus of the past year.

Empire Cream Separator advertisement with decorative border and text: 'There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the Empire Cream Separator better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this: The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer. Our books about the Empire Way of dairying are free for the asking. Send for them. Empire Cream Separator Co. Bloomfield, New Jersey, Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Special Selling Agents, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



30 First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale 9 imported heifers, 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS. High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. 'Marquis of Zenda,' bred by Marr; imp. 'Village Champion,' bred by Duthie; 'Missie Champion,' son of imp. 'Missie 153rd,' and 'Clipper King,' a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors. JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854 Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicester. Choice ewes got by imported 'Stanley' and bred to imported 'Winchester.' Excellent type and quality. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) 'Brave Ythan' at head of herd. Stock for sale. Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28805 =, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

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Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

IMPOUNDED.

ELLISBORO, Assa.—Since June 8th, 1904, gray mare, about 1,350 pounds weight, branded O with bar under, on high shoulder.

Since June 8th, 1904, buckskin pony mare, white spot on forehead, branded diamond left ribs, white on left hind fetlock.

Since June 8th, 1904, dappled gray pony mare, branded diamond on left ribs. John R. Garden (S. W. 5-19-9 w 2).

COALFIELDS, Assa.—Since July 1st, 1904, three bay mares, branded C 5 on left shoulder.

Since July 1st, 1904, black mare, branded C 5 on left shoulder.

Since July 1st, 1904, sorrel mare, branded C 5 on left shoulder.

Since July 1st, 1904, black mare colt, one year old, not branded.

Since July 1st, 1904, three bay mares, branded C 5 on left shoulder.

Since July 1st, 1904, bay mare, not branded. Samuel Frayn (N. 1/2 22-1-6 w 2).

TREGARVA, Assa.—Since June 18th, 1904, gray yearling stud colt, chunky and very quiet, white stripe down face.

Since June 26th, 1904, bay pony, branded A Y on left shoulder.

Since June 20th, 1904, heavy work horse, white, aged. M. W. Colton (S. W. 1/2 3-20-20 w 2).

OSLER, Sask.—Small mare, dark bay, about twelve years old, very hollow back, unbranded.

Small filly, bright bay, two years old, left hind foot white, unbranded.

Black horse, general-purpose, about fifteen years old, branded P over P, on left shoulder, right front foot badly contracted. Mahlon Barager (S. E. 1/2 14-39-4 w 3).

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Since July 2nd, 1904, gray mare, with brown dots, about fourteen years old, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds, branded O with bar over, on left shoulder, branded bar on left hip, or might be wire mark, sight not very good, foal at foot. D. Copeland (N. E. 1/2 10-17-26 w 2).

INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Gray pony horse, branded P G on left hip, leather halter on, mane cut, wire cut on left front foot. Louis Arnold (S. E. 1/2 22-17-13 w 2).

WIDE-AWAKE, via Indian Head.—Since June 20th, 1904, bay horse, about fifteen years old, white face, three white feet, no brand visible.

Since June 20th, 1904, black colt, three years old, star on forehead, branded S on left shoulder, left hind foot white.

Since June 20th, 1904, bay colt, two years old, white stripe down face, branded S on left shoulder, three white feet.

Since June 20th, 1904, bay colt, two years old, star on forehead, branded S on left shoulder, little white on hind feet. Joseph Webster (33-19-13 w 2).

CRAIK, Assa.—Since June 28th, 1904, fifty sheep and seventeen lambs, white, with the exception of one black lamb, mostly black-faced, long-wooled, four have bells on, V niche in tip of left ear. Francis N. Spencer (N. E. 10-24-26 w 2).

ROSTHERN, Sask.—Since June 22nd, 1904, buckskin gelding, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, bell tied around neck, no visible brand.

Since June 22nd, 1904, gray gelding, three years old, about 14 hands high, branded AVE, monogram.

Since June 22nd, 1904, red-and-white heifer, three years old, points of horns cut off.

Since June 22nd, 1904, red heifer, three years old, horns broken. Henry Wall (N. E. 10-43-3 w 3).

PHEASANT FORKS, Assa.—Since June 26th, 1904, two brown mares, no visible brands, halters on.

Since June 26th, 1904, sucking colt.

Since June 26th, 1904, white sow pig, about three months old. John Matthews (N. E. 28-21-8 w 2).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—At the Alberta

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

The Sure Way to Keep Stock Healthy

is to prevent disease and insure freedom from lice and infection.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

has proved itself, through many years of constant use, a certain cure for mange, itch and lice.

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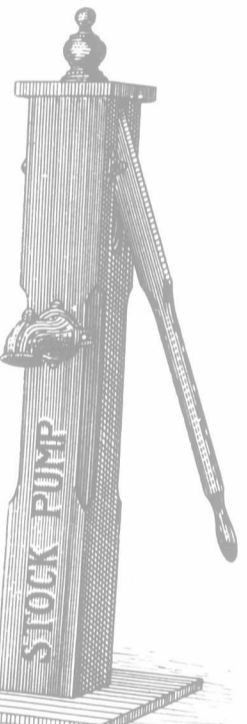
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Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.

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20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

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Lost, Strayed or Stolen Continued.

Feed Stable, two yearling steers, brown, with horns, no brand.

Three-year-old cow, brown with some white spots, short horns, no brand visible.

Brown yearling heifer, some white spots, no horns, branded P S on right hip. Fred. Block, poundkeeper.

SWIFT CURRENT, Assa.—Since June 10th, 1904, red yearling heifer, brand resembling running M, or round-top T, on left ribs. Fred. Jones, poundkeeper.

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Light brown pony horse, about five or six years old, branded H R on left shoulder, has been shod on front feet, had part of a rope halter on. A. B. Smith (S. W. 24-13-23 w 1).

ALAMEDA, Assa.—Since May 20th, 1904, roan pony, white face, white feet. M. Hodges, poundkeeper.

CONDIE, Assa.—Since June 23rd, 1904, sorrel horse, weight about 800 pounds, white star on forehead, white stripe down nose, no brands.

Since June 23rd, 1904, buckskin pony, branded J C on left shoulder, about 650 pounds weight, right pinbone knocked down.

Since June 23rd, 1904, roan horse, about 900 pounds weight, no brand visible. P. C. Cameron (N. E. 13-18-20 w 2).

NEUDORF, Assa.—White mare, badly cut with wire fence, brand resembling inverted J J, monogram, on right side, branded J P on left side.

Brown mare, brand resembling head of axe. Henry Wirth (S. W. 22-20-8 w 2).

NEUDORF, Assa.—Black mare, branded reversed G 3 on left shoulder, and lazy J with R combination on right shoulder.

Black mare, branded lazy J with R combination on right shoulder, and brand resembling small written a on left thigh. John Hubenig (N. E. 4-20-7 w 2).

GRENFELL, Assa.—Black sow pig, coming one year, has five young pigs. D. C. McDonell (N. W. 36-15-7 w 2).

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.—Since June 4th, 1904, brown colt, two years old, white spot on forehead, black mane and tail, branded J P on left shoulder.

Isaac Hardy (N. E. 34-17-15 w 2).

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.—Since July 4th, 1904, dark brown mare, white stripe down face, weight about 1,250 pounds, no visible brand, has leather halter and chain shank on, hind feet white. C. G. Bulstrode (S. W. 1/2 22-19-14 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Black work horse, branded A H, with quarter circle over, on left thigh, has halter and rope on.

Small riding pony, gray, branded T on left jaw.

Light red steer, three years old, branded reversed wine cup, 6, with quarter diamond under, on left rib.

Dark red steer, three years old, under crop fork and upper bit off right ear, half under crop left ear, brand resembling lazy E on left shoulder, branded E, bar over L, cross over III, with bar over, on left side. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Since June 27th, 1904, two sorrel mares, two years old, branded reversed K over ZT, on right shoulder.

Since June 27th, 1904, bay mare, branded reversed K over ZT, on right shoulder.

Since June 27th, 1904, brown mare, branded compass on left shoulder.

Since June 27th, 1904, bay mare, branded on left shoulder.

Since June 28th, 1904, bay mare, about fifteen years old, 14 hands high, branded cross, with small circle at top, on right shoulder, white face, white stockings.

Since June 28th, 1904, bay horse, about fifteen years old, white face, branded cross, with small circle at top, on left shoulder, white stockings. R. Terry, poundkeeper.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Assa.—Eight milk cows, spotted red and white, no brand.

Seven two-year-old heifers, spotted red and white, no brand.

Four calves, spotted red and white, no brand. John MacDougall (S. W. 24-13-5 w 2).

CARLEVALE, Assa.—Small red heifer, two years old, tip of horn broken. E. A. Houghton (16-2-31 w 1).

ROULEAU, Assa.—Since July 1st, 1904, bay pony mare, five years old, small white stripe down face, branded lazy H B, monogram, on right shoulder, left hind foot white. A. W. Dalgleish, poundkeeper.

(Continued on next page.)

EVERY WEAK MAN MAY FEEL YOUNG AGAIN.



To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality; to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy; to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem, and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken down man, and it may be gratified.

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Men who are "only half men" can be made the most perfect specimens of physical manhood by wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is worn for six or eight hours daily, mostly during sleep. It pours a glowing stream of electric energy into the weakened nerves and organs, filling them with the vigor of youth. From the first day a new spirit of manhood is felt in the veins; the joyous ambition of youth springs forth, and you are a man among men.

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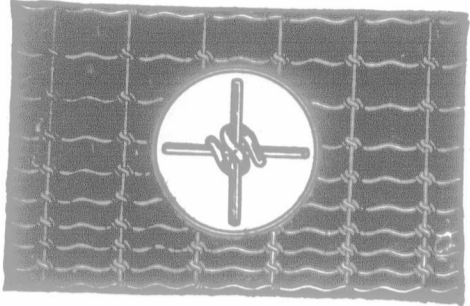
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