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Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUGUST 16, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 673

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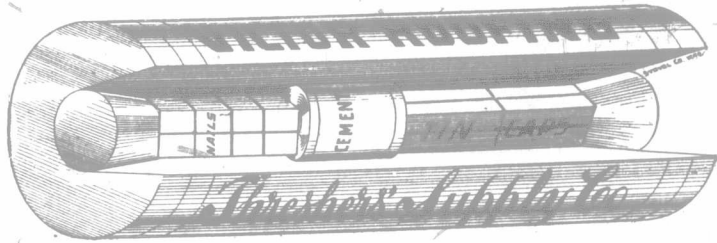
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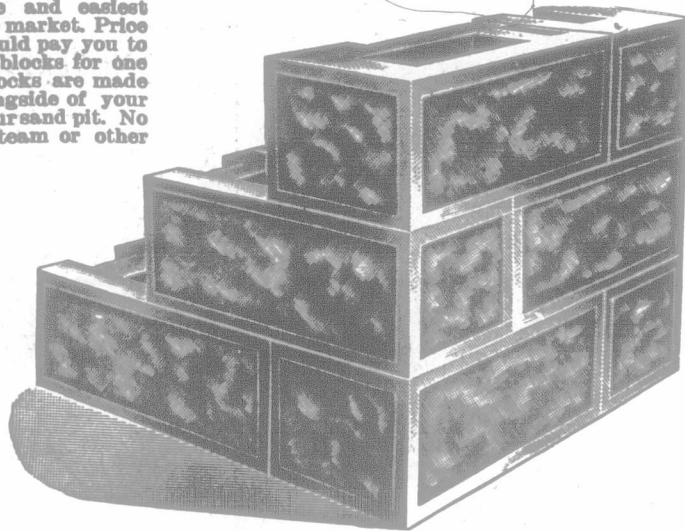
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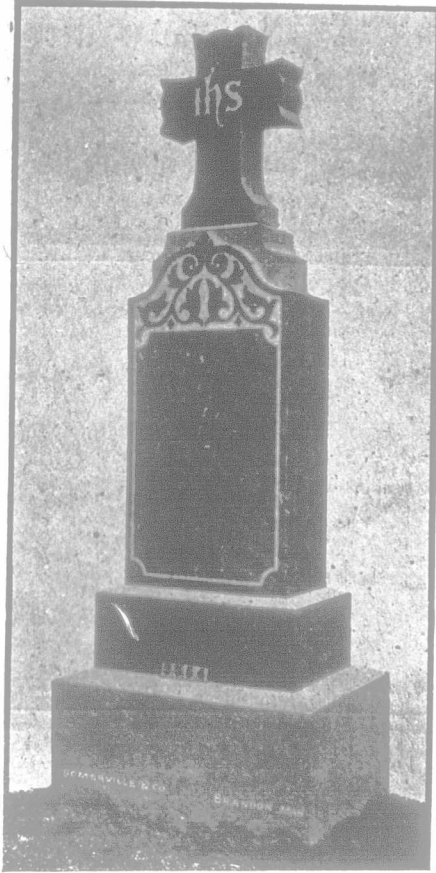
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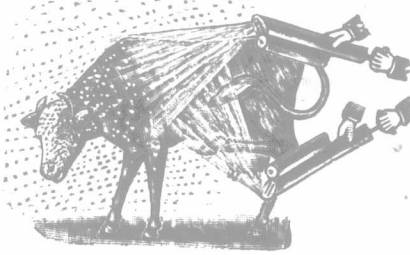
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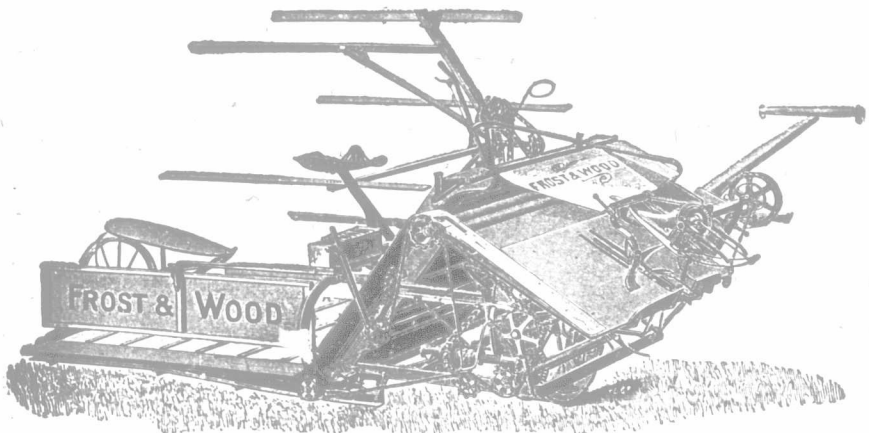
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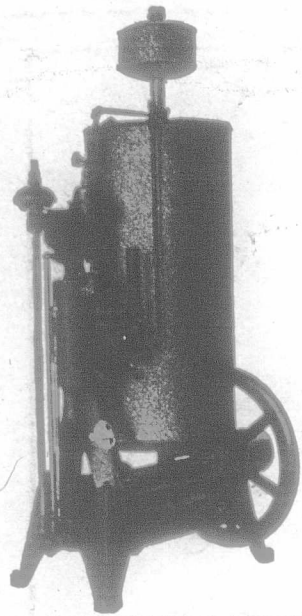
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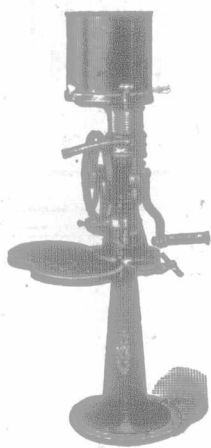
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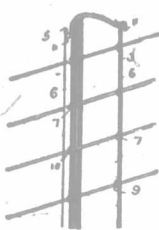
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NOTICE is hereby given that by Order-in-Council, dated 10th July, 1905, that portion the Territories of Alberta and Assiniboia bounded by the International boundary, the Rocky Mountains and a line drawn from the Rocky Mountains along the south-eastern boundary of the Stony Indian Reserve, then along the north-eastern boundary of the said Reserve to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along the said line of Railway to the line between Ranges 5 and 6, west of the 5th Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between Townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, thence north along the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, to the line between Townships 30 and 31, thence east along that line to the line between Ranges 25 and 27 west of the 4th Principal Meridian, then north along that line to the line between Townships 34 and 35, thence east along that line to the Red Deer River, thence north along the Red Deer River to the line between Townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the Red Deer River, thence along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between Ranges 7 and 8, west of the 3rd Meridian, thence south along that line to the International Boundary Line, is declared to be infected with Mange.

It is further provided, that all cattle within the said area are to be treated for the said disease between August 15th and October 31st, 1905, subject to certain limitations and provisions which, together with all other details, are set forth on posters issued by this Department, and circulated throughout the above-mentioned area.

Copies of the poster in question will be furnished on application to the nearest detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police or to the undersigned.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Veterinary Director General.
Health of Animals Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, July 11th, 1905.

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 673.

WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 16, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

A Carnival, Not a Fair!

One of the reasons advanced for the existence of the Winnipeg Industrial is that it is a splendid testimony of the resources of Western Canada; another that it is a source of enjoyment and education to the Westerner—neither of which purposes or ideals it fulfilled in the effort of 1905. As a collection of lewdness and discord, filth and crookedness, it deserves the palm; and it may have been only a coincidence that for some time the sewers at the grounds went on strike.

If the directorate are satisfied with their efforts we feel sorry for them, and we do not claim to be ultra-puritanical. The Industrial seems to exhaust its energies in posters, fake racing and a Midway; that some extra good specimens of live stock happen to be there is an incident, and due to the bait of pretty fair money prizes. This year the Midway had its usual quota of lewd performers, whose coarse jokes and suggestive actions caused, probably, in some a laugh, to be followed later, on sober second thought, with a feeling of disgust. This year, however, there was a slight improvement to be noted in the fact that a spasm of decency, short-lived though it was, affected some of those responsible for the admission to the grounds of those poor creatures whose transfer from the jungles of Africa or elsewhere has not civilized them. The presence of such a tough gang is hard to account for, unless it is that they have a partner on the board who takes toll of the bestial efforts of the wretched tribe, guaranteeing them protection from the police in return.

It may be retorted that the attendance belies the statement that the fair was decidedly off color; the out-of-town crowd happened there; they had come to see Eaton's, and other sights of our growing city.

The complaints re the condition of the grounds may and will likely be transferred to the shoulders of the city council, and if the maudlin group of aldermen seen at the stockmen's banquet last winter were responsible, the quagmires and muskies are easily accounted for. Dame Nature did her best the second week of the show to clean and dry things up.

Many people object to racing at the fairs; others get a great deal of enjoyment out of clean straight racing, but only crooks or grafters can really get enjoyment out of a class of sport dished up in front of the grandstand.

As Westerners, we are all too ready to use the term "effete East," but if the advertisement of Toronto's fair is any criterion of the show there, the sooner we have a directorate and manager with similar tastes and ideals, the better. Barring the live-stock exhibit—nature pure and undefiled—the machinery and the small exhibit of grains and dairy products and fruit by the B. C. people, and that splendid piece of art, Holman Hunt's Light of the World, the remainder was cheap, gaudy and nasty, decidedly un-Western and unsatisfactory, and something for all honest people to be ashamed of, and far removed from being a source of pride to show to the visitors from the East and South, or the stranger within our gates.

The "Farmer's Advocate" would only be too pleased if it could honestly praise the efforts of the directors; as it is they have succeeded in besmirching a fair city and befouled the minds of many whose memories will bear the taint for a long time. A show that debases women and whose barkers yell "This is no Sunday-school

performance," and other equally (witty!) epigrams, can well be left out of our fair grounds.

It may be asked why say so much about the dirt at the fair? As it was the most prominent feature, the first to be seen on entering the grounds, and the last on leaving, the picture of it can well be expected to bulk large in anybody's mind. In years gone by the Winnipeg Industrial has been considered an exemplar for other fairs; we regret it has fallen from that high place. The odor of the mephitic mephitica (the skunk) will be as a perfume in the nostrils of all decent people, compared to the miasma of the 1905 Industrial.

It Needs a Head.

An editorial appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press recently which sums up the deficiencies of the Industrial Fair thoroughly and fully, although so numerous are they that three columns were necessary to compass and fairly discuss the situation. We might add to the suggestions that, before another fair comes around, the grandstand be thoroughly examined as to its safety and ability to carry a crowd.

We differ with the great Western daily in meting out unrestricted praise to the directors. Some undoubtedly merit praise for their work, but, as in all other lines, there are some who shirk. The members and board of directors are to blame for attempting to run a show without a head. No other institution claiming to be run on business principles would attempt it; and why the Industrial should be exempt from all natural laws we fail to see.

The man appointed to manage the fair should give his whole time and attention to the work—not just a couple of months before the show and a month afterwards. To properly run a show worthy of the City of Winnipeg and the rich country tributary is no child's play, and it is for the board to get away from their old methods and be up-to-date. Get a first-class manager, and give him control of the working out of the details. The man needed is one with originality, energy, honesty and suavity, and the association must have such a man or continue its downward course.

Neither Western Canada nor the City of Winnipeg can afford to see the Industrial continue as the preserve of a few or the place to lurch one's family out of the gate receipts. It is a source of wonder to us that the implement men stand for the treatment meted out to them, and as for the live-stock men, they are long-suffering. But there is an end to all things, and it is to be hoped 1905 is that of the old regime.

Some Aftermath of the Fair!

A Sunday afternoon—blue sky, sun, and all the accompaniments of a beautiful summer Sabbath day—the location a corner on an avenue in one of the residential portions of Winnipeg, gathered together are a group of intelligent-looking boys, of good parentage—if one may judge by their clothes and appearance—no trace of viciousness in their countenances; ages from ten to fourteen, or thereabouts. An animated conversation is taking place, and as we approach the group we hear snatches of sentences that reveal more or less familiarity with the indecencies of the fair, the "hoochi-koochi" and what not. Some day, perhaps, one of those boys may be in the employ of the men responsible for the presence of the vile shows on the fair grounds. If that youth, in spite of good home and respectable associations, is short in his accounts through attentions to strange women, who will be to blame for giving him his start downwards?

Can We Look Forward to This?

A writer in Farmer's Review pleads eloquently for the teaching of agriculture in public schools, quoting in support of his argument the following from a prominent American Agricultural lecturer: "It is well for the mental development of the child that the origin, composition and uses of the objects by the roadside between his home and the school be understood, and far better for his success in life than to be taught the heights of mountains that he may never see, and intricate problems in the higher mathematics, or the dead languages."

We believe that this is an agitation along the right line, and that the proper teaching of agriculture in our rural schools will do more towards raising a crop of interested, successful farmers than any plan yet invented. Agricultural Colleges and Farmers' Institutes are all right—indispensable components of every really prosperous agricultural Province. At the same time, it must be recognized that the actual agricultural college training, leaving out of account its indirect effects and the admirable literature circulated by the institution, touches but a very small percentage of the thousands of farmers. The farmers' institutes, too, useful as they are, are of necessity somewhat intermittent in character, but the rural public school course touches every child who will ever follow a furrow, and that, too, at a time when the child mind is most retentive, holding for "keeps" things which would be remembered with difficulty if presented later in life. For these reasons the effects of judicious and systematic teaching of agriculture in such schools must, within a generation, be tremendous.

We repeat the word "judicious." Some years ago "agriculture" was introduced as an "option" into our public schools. The experiment was a failure. In the first place, the recommended text-books, admirable as auxiliaries for the teacher, were mostly written by those who, though thoroughly up in the subject themselves, seemed to lack that long experience with children, and possibly that peculiar teachers' variety of sympathy with them, which is necessary to every one who would write a successful text-book for juvenile use. In the second place, the subject was taught by those who, as a rule, had had little training in the subject themselves, and, possibly, less interest than training—crude boys and girls, for the most part, using teaching as a stepping-stone to something else, and provoked at the "nuisance" of having a new subject added to a curriculum which already seemed full enough. Little wonder the experiment was a failure.

In order to have successful teaching of agriculture, two things are most evidently necessary. First, those who presume to teach it must themselves understand the subject, and be in thorough sympathy with it. We have always thought that rural teachers should be rural born. Young teachers from the town have, as a rule, but little sympathy with, or interest in rural life. Secondly, the text-books must "begin at the very beginning" of the subject, and be as simple, as practical and as interesting as it is possible to make them. Children readily learn anything in which they are interested. The consolidated school—like the one at Kingston, N. B., described in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate"—with its spacious garden, would be, of course, the ideal place for teaching this really fascinating and profitable subject, but for it we must of necessity wait yet a season.

In conclusion, then, we think there is much sense in the words of the American lecturer re the advisability of eliminating some of the comparatively useless things with which our school

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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WALTER E. GORE, BUSINESS MANAGER,
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
R. J. DRACHMAN, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CALGARY).

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courses are packed and padded to make room for a reasonable amount of practical matter. It is all right to be able to tell the "heights of mountains one may never see," or the "dates" upon which some fusty old king of centuries ago began his reign and ended it; it is all right to be able to calculate to a dot how long it will take to fill up with a quart measure a keg leaking at a rate which would prevent any sane creature from attempting to fill it without stopping to fix the leak, or to know how to divide a sum of money among A, B and C, in all sorts of tangled ways such as no sane will-maker would ever stipulate—provided there is plenty of time for these things. Such mental gyrations doubtless have their value as a training, but it does seem as though the gyrating might as well be done to a greater extent along those lines which will be of actual value and interest by and bye.

As the school system stands now, the boy who graduates with "Entrance" or "Leaving" from the rural school is little likely to know a ragweed from a clover, much less how to rid a field infested with these weeds. He is utterly at sea as to what grains grow best on certain soils, the best methods of cultivation, and a thousand other things which he needs to know right away. He is not made interested in the things in the country world about him—the birds, the plants, the processes of nature; he is not taught to observe nor trained to do things, unless it be "sums" and the like, and, least of all, to respect at its worth the avocation of the farmer. If his father happens to be an A 1 farmer, and if he himself has sharpness enough to observe, and application enough to buckle down to studying really good agricultural books and papers, there is hope for him. If any or all of these essentials be lacking, he either finds himself up against a host of perplexities, or else—what is worse still—goes on

half doing or wrongly doing things, without realizing his loss. The day has passed in which he might have been taught those things, and another may not present itself.

The change, giving agriculture a larger and some other things a smaller proportion of attention in school, might, possibly, necessitate some changes in the examinations for Entrance, but it seems that this is a difficulty which might easily be obviated. In all of the cities nowadays a great deal of attention is being paid to "nature-study." Why should not agriculture be incorporated with nature-study in our rural public schools, with a separate examination paper expressly for rural pupils? More difficult things have been accomplished by our educational authorities.

The Breeders' Code Violated.

Among breeders of and dealers in pure-bred live stock there must necessarily be an unwritten code to govern transactions which have so much uncertainty about them as have those pertaining to the buying and selling of animals for breeding purposes. Stock for such purposes are not valued solely upon their appearance, weight, age, or other arbitrary quantity, but by their inherent power to reproduce stock after their kind, and this power is not a visible quality to the buyer, nor can the seller guarantee its delivery with the animal supposed to possess it. It therefore becomes necessary in this particular business to depart somewhat from the legalities governing an ordinary commercial transaction, and maintain a code in which the word of honor is as inviolate as a written contract.

Nor is it alone in the matter of selling that the breeder's word of honor should be above suspicion. In registering stock there is plenty of opportunity to misrepresent the breeding of certain animals, and, judging by the lax methods practiced upon many farms, it is not surprising that some stock have not the characteristics of their recorded ancestors.

Another rule in the unwritten code that is too frequently violated is the borrowing of animals to make up a creditable showing at exhibitions, in face of the fact that a rule guarding against such a practice is generally inserted in the prize list of the exhibition to which the stock are taken. The injury to one's fellow breeders from violations of this latter form are purely superficial, but the disrepute descending upon the offender is always deep-seated and lasting. It destroys the faith of prospective buyers in the integrity of the man who would do such a thing, and eventually results in greater pecuniary loss to the exhibitor and those who connive with him than to the competitors who simply lose a certain proportion of the prize money.

We refer to the necessity of maintaining the unwritten code at this particular time for the reason that of late we have seen it violated in several respects. Particularly glaring has been the disregard in some quarters of the rules of exhibitions which specify that animals shown shall be the bona-fide property of the exhibitor. Its violation reflects discredit upon stockmen as a fraternity, and upon farmers as a whole. Such actions should always be discountenanced, and it is to be hoped that, with no further pressure than a mere protest, the disreputable incident shall not again occur.

Let Wheat Intended for Seed Ripen!

The consensus of opinion among practical farmers is that all wheat intended for seed purposes should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before cutting. The sowing of immature grain is usually disappointing in results. We find the general opinion among farmers conversed with re the time to cut rusty wheat, that all advise letting it stand as long as possible, rather than follow the advice of the famous Jones, who advised cutting as soon as possible after the rust struck a crop.

A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed.

Dear Sirs.—Again I have to come to you for answer to a question. You are my best friends when I get stuck, as I can rely upon you more than anyone else.

GORDON W. STEWART.

"Rideau Farm."

Horses.

Joint Evil in Foals.

This is an ailment that has been frequently referred to in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" during the past few months, and the only excuse for taking it up again at this late season is the seriousness of the malady and the fact that probably 75 to 90 per cent. of the losses by death of foals, calves and lambs may be traced to this affection, and there may yet be some readers who have not noticed the latest theory of the origin of the disease and the advice given as to its prevention and treatment. The following from the pen of Dr. George Fleming, an English veterinarian, is, perhaps, as clear a treatise on the disease as has been given:

It is only in recent years that the true pathology of the disease has been ascertained. It is really due to the introduction into the blood of putrid matter derived from a decomposing clot of blood in the remaining portion of the navel string still adherent to the young creature's body at birth. Certain conditions of the ruptured cord would appear to favor the reception of the germs of putrefaction, so that what is known as 'joint-evil' is in reality a septic blood disease, manifesting itself locally in the joints, none of which are exempt from attack, though those of the limbs are by far the most frequently involved, such as the knees, hocks, stifles, shoulders and hips, and also the smaller joints of the legs.

The animal is usually attacked a few days after birth. It becomes dull, and sucks less than usual, but perhaps the earliest symptom in the case of the foal that attracts attention is stiffness or limping in one or more legs.

The progress of the disease is very rapid, death occurring in some instances in twenty-four or forty-eight hours, but the average duration may be from two to three weeks, or, in rare cases, six weeks to two months. It has been noted that about 70 per cent. are dead within three weeks after birth. Recovery is somewhat unusual, death being the usual termination.

In such a rapid and fatal disease as this is, of course prevention is everything, and, fortunately, prevention is an easy matter, and as simple as it is easy. It consists merely in cleanliness—keep the shred or navel string free from the septic germs and there will be no joint-evil. This implies that as soon as the animal is born this part is to be kept clean, and to make sure, it may be bathed in a weak solution of carbolic acid, or chinosol (1 to 300); or the part may be well dressed with powdered boracic acid. To make assurances doubly sure, it is well also to steep a bit of lint in one of the above-mentioned solutions, place it on the navel, and keep it there by a wide calico bandage passed around the body. In a few days this may be removed with safety, when the remains of the navel strings will be found dry and withered and incapable of infection. When nothing else is at hand, smearing the part with Stockholm tar will answer well.

As for the medical treatment of joint-evil, there is not much hope of its success. What breeders can do in the way of prevention, and which will prove perfectly efficacious, is to attend to cleanliness in every particular. Clean stables, clean litter, and keeping the navel cord clean and disinfected."

Horse-breeding in Japan.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says: "A deal was closed last week at the Ideal Stock Farm in East Aurora, Erie Co., whereby the Japanese Government acquired possession of thirty-four horses, to be used for breeding purposes in Japan. The Japanese Government paid \$110,000 for the entire lot, which included four Hackney fillies, two Hackney stallions, seventeen Thoroughbreds, including several stake-winners and eleven trotting-bred stallions. The average price per horse at East Aurora was \$3,529, but the cost of the horses when they are landed in Japan, it is said, will be the highest ever paid for any collection of horses bought by any Government in the world for purely breeding purposes. The animals are to be sent to California by express under the care of special expert attendants, and they are to be sent across the Pacific in a ship especially arranged for their comfort."

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

The Horse and the Automobile.

All classes of the community are more or less afflicted with selfishness, and are inclined to consider certain rights or privileges as exclusively theirs. Horsemen are largely imbued with this idea as regards their right to the King's highway. Considerable allowance should be made for them, as the roads were made especially for horses, and very largely by labor performed by horses, and were used exclusively by horses and pedestrians for centuries. Hence, the horseman may be to some extent excused if he considers he, by right of centuries of undisputed possession, has a prior if not an exclusive right. At the same time, the reasonable horseman, upon consideration, is willing to share or divide his rights with the reasonable man who travels by other means, but trouble arises when either party is unreasonable or selfish. We speak of reasonable horsemen, and think we are correct when we say that a large majority of horsemen are reasonable; but some are not, and will not willingly put themselves or their horses to inconvenience, even to allow another horseman his share of the road. We frequently observe the same spirit of selfishness among pedestrians, especially in towns and cities, where sidewalks are built especially for their convenience. If a horseman rides or drives on the walks during muddy weather there is at once a protest, and probably he will receive an invitation to the police court and be forced to disgorge to enrich the town treasury for daring to walk his horse on the sidewalk. But when the walks are covered with ice or sleet, and unsafe or unpleasant to walk on, we notice those who a few months before were the hardest on the horseman, will leave the walks and walk on the streets that have been made safe by being cut up by the horses' calkins, and they act as though the streets were made especially for them and horses had no right there. Instances to illustrate selfishness in all classes could be cited, but we return to the original subject, "The Horse and the Automobile."

Horsemen have just about abandoned the idea that they have, or should have, any exclusive rights to the roads or streets, and those who travel in autos, on bicycles, or other conveyances, never had any reason to consider themselves especially privileged. There is room enough for all, if reasonable skill, care and intelligence be exercised in controlling the motive power of each. When bicycles were first used they were considered a nuisance and unsafe, but now it is very exceptional to observe a horse that will take any notice of one. The same conditions will soon exist in regard to automobiles if reasonable care be taken, and, in the meantime, few accidents will occur; but if the same disregard for the rights and privileges of others, as is now noticed in many drivers of those machines, be continued, there will be a continual warfare, and many serious or fatal accidents. The onus of avoiding an accident rests to a much greater extent with the driver of the machine than with the horseman, as the machine, provided it is in good condition (and if not it should be in the repair shop), in all cases responds promptly to the action of certain levers, etc., while the horse, notwithstanding his education and usual good manners and willingness to obey the word or pressure upon the bit from his driver, will, as every horseman knows, under certain conditions of fear or excitement, exercise a decided will of his own, and do exactly what his driver wishes him to not do and vainly endeavors to prevent him from doing. Hence, we claim that selfishness, or carelessness of the safety of others, is much more reprehensible in a chauffeur than in a horseman. Certain rules and regulations are laid down by the Legislature for the government of chauffeurs, which, if strictly observed, would, in most cases, avoid accidents; but, unfortunately, these are frequently violated, and the violation is often hard or impossible to prove. So much depends upon a person's judgment of pace, space, distance, etc., that we find, when a case goes to court, the evidence given by one side is in direct opposition to that given by the other. This difference in evidence may be accounted for, to some extent, by the witness' idea of pace, etc., but (while it may seem uncharitable to say so) is largely governed by his desire to make the facts appear as favorable as possible to his side of the case. Hence, it is oath against oath, and it is not always possible for the judge or jury to get at the facts of the case. In my opinion, no person should be allowed to drive one of these machines until he or she has taken a certain course of instruction, and undergone an examination which demonstrates his or her ability to control the machine under all conditions. It is not sufficient to know which lever to move to stop or start the machine, to go slow or go fast, to go forwards or backwards, to guide, etc., etc., but he should have sufficient knowledge of the workings of the machinery to do any of these things promptly in case of emergency. If this point were attended to and the rules governing the driving of machines strictly observed, the time would soon come when it would be exceptional for a chauffeur to need to stop his auto or lead a horse by. As

before stated, there is room enough for both, and it rests largely with the chauffeur to make things pleasant for both himself and the horseman. The latter will not (with very few exceptions) show selfishness. This may not be due to any particular virtue on his part. He is forced to act unselfishly, as the chauffeur has the advantage; his machine, in most cases, is the stronger, and if a collision occur the horse and trap are likely to fare the worst, and, while many horses do not become alarmed on the approach of an auto, there are few that will not get out of the road of one, even though he has to go in the ditch to do so. Hence, we claim that the pleasure of both parties is largely dependent upon the action of the drivers of autos, until horses become so accustomed to them that their fears will be overcome. "WHIP."



W. T. Baker.

Winner of "Farmer's Advocate" medal for stock judging, Winnipeg Industrial, 1905.

The Morgan Horse.

In the New York Sun of July 7th appeared the following letter by Walter Beverly Crane, relating to the Morgan family of horses, which will interest many horse fanciers in Canada, where, at one time, the Morgan horse was highly esteemed: "The report from Washington that the Morgan horse is to be restored is a very important piece of news. All New Englanders will hail it with delight; the whole Union as well, for the Morgan 'made good' in days gone by. 'The report is that Secretary Wilson has had several conferences with Senator Proctor, of Ver-

lion and more mares, as they can be found. The aim will be to adhere to the type of short-backed, strong-boned bay and black horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, such as the Morgans were.

"Let horsemen get hold of D. C. Linsley's premium essay on 'Morgan Horses,' published in 1857 by C. M. Jaxton & Co., and read about the origin, history and characteristics of this truly remarkable American breed of horses. I have heard my grandfather praise the Morgan. Here follows a short history of the Royal Morgan, once the property of a Crane:

"Foaled in 1821; the property of Mr. Aldrich, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Sired by Sherman; grandsire, Justin Morgan; dam, known as Aldrich mare, and sired by Justin Morgan. She was a dark bay; of remarkably compact form, with great powers of endurance. She produced and nursed a colt the summer after she was 29 years old. Linsley says: 'He is 13 1/2 hands high, and when in his prime and in high condition weighed 1,000 pounds. It is said that in July, 1844 he weighed 1,020 pounds. He is a dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail, and a small star in the forehead. It has been said that he was not sired by Sherman, but by the Batchelder horse.' The Batchelder, or Bachelder horse, was sired by Sherman; grandsire, Justin Morgan; dam, a fast-trotting gray mare, half French. This horse was of dapple gray color, and 14 1/2 hands high. Left some excellent stock.

"The facts seem to be that the dam of Royal Morgan was coupled with the Batchelder horse early in the spring of 1820; but the following July, the mare not proving in foal, Mr. Aldrich sent her to Sherman, and the following year paid for the services of the latter horse. Mr. Aldrich sold him when a colt, and he was taken to Maine, where he was known as Morgan Rattler. In 1829 he was taken to Derby, Vermont. A few years after this he became the property of Mr. Crane, who owned him several years and became much attached to the horse. Says Linsley: 'A short time previous to his death, Mr. Crane directed that the horse should be carved on his tombstone.'

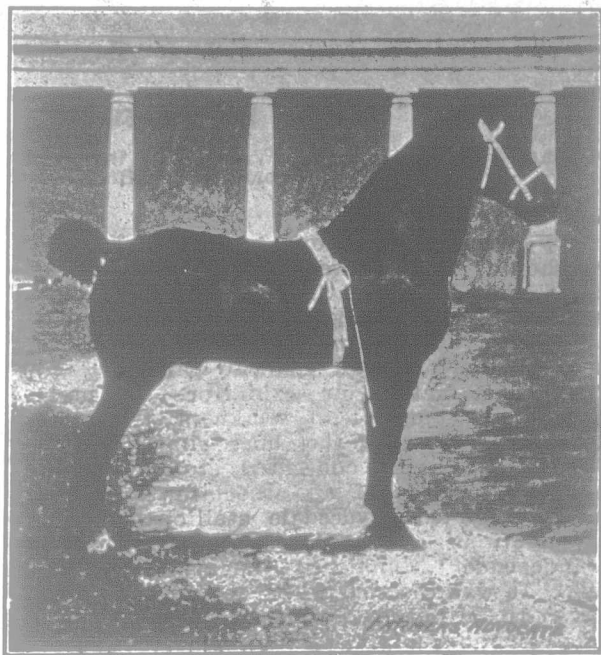
"Mr. Linsley saw Royal Morgan in February, 1856, and says of him: 'He was turned loose into a yard with several young colts, and, although 35 years old, he seemed to trot as readily and easily as any of them, exhibiting much of that elasticity and nervousness of step which characterized him when in his prime. His head was not very fine; ears only medium; eyes beautiful; neck, crest, withers, shoulders and chest, excellent; back, loins and hips, good, and limbs unsurpassed; mane and tail thick and long, and a little long hair about the limbs.'"

Stock.

The Wheat City Fair.

The annual fair of the Western Agriculture and Arts Association opened auspiciously August 1st, continuing until the 4th inst, the attendance justifying the directors in their claim that their fair is the "Farmer's Fair." This year an innovation was tried, namely, raising the admission at the gate to men from 25c. to 50c., which, while it met with some adverse discussion, did not seriously affect the attendance. Few were aware of the increase until the extra money was required of them at the gates, although it had been announced in the prize lists, issued weeks before the fair. Seeing that an increased charge was made at the gate, we fail to see any justification for the following utterance of a prominent official of the show, referring to the gambling tables, lewd and other shows: "We have to put up with them for a year or so, as we need the money," and in further explanation, said the money would be used to put on the ground representative live specimens of the birds, beasts and fishes of Manitoba. This jesuitical argument, that the end justifies the means, we cannot agree with; neither, we think, will the visitors who paid toll at the gambling tables to the tune of twenty, thirty and more dollars.

We regret exceedingly that the Brandon Fair authorities did not embrace the opportunity of a lifetime to put on a clean show; as it was, when it came to lewd shows, they beat the Winnipeg Industrial, a win we do not think the Wheat City need be proud to advertise. The directorate is not a unit on allowing the lewd women and gamblers on the grounds, as we know that Supt. Bedford personally exerted himself to shut up and put off the grounds the wheels of fortune, spindles, etc. There are some other directors also who wish to make the show what it claims to be—the farmers' fair of Manitoba. As it is, the Brandon fair is heading in the same direction as Winnipeg, and is making a close second on the downward course. The nucleus of a Zoo was an attraction and a commendable feature. The grounds are well situated, and if, instead of the Midway, the space were occupied with a good bandstand in which good music were discoursed at intervals, and also a good fountain playing, to be illuminated at night, besides turning the whole into a clean promenade, it would be a



British Yeoman.

Imported Hackney stallion. Winner of first in his class at Winnipeg and champion Hackney stallion at Brandon. Owned and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

mont, on the subject of undertaking, by a series of breeding experiments similar to those begun at Fort Collins, Col., to establish a coach breed. Senator Proctor, who has been a lifelong admirer of the Morgans, first brought up the matter, and appealed to the Secretary to consider whether he could not rescue the noted family of horses from utter extinction, or, if it has really been extinguished, restore it by scientific and judicious breeding from selected sires and dams.

"The plan is said to be to buy one representative Morgan stallion and ten mares for the initial experiment, and later to add another stal-

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great improvement. Some lighter forms of amusement are demanded by the people, we believe, but we are very much mistaken if the people of Manitoba, without whose financial support our fairs would be a total failure, want the prostitute and the thief, the dope fiend and the crook to perform for their edification (?) or to rub shoulders with them, or to have them come in sight or hearing of their children.

The young people of Manitoba is the Province's best asset, and if no worse term be applied, it is the greatest folly to foster shows whose effect will undoubtedly be to render that asset of less value to the country. If the ordinary demands of decency and religion will not appeal to some of the directorate, perhaps those of business may!

In parts of Canada, where the law is observed and enforced, such shows and gambling outfits, if outside or inside exhibition grounds, would be instantly stopped by the police and the obscene performers put behind the bars. The extension of the protection of an exhibition association to these undesirables gives grounds and excuse to those people who explain the whole thing by the use of that ugly, un-British word—Graft!

This year the association were without the grant from the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, but managed to keep up to last year's prize list. The Hereford prize list was cut down heavily from last year, and the Angus classification in classes 19 and 20 was peculiar; the classes for dairy breeds were the same as last year, as was the sheep and swine classification. The grain show was superior to that of the industrial, and even at that is woefully inadequate in such a noted grain-growing country. The live-stock and other agricultural features could well stand more encouragement, and the increased charge at the gate gives cause for the farmers and stockmen to expect it. Unless, however, a change is made by cutting out entirely obscene performances and gambling outfits, it may be hard to get a Provincial Government grant in future, if many of our local legislators think as does Jas. Howden, M. P. P. for Beautiful Plains, who expressed himself to the writer and a friend to the effect that he did not believe that the public wanted the gambling outfits or lewd shows, and that societies persisting in allowing such shows should be penalized by having their grants cut off. We trust he will bring such an important matter to the attention of the Legislature, and that he will advocate cutting off the grants, as was suggested by this paper when discussing the objectionable features at some of our fairs some time ago. The Association is to be congratulated on keeping the fair confined to four days. Development should be looked for, not by lengthening the show or adding additional purses for horse races, but by eliminating entirely the disgusting horde which have infested the Midway for the last two years, by being patriotic and not allow a lot of gamblers to come in and take heavy tribute from the unwary and the fellows who would get rich quick, increasing the prize list for live stock and other agricultural products, and by having the best light horses, actors and such do their stunts for the judge before the grandstand.

The sentiments of the Society to the press, as evidenced by the treatment meted, is well expressed on the backs of the complimentary tickets, and as the candid friend of this and other shows—big and little—we trust that the objectionable features we refer to will, in the future, be omitted entirely. The attendance was large and the weather about perfect for a show in which outdoor entertainment features so largely prevail. A great attraction to Brandon and its show is, undoubtedly, the Experimental farm, whose superintendent is so well known and thought of throughout the Province.

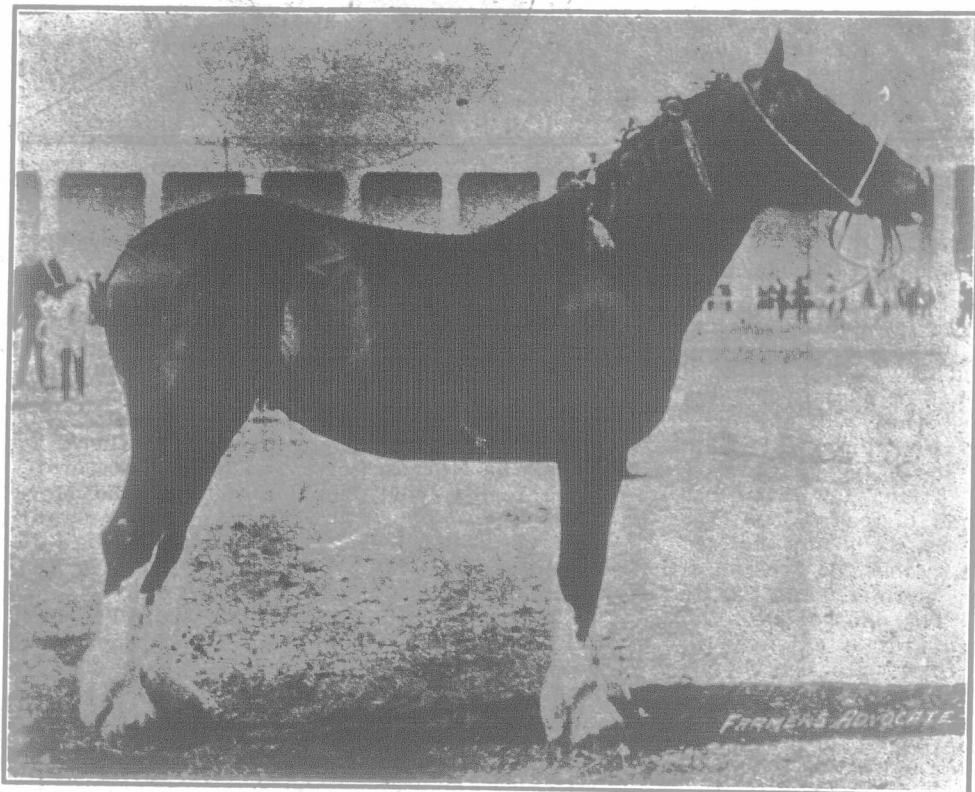
HORSES.

Brandon enjoys the distinction of being the scene of the largest horse show in the West. It is the center of a flourishing horse trade, and in the country around are to be found Clydesdales that have been champions before coming to Manitoba, and trotting stock that do not depreciate by comparison with the best. At fair time all classes come out strong, as the local interest in the horse vibrates every mind. This year some four hundred entries were received, and nearly all appeared in their respective classes. Judging was done as in former years in the two small rings contiguous to the horse stables, and during all the time that prizes were being awarded the fences were taxed to support the weight of the interested crowds. The ring in which the heavy horses were judged serves the purpose very well, but would be much better if the stand for spectators were situated on the side of the ring at which the horses are examined. As it is now, it appears as if the stand were placed as far from the talent's side of the ring as possible. With the light horses, judging arrangements are not as satisfactory. The ring is too small for many of the classes, especially for sections shown in harness. The ideal plan would be to arrange the rings and stands that one could see something of what goes on in each ring without having to move from his seat, and this should not be very difficult to effect.

The horse display at Brandon being the most extensive in the country, and the fair a success financially, judging by the number of people on the grounds, we see no justification for the lack of an official catalogue of the entries. Nor should the exhibitors tolerate such a neglect of their interests. The object of exhibiting is largely to develop a market for the stock shown, and no pains should be spared to facilitate this end. The Brandon exhibition is no longer a local show where everyone knows the stock and exhibitors, but visitors come from as far west as Alberta and east from Ontario who are interested in the stock on parade. Many of the exhibitors also are strangers to the visitors of the fair, who without the assistance of a catalogue are often unable to become acquainted with the class of stock kept by the different exhibitors.

The Brandon exhibition management have a peculiar method of securing their judges. For some "mysterious" reason they refuse to make public the names of those to officiate in the ring, but this year when the fair opened they had to resort to that old township-fair practice of rustling a judge from among the visitors to complete the quota. The judges this year were A. P. Ketchen, of Winnipeg, for heavy drafts and general-purpose classes, and Dr. O'Neil, V. S., of London, Ont., in Standard-breds, Roadsters, Thoroughbreds and Hackneys. To say that their decisions gave general satisfaction would not be reporting the truth, but the greater dissent seemed to arise from around the heavy-horse ring. Mr. Ketchen undertook a big task when he consented to judge horses at Brandon, where there are so many animals of nearly equal merit, and so many horsemen who know, or, at least,

ronto in 1903, and at the International at Chicago the same year. He is a big horse, well up off the ground, a straight, true mover, has plenty of bone of clean, hard quality, front pasterns nicely sloping, but the hind pasterns are just a trifle too upright; a little more cleanness about the hocks would also improve him. The fine bone, general conformation and great size of King's Crest commend him, but one cannot but regret his faulty action. He is both wide and rolling in front, although fairly true behind. One naturally expects such action in front where the breast is remarkably wide. He also is rather rough at the hock, which will require careful treatment to bring them along without serious unsoundness. King's Crest was the second-prize horse at Toronto and Chicago last fall. These two horses were placed in the order named, and were imported to Manitoba by J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon, and from Scotland by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont. For a time Graphic, a Baron's Pride horse, stood in third place. He is a solid, compact horse, good in his bone and joint, nicely sloping in the pasterns, a good square mover, but too short in his paces when walking. Finally, Concord, imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son, got the third place, with Graphic fourth. Concord is a splendid type of horse, shoulders sloping, bone flat and clean, joints sound and smooth, pasterns oblique, body nicely turned, and a true mover with a good stride. Some would like him better if he had more size, but in the district in which he is used he would be hard to surpass as a sire, both for heavy drafts when put to big mares, and of agricultural horses when mated with smaller females. Woodend Gartly, the great stock horse from Napinka, stood in fifth place, which was considerably too low for him, and Banting's Nick o' Time came next. Seldom does one see a horse with such a proud, well-set head and neck and such perfect shoulders as has Nick o' Time. His bone also is good, but there is just a suspicion of plainness over his kidneys that detracts from his appearance. As an indication of the closeness of the competition, the various placings which would have been given by others about the ring might be mentioned. Some would have taken out the second and fourth horses and left the rest in order; others would have taken out the same two and moved Nick o' Time up to second place; others would have put Woodend Gartly in second place; few there were, indeed, that agreed with the judge's ruling, especially for second and fourth places.



Ben Ledi Flower.

Champion Clydesdale mare at Winnipeg and Brandon. Owned and exhibited by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

have very strong convictions as to where the honors should go, but we believe he made an honest attempt to award the prizes to the best of his ability and judgment. That his awards were not always popular was probably due to errors of judgment, rather than to partiality to any particular faction or exhibitor. It must have been in a moment of weakness that the directors in charge of the horse-ring, Messrs. Nichol and McPhail, consented to allow Mr. Ketchen the services of an associate to assist him with the aged Clydesdale stallions, for of all the sections of the fair this was the one where independent, unbiased judgment was demanded. It was the ring where the ability of the judge was to be put to the crucial test. It was where the one-judge system was supposed to demonstrate its practicability. It was a ring that would have taxed the discrimination of the best of authorities, but when undertaken by any one man he should have had sufficient confidence to carry his work through without the necessity of consulting with one who, if any authority at all, is only recognized as a fair judge of trotting stock. Probably the opinion of the appointed judge prevailed, but if it did so, it was only after a long drawn-out consultation over the positions of two horses of quite unequal merit.

The ring consisted of seven horses: Cairnhill, owned by a Brandon syndicate; King's Crest, Postage la Prairie Horse Co.; Concord, from Banting; Graphic, from Moosomin; Woodend Gartly, from Napinka; Nick o' Time, owned by T. F. M. Banting; and Sir Walter, from Douglas. Cairnhill is a noted show horse, having won championship at the Dominion Exhibition at To-

have put Woodend Gartly in second place; few there were, indeed, that agreed with the judge's ruling, especially for second and fourth places. The three-year-olds were the same as at Winnipeg the week previous in the first three positions, namely, Balcray, shown by Galbraith & Son; Cadet, by Woodend Gartly, purchased by Galbraith since the Winnipeg show; and Black-hill Prince, shown by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont. This latter is a remarkably fine horse, considering the length of his trip and the warmth of the weather since he left home.

Two-year-olds were but an ordinary class, but the yearlings were quite strong. In this class, J. Burnett's Banker, the colt that was such a favorite at Winnipeg, was turned down to third place. W. J. Williamson, of Brandon, got first on a sturdy Royal yearling, and H. V. Clendenning second on Llewellyn. There were eight foals entered, the first going to F. Woodcock on a foal by Cairnhill, second to Wm. Black, Hayfield, on a colt by Chrystal Duke, and third to J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, on his entry by Prince Delectable.

FEMALES.—The winner of second, Wm. Black's Princess Superior, in the brood-mare section at Winnipeg, was moved up a point at Brandon, next to her being Gus. Wright's Omega, a fine big broody-looking matron that won female sweepstakes at St. Louis last year. F. Woodcock got third. Black was also successful in the brood-mare-and-progeny class with Princess Superior, Lady Strathmore and a foal by Chrystal Duke.

In three-year-olds, out of a large class, Galbraith's Winnipeg winner, Ben Ledi Flower

(imp.), won first, with Henry Nichol's (Brandon) filly second, and Geo. Michie third. Wm. Black's Lady Strathmore was the first choice in two-year-olds, with W. Williamson's entry second. In yearlings, the order was Geo. Michie, H. Nichol and John Stott. The sweepstakes mare was Galbraith's Ben Ledi Flower, and the sweepstakes for best stallion went to Cairnhill, the winner in the aged class, his closest competitor being Balcray, the champion at Winnipeg. The best stallion bred in Manitoba was the foal of Sturdy Royal, shown by W. Williamson.

SHIRES.—The Shire show was made up principally by John Stott and Thos. Newton, of Brandon, and was practically a repetition of the Winnipeg display, as reported last week.

PERCHERONS.—The Percherons were much stronger than at Winnipeg. The aged class was headed by a gray horse from Carnduff, Assa., a big fellow, well balanced in the body, and possessing clean, flat bone. Next to him stood a horse from Alexander, very much the same type, but a little smaller. Galbraith's winner the previous week got third. The two entries from the Galbraith stables won first and second for three-year-old stallions.

There were several females shown, quite creditable in conformation, which goes to show that the Percheron is making at least a few friends in Western Canada.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—The light-weight Clydesdales, of agricultural horses, made a grand display at Brandon. Of course, there was no class for stallions, but the mares, fillies and geldings came out in strong force. Four teams came out for the first prize—a brand-new wagon. L. Willis, of Brandon, showed a team that some judges would have put into the heavy-draft class, as they showed a little too much draft character for an agricultural pair. However, they were a smashing good team, and got first. R. McPhail, of Brandon, showed a team more true to type, and of nice quality, which got second, and John Stott's gray and brown took third. T. E. M. Banting's team conformed well to the agricultural type, but had to go outside the money. They, however, got first and second in the three-year-old section. In two-year-olds, a brown gelding belonging to W. G. Buckley was placed first, although he has quite a pronounced curb. Jas. Grierson took second with a Percheron-bred entry with a good strong body but rather coarse joints, and George Pringle, of Rounthwaite, took third. Vincent Shore, of Alexander, was the lucky winner in the yearling section.

There was quite a large number of general-purpose horses out, although at times there was quite a variance in the type. There were five teams in the first class, the first choice falling to the pair of grays shown by Ed. Manley, of Minnedosa, a snugly-built team, with fine clean legs. For a time John Stott's rangy, clean-boned bays, with a dash of Clydesdale blood, stood second, but on reflection, the judge put John Switzer's (Carberry) grade Percherons above them. At smaller fairs this team had been shown in the agricultural class, but on the advice of competent judges they were entered at Brandon as general-purpose, and their winnings would seem to indicate that this is the class to which they belong. Whether or not they should have gone above Stott's, is a debatable question. An animal quite too heavy for general purposes was given first prize in the three-year-old section, although it had splendid bone and conformation. It belonged to W. Buckley. L. J. Hamilton, of Brandon, was second with a more typical entry, and W. Buckley third. Of the three fillies that won in the two-year-old section, first belonged to Ed. Manley, second to Dr. Leech, and third to E. Rowe, of Brandon.

The farmers' single turnout had four entries. The first prize was awarded to J. Empey's green mare that was not very well broken and was decidedly plain in her style. Tully Elder's mare, rather a nicely-shaped driver, but badly-mouthed and somewhat curby, got second, while Alex. Gamley's entry, that had won in good company at the Winnipeg Horse Show and Exhibition, a horse with splendid paces and well-mannered, had to take third place.

In the farmers' double turnout, consisting of a team of roadsters hitched to a double-seated rig, only two entered, namely, Nelles' pair of blacks and McPhail's light-browns.

HACKNEYS.—The Hackney show consisted almost wholly of three stallions. In the aged class, Hassard's British Yeoman won over Jasper's Canute, and finally over Dr. Henderson's (Carberry) two-year-old Borrow Moss Meteor, which was champion at Winnipeg. Both are decidedly high-classed horses, but the elder showed a little more finish and a stronger neck. Dr. O'Neil, of London, Ont., was the judge.

For stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or Northwest Territories, Jasper, of Harding, was the winner. Jno. Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, got first for filly foal, with J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, second. For brood mare with foal, Macmillan got first, and Wishart second. Wishart won the class for foals, with Macmillan second.

Macmillan had the sweepstakes mare, and Wishart won the diploma for native-bred Hackney mare.

For best lady driver with single horse, the honors went as follows: First, Mrs. Nelles; second, Miss Jean Trotter; third, Mrs. S. W. McInnis.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Not many Thoroughbreds were shown. G. B. Anderson, of Indian Head, won first for three-year-old stallion, and first for filly the same age. J. R. Hand, of Hudson, N. D., won sweepstakes for best Thoroughbred mare. Mrs. E. Rowe, of Brandon, got first for brood mare and first for foal.

STANDARD-BREDS.—The Standard-breds and roadsters were quite strong, although it seems superfluous to make sections for both roadsters and Standard-breds outside of the stallion sections.

In the aged Standard-bred stallion section, Bryson, owned by C. W. Speers, of Griswold, won out handily. Elder & Swartz got second, and J. W. McRae, of Carberry, was awarded third. For two-year-old Standard-bred, J. C. Valens, of Brandon, got first. In the yearling class, A. R. Fanning, Newdale, Man., won, with C. W. Speers second. Bryson won the sweepstakes. For stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba, and Northwest Territories, J. C. Valens, of Brandon, got the diploma for filly of 1902, the red ribbon went to T. J. Kelly, Rounthwaite. Alex. Blain, Wawanese, won in the yearling filly class. For foals the results were: Alex. Blain first, J. C. Valens second, and Speers third. For mares with foal, the winners were: Valens first, Blain second, and Speers third. For mare and two of her progeny, Valens got first. The sweepstakes

and the exhibitors. J. McQueen, of Elora, Ont., was the judge. In aged bulls, Spicy Marquis was placed over Prince Sunbeam—we presume the judge prefers Uppermill to Heatherwick breeding, the only explanation of the placing, which resulted later on in the grand champion being found in Barron's Meteor, a nice young bull, junior champion at Winnipeg, but who has not yet arrived at a stage which would justly entitle him to be rated above the second-prize aged bull at Winnipeg, Prince Sunbeam. W. Chalmers' and the Bennie Bros.' exhibits added to the uncertainty of where the ribbons should go.

In the ranks of the Whitefaces the competitors were the same as the week before at Winnipeg, the competition resulting much the same—Chapman, of Beresford, first, with Bing & Wilson, Glenella, and Wallace, Cartwright, fighting for second place.

With Aberdeen-Angus cattle, it was the same story as the week previous—Martin and McGregor first, the rest nowhere.

Galloways were not represented, and the prize list might well be amended to be Red Polls in place of the shaggy coats.

In the Channel Island breeds, Edwards, of Souris, had it to himself. Ayrshires were only a small exhibit, no outstanding animals being forward. Potter had it to himself with Holsteins. The classes bringing out competition should get more money. For the grade classes see Gossip columns. It would not be difficult or very expensive to furnish a live-stock catalogue, thus rendering the exhibits of more interest to the visitors.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit at Brandon was small, Jasper Harding having a few Leicesters, Wood (Souris) his flock of Oxfords—both exhibitors en route home.

SWINE.

The swine classes were judged by Manager Jas. Yule, East Selkirk. In the Berkshire section Ewens and Staples fought it out, the placings being much the same as at the Industrial, Staples being to the fore with the young stuff. In Yorkshires, King, Wawanese, took the place of J. Stewart, Mekiwin, and W. Hardy, Roland, winning a fair share of the prizes. In aged boars, Mortson won with the boar placed ahead at Winnipeg, Potter being second, with S. H. Picador, King only getting into third place, his boar being considered by the judge lacking smoothness and too great a width at the shoulders. This animal was seven years



Cloughton Advance.

Champion Shire stallion at Winnipeg and Brandon. Owned by Jno. Stott, Brandon, Man.

mare was the entry of Kelly, of Rounthwaite. For mare bred in Manitoba or Northwest Territories, Kelly was again a winner. Bryson, owned by Speers, got the diploma for stallion and three of his get. For roadster three years old, mare or gelding, John Wilcox, Rounthwaite, got first; John Empey, of Brandon, got second; and A. L. O'Neil, of Brandon, third. For filly or gelding two years old, Alf. Hill, of Griswold, won. B. Thorn, of Beresford, was given third. For yearling, gelding or entire, H. J. Jackson, Alexander, got first; R. McPhail, Brandon, second; and A. Blain third. For brood mare and foal, A. J. Hill got first; H. E. Jackson, Alexander, second; and Dr. McInnis, Brandon, third. The diploma for best mare, any age, went to H. E. Jackson.

The class for team roadsters under 15 hands high was good. A. D. Gamley got first; W. J. Curtis, Forrest, second; and Tully Elder, Brandon, third. For single roadster, Dr. Fraser, Brandon, won. C. McLaren, Souris, got second, and J. D. Speers third.

CATTLE.

A distinct improvement was noticed in the exhibit of Shorthorns, as compared with last year, as, in addition to the Fairview herd, Van Horne and English made competition. The judge, however, was scarcely equal to the duties he was called upon to perform, and, as a consequence, a few surprises were sprung upon the onlookers

old, and was not as fresh as his competitors. King had, however, several of the prizes, being second on boars under two and over one, as well as first for brood sow over two years, and with a lengthy pig got the red ticket for sow over six months and under one year, also on litter. Banting was alone in the Tamworth competition. The Association could well afford to cut out the prize lists for Chester Whites and Poland Chinas, and add third prizes, at least to the three bacon breeds, for similar reasons to those advanced re the Winnipeg fair prize list.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

The staple field products of Manitoba were on exhibition, even to weeds, by the Department of Agriculture. The Experimental Farm had a fine exhibit of grains in the sheaf.

In the Red Fife class, the Winnipeg winner, Mrs. Matheson, Forrest, fell into second place, being beaten by W. F. Hunter, Brandon; Campbell won third. In White Fife (2 bushels) Jasper, Harding, was first, Clendening second, the latter being first with five bushels. Wheat, any other variety, went to Ralston, of Rapid City.

C. E. Longstaff, Brandon, won the A. Kelly Milling Co.'s prize for two bushels white oats, with a fine sample, Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite, being second, D. W. McCuaig third. Ralston got a prize for Banner oats, and C. Rasmusser, Carberry, for black oats, also getting a third for

peas, the Ontario entry in peas being sandwiched between the Carberry man and Potter, of Montgomery, Assa. Allan Leslie; Chater, beat all comers with flax, D. W. McCuaig, Portage, being second, the collection of grains being taken by Ralston, as at the Industrial.

In the building was an interesting exhibit of cordwood by Patmore, Brandon, the nurseryman, the trees from which it was obtained being grown from seed sown a comparatively short time ago. Longstaff and Weeks were winners with potatoes, the former also for a collection of field roots. The green corn, clover, alfalfa and peas were a good exhibit, the specimens being three feet or over in length. "Nothing like a disk drill for sowing peas with," said Supt. Bedford, while examining the samples submitted for competition. Rod McKenzie, the G.-G.'s man, busy at his post in the grain building, is anxious to see district exhibits of grain at the big shows, and considers it too bad that the staple crops of the prairie make such a light exhibit at the Industrial and Wheat City. He is quite in accord with Mr. Greenway's idea re grain inspection, as expressed in the House of Commons.

The horticultural exhibit was light, except for one by a professional. The B. C. Agricultural Department were busy in their corner handing out samples of fruit and information re the Coast Province, their object being twofold—first, to divert the uninformed Canadian in his trek Colorado or California-wards to the equally balmy and fruit-producing country in B. C.; and second, to secure the prairie market for B. C. fruit.

Good Prize Money Hung Up at New Westminster.

The Dominion Show (New Westminster) prize list to hand, shows that the prizes offered are good ones. In the class for Shorthorns five prizes are offered, and the amounts exceed, in many sections, those offered at the Winnipeg fair just closed. Equally good prizes are offered for Holsteins, Ayrshires and Herefords. Red Polls, Polled Angus and Guernsey cattle are also well provided for, although not quite as well as the quartette first mentioned. We regret to see that the American Hereford record will be recognized, after the way it treated the Dominion Fair (Winnipeg), 1904, of which the New Westminster people were not apprised. For car lots of export cattle three prizes, of \$60, \$40 and \$30, are offered. The classes for heavy-draft horses are well provided for, especially for Clydesdales. In sheep, three prizes are offered in each section, except for Oxfords, where an additional fourth prize is hung up. The swine sections are also well provided for, four prizes being offered in each section for Berkshires and Yorkshires, and three for the other breeds. A fine array of special prizes are also donated, some confined to B. C. Competitors, others open. Entries close strictly on September 13th, and must be sent to Manager W. H. Keary, New Westminster, B. C., who will be pleased to forward entry blanks and prize lists. Let the prairie stockmen get out to the Coast this fall and size up the opportunities for doing business as well as engage in friendly rivalry with the stockmen of B. C. The district or agricultural-society prizes are large, ranging from \$400 to \$200, there being five in all. Judging of the live stock starts Tuesday, October 3rd. Blue denotes first prize, red second, yellow third; championship ribbons are red, white and blue. Live stock must be on the grounds by 11 p. m., October 2; other exhibits by September 26th, same hour.

Double fees for entries received after the closing date (Sept. 13). Entrance fees for cattle are \$1.00 for over one year, 50 cents under; horses, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c., respectively; sheep, 25c.; swine, 25c.; poultry, 25c.; breeding pens, 50c.; dairy products, 25c. Freight rates are as follows for pure-bred live stock, when originating at stations west of Port Arthur, on the C. P. R.: Sixty-five per cent. of inward freight charges upon exhibits returned direct to shipping point will be refunded by the local freight agent to the original consignor at New Westminster, and the returned exhibits will be waybilled to original point of shipment at 35 per cent. of the tariff rate.

The advertisers in the list presented the prize list (10,000 copies) to the exhibition management.

Accommodation Bureau for Dominion Fair.

A. H. Ferguson, New Westminster, has been placed in charge, so that intending visitors may apply him for rooms at the Fraser River town for the Dominion Fair, the last week of September and first week of October.

Farm.

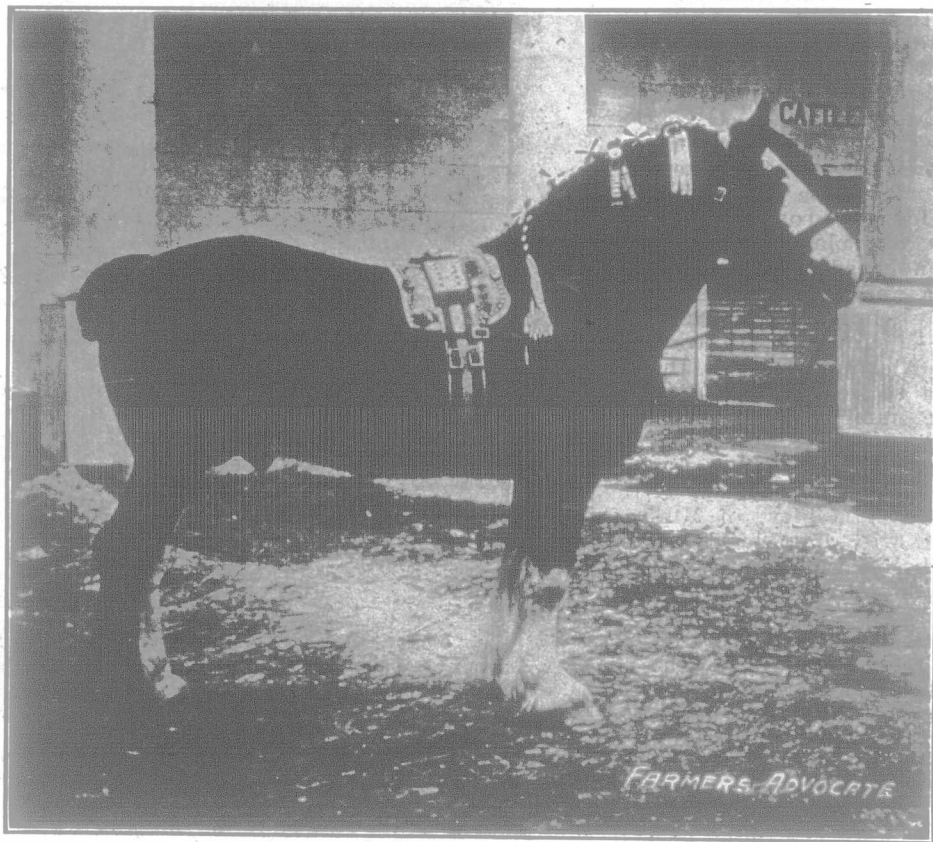
Late or Early Cutting—Stooking.

Haying over, comes harvest, or in some years before haying is over the grain is pushing us. I must confess that if there is no danger of frost I prefer to let wheat ripen up pretty well before getting the binder to work. I think we have gone too far in the matter of cutting green, with the result of losing greatly in bulk, with no gain in quality. In former years all the cry was for color, and small grain, if not extremely thin, was accepted as No. 1 hard, whilst a plump sample a bit light in color was graded down. Nowadays the cry is for a plump grain of extra good color, a combination rarely seen. Bleached grain is easily distinguished by its dead look, and is, of course, of less value than a well-harvested sample, but I don't believe that a bright, dry sample is one bit less valuable for milling purposes because the skin is a bit light in color, owing to its greater transparency, any more than barley slightly dew-stained is less valuable for malting. It is difficult to give reliable advice as to the best time to harvest wheat, as so many things have to be considered. In a heavy crop, with long, heavy straw and large, plump grain, I should cut as soon as the kernel showed a decided yellow tinge on the back, and only a very small quantity of moisture exuded from the point of it when it was squeezed between the finger and thumb, even though the straw should look pretty green from the second joint up. With a light-strawed crop, I prefer to have the kernel fairly hard and beginning to show the amber color, and the straw fairly yellow all the way up. If the crop was very late and there was much danger of frost I would cut greener, but not much.

he can work just as quickly, and sprouted grain will only be found in the wettest of seasons. Any man who throws his sheaves at a stook, as too many do, can lose an extra man's wages for his employer in half a wet day. Straight rows are much to be preferred, not merely for the appearance, but for convenience in hauling; but their possibility depends more on the drivers of the binders than on the stokers. If the bundles are discharged in straight rows the stooking in straight rows is simple. Rows should be started to drop with the third bundle, and dropped with whatever is on the carrier afterwards.

With respect to threshing, I much prefer stacking, if possible, but with the enormous crops and small supply of laborers in this country, it is in many cases out of the question. Even if intending to stook-thresh, it is wiser not to sit down and wait for the machine. Heavy storms come up very quickly, and even two good stacks put up ahead of a storm means big money for the laborer in extra quality and saving of waste. A good plan is to put up single stacks, which the machine can set to, drawing from the field to the other side of machine. In case of a shortage of teams, this ensures steady running.

Oats, in my opinion, should always be stacked near the buildings if possible, and should be very dry when threshed. Musty oats are dangerous feed, and one comes across too many in this country. As to stacking, I will give my own method. There may be others as good, but I can say, without fear of contradiction, that in twenty-five years I have not lost as many bushels of grain from being injured in the stack by wet, and I have always stacked my grain. Round stacks stand the wind best, but are more awkward to pitch to from the wagon or to the machine, and, consequently, must either be made smaller or time lost and men harder worked. I build long stacks now, with the sides opposite, so that both ends come easily to the machine. I commence with a long stook, about twelve feet shorter than I intend my stack to be, and this stook is important, as it forms a hard core in the center of the stack, which holds it steady, and keeps the middle up when the stack settles. I build round this, lapping the sheaves about half way; about three rounds will be enough, or the stack will get too wide for a man to pitch to quickly and easily. Having got the bottom big enough, I commence and course from the outside, walking backwards and laying two rows at once; that is the outside row and the first building row, not stepping on them, and laying the binding row about to the band of the one beneath. Having completed that row I turn the other way and lay the other courses to the middle, treading each sheaf in solid; and let me say that the building in the filling courses makes



Barrowman.

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first at Winnipeg Exhibition. Owned by Treherne, Man., Syndicate, and imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

Barley should be pretty ripe when cut, or it will shrink considerably. Oats will ripen in the shock without losing a great deal if cut a little on the green side, and the straw makes far better feed. If the straw is not wanted I should let them ripen up pretty well, but the straw ought to be wanted for feed on every farm. If the crop is a large one, and the grain pushing, one binder and two teams will cut twenty acres a day, by arranging so as never to stop the binder, having a new driver bring out the second team after each meal, and go right ahead whilst the last driver gets his meal, when he can either go back to the binder (if an extra good man with one), or go stooking till the next meal hour. In a heavy crop, to ensure good work, stooking requires three good men to two binders. There is a very great difference between stooking and throwing—seven or more, as happens—sheaves into a pile, and a wet season soon proves it to anyone who cares to learn; but our rush farmers in Manitoba don't seem to observe, or else just run chances, as every wet season finds their grain sprouting green in the stook, and no effort being made to improve the method of stooking. Each stook should, in my experience for best results, contain eight sheaves. Set up a pair with butts a clear eighteen inches apart, and heads well pressed together and flattened; at each end of these another sheaf at a good angle, the others to go at the corners, and when the stook is finished there is an air space between each butt and a chamber in the middle of the stook big enough for a dog to run through without disturbing it; also for the wind to pass through and dry out the stook. No matter what direction the wind is in it blows directly into the stook. Once a man learns to keep the plan of the stook in his head as he builds it,

the difference between dry and wet stacking. Sheaves piled anyhow in the middle squash down to nothing when the weight comes on them. Count what you can throw in a pile and what you can build into a pile the same size and you will realize why. This also explains partly why I stack my two first rows without stepping on them; my other reason is, they are less liable to slip, as they don't slope much till the stack settles. When the wall of the stack is built high enough I lay the last course in the wall differently. I only just catch the heads of the outside course with the first filling course, but with the rest I reverse this, bringing the butts half way from band to butt of the sheaf below, and laying them as close as they will go. In this way the center is raised about three or four feet at one course, and is very solid. I follow this method of laying my sheaves clear to the top, drawing in a foot or so each course. Sometimes the center gets too high, in which case I lay two rows on the outside (drawing in both) before filling. I finish with a row of sheaves, head and butt along the top laid across the stack. I build a round stack the same way, commencing on a round stook, of course, and finish with a good long stick through the center sheaf. There are neater ways of finishing a round stack, but I never learnt them, and I have found my own plan answers very well. If desired, a length of twine can be laid along the top of a long stack, and a sheaf tied to each end of it—this will keep the wind from blowing off the top sheaves—but nothing should rest on the top of the stack above the ridge (except the twine), or it will very likely cause a leak. In building a stack, never forget that most of the weight of the top is on the center of the stack, and will cause it to settle most.

When the machine moves in, see that the wagon-racks drawing grain have been swept clean, also the separator. The straw team is one of the most prolific disseminators of weeds we have to contend with at present, and the track it has followed should be carefully watched next summer for foul weeds.

Always go round after a storm and set up all stooks or sheaves that are blown down, or they are sure to sprout and spoil the sample. If a buyer detects a few sprouted grains he is quite justified in concluding there are lots more of them, and paying a price which gives himself the benefit of any doubt. Burn all the piles of weed seeds as soon as the machine is away, or cattle will soon spread them all over the place. Threshing weed seeds is expensive. A weedy crop bothers the thresherman, and yet farmers expect him to clean out all weed seeds from the grain, and charge only for the grain at clean crop prices. I have not mentioned capping stooks, as I never do it, and don't believe in it.

Swan Lake.

Thinks the Big Thresher Has Seen Its Day

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In connection with the problem of threshing, which I see discussed in your columns, I would like to give my opinion. I have lived in Manitoba for some years, and have seen the evolution of the threshing business, and as I have owned two outfits, and have had some experience in farming and threshing, I will give you the conclusions at which I have arrived. In the first place, I think farmers who work more than half a section will go in for a smaller outfit in the future, while in districts where there are one or two large farms and the rest smaller, the big outfit will be more generally used. The large farmer has so much at stake that he cannot afford to wait the convenience of the thresher, but must get his grain to the elevator or granary as soon as possible. Nor does he have time to do his neighbor's threshing, so he requires a machine that will do his own work in reasonable time, and with as small a gang of men as possible. An outfit that answers his purposes best is a portable engine and a thresher that will turn out about 800 to 1,000 bushels a day is an average crop. Such an outfit should be bought for about \$2,000. The disadvantages of a big rig to a farmer who only wants to do his own or one or two neighbors' threshing are the first cost, the collecting and keeping of a large gang, the employment of an expert engineer, the keeping of at least two first-class "pikers" (men to pitch into the machine), and the big loss of time if there should be a breakdown, rain or wind storm. With a smaller outfit, any handy man can run the engine, and a few extra pitchers along with the regular farm help, can keep the machine going. The whole aim is to get the most bushels threshed, proportionate to the number of men and teams at work, and to the first cost of the machine, possible, and this, in my opinion, can best be done with an average-size rig.

Man.

E. W. HANNA.

The Value of Muskegs to the Farmer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In many parts of Manitoba and the Northwest the fuel question is a somewhat serious one, owing to the distances between homesteads and timber lots, and it is not a little surprising that long ere this the immense deposits of peat in "muskegs," or peat bogs, so widely distributed over Western Canada, have not been utilized by the farmer. As far back as 1882, Prof. Macoun, in his valuable work on "Manitoba and the Great Northwest," drew attention to the enormous quantities of valuable peat fuel available for the settlers' use, and in chapter XVIII, he says: "There are very few sections of Manitoba far away from fuel. . . . Peat in inexhaustible quantities is found in all muskegs, and one source from which Winnipeg must draw her future supplies of fuel will be the immense peat beds east of Selkirk." This is being verified to-day. Again, he says, "No person need fear the future as regards fuel, for if all the wood were gone, the stores of peat in the North and West would supply the demands of 50,000,000 of people." Dr. R. Chalmers, of the Geological Survey of Canada, in his interesting Bulletin on Peat (No. 880, 1904), estimates the area of peat in Manitoba alone at 500 square miles, from six to ten feet deep; and in the Northwest Territories at 25,000 square miles, of an average depth of five to ten feet.

Any settler who may find a peat bed in his vicinity will do well to give it some attention, as, if the peat be of good quality, it will be found that the labor of cutting, drying and storing a supply for winter use will be richly repaid in a fuel of great value. As many settlers from other lands well know, the necessary implements and the methods of using them are of the simplest kind, and comparatively little labor is necessary to provide a sufficient supply, the most of the work being done in the intervals between hay time and harvest, in the fall, etc. When the peat

is very wet, drainage by ditching should, of course, be the first matter to receive attention.

The companies now turning their attention to the peat beds as a source of salable fuel, for use in cities like Winnipeg, etc., are putting on the markets the products of complicated and expensive machinery, which it has taken many years of patient experiment, in different countries, to develop, and the resulting fuel, where it can be procured, will be found equal to either coal or wood in heating properties, much cheaper, and more convenient and cleanly to handle than either of them. But although the farmer cannot, in the meantime, hope to make such solid briquettes for his own use, he may, at small cost, provide himself with excellent fuel and other useful helps besides. The number of purposes to which peat may be applied is quite amazing, and even the experts, judging from the latest literature on the subject, have not yet discovered all its possibilities and applications. Every farmer knows that the most excellent litter for stables, etc., is made from moss and peat; peat-meal for packing purposes is second to none. Being antiseptic in its action, it is a preservative of articles imbedded in it; an an absorbent and deodorant, it is simply invaluable where it is necessary to get rid of offensive matter; it would make an ideal packing for the walls, etc., of frame buildings, and is a protection against vermin. In fact, there are so many uses for peat products that it would occupy too much space merely to enumerate them, and it is only intended here to direct the farmers' attention to the subject, and to point out that if there should be a muskeg on the farm, or in the neighborhood, it need not be looked upon as a nuisance to be got rid of, that it is worthy of some little attention, and that it may prove to be highly remunerative to the owner. The position of the muskeg, and the possibility of draining the site, will determine its future value and the purposes which it may serve, but it will often be found that the beds upon which the muskegs lie consist of valuable gravel, sand, etc.; in some cases the strata under the peat has been found to consist of "infusorial earth" (made up chiefly of flinty skeletons of very minute organisms of great beauty, and of much interest to the microscopist), of great value from its power of absorbing nitro-glycerine in the manufacture of dynamite, in preparing non-conducting coatings for steam-boilers and pipes, and for refrigerating plants; also, in the shape of "tripoli powder," for polishing purposes, etc., etc. It will be evident, therefore, that the presence of a muskeg on a farm is not always to be despised, and that what may seem to be a drawback to the land, may, by judicious use, greatly increase its value.

Man.

LAWRENCE S. LITTLE.

Some Notes About Threshing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

There is a great difference in opinion as to the best way of getting threshing done. The buyers tell us to stack the grain and let it sweat, but we find that they will not pay any more for it than if it was threshed from the stook. I stacked for a number of years, and I found very often when I was ready to thresh I could not get an outfit, and more than once got a lot of damage done to stacks from bad weather. We got a thresher's outfit of our own to do our own work, and find it handy to be able to start just when we are ready. It is a small rig, being 32-54, with feeder wind-stacker, and high bagger with weigher. It is driven with a 15-horse-power engine, and we have plenty of power. We do all our threshing from the stook now, and have nearly all portable granaries in the fields to shoot the grain into. I make my men pitch their own loads, except sometimes one extra man is put in the field to help. One man runs the engine and fires; another draws water and straw to engine, and there is a man to look after the separator. You see, by this arrangement, we take the grain out of the stook, thresh it, and put it in the granary with nine men. Our experience is that we can get more bushels per man than with any of the big outfits.

Grain to be left for some time in the stook after it is ready to thresh or stack, would be better to have a cap sheaf on the stook, well broken down, with the butt to the north-west, as that is the direction from which we get the worst winds. The day is not far distant when all men who farm on a fairly large scale will have their own threshing outfit as well as their own binders. I don't think that many with large threshing outfits, bought for the purpose of doing custom work, can get a long enough run now to make any money.

There is not as much waste of grain in stook-threshing as in stacking. The oftener the grain is handled before threshed, the more it is shelled out and lost. We have a large duck sheet, 13 by 21 feet, that we spread under the feeder, and it goes out partly under the loads. It catches almost all the grain that falls down, and it is a small job to throw what is on the sheet into the machine with a scoop when through with a set.

W. SAUNDERSON

Glenwood Municipality.

Prefers Stacking.

In replying to your letter asking my opinion of stook threshing, I would say that I prefer stacking, and have always followed that method. The grain is less exposed to the weather, and is, therefore, of a better color; while the sweating in the stack (it should remain a month before threshing) improves the hardness. Also, threshing can be done in damper weather than would be advisable with stook threshing, as only the butts of the sheaves get wet; and should snow come, the threshing can go on without waiting for a thaw. Fall plowing can be done as soon as the stooks are off the field, whether threshing is over or not, and the threshing may proceed after the ground has frozen up; and, therefore, at a time when plowing cannot be done. In stook threshing the haulers are in a hurry to get to the separator before the other fellow has gone, so that they may have a rest, and they will not take time to gather up odd straws, and even sheaves whose bands the mice have nibbled will sometimes be left. This amounts to a considerable loss in the aggregate. In threshing from the stook there is a large force of haulers and their horses to feed, and this becomes a heavy expense should anything cause the threshing to stop for a time. In some cases the thresherman charges so much a bushel, and boards his gang; but, I think, most threshers are good enough business men to take accidents into their reckoning and make their charges accordingly, so if the farmer does not pay for the board of the gang in one way he does in another. It seems to me, moreover, that there might be considerable loss in handling the grain through getting over-dry or ripe, if it had lain long in stook waiting for the thresher.

We are rather careful in stooking, even though the grain is to be stacked, for sometimes rain comes before that can be accomplished. We build round stooks, as they seem to stand wind better than long ones; not more than eight sheaves in a stook. If the stoker is careful to turn the flat sides of the sheaves out, and to settle the heads into each other as he sets up each pair of sheaves, the top of the stook will come almost to a point, and will shed any ordinary rain.

I believe the day of the small threshing outfit is just dawning, and that the time will soon come when every large farmer will have his own machine, and two or three small farmers will join and get one for their own use. A threshing machine traveling round the country is a good distributor of weed seeds, be it ever so carefully cleaned, and a big gang is too expensive a luxury should wet weather or a breakage delay the threshing. Last year we had a small machine, a break occurred, and all the hands, being neighbors, went home till the damage was repaired.

Assa.

L. G. BELL, JR.

The Rolling Coulter.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I often wonder why more of our agricultural papers do not advise doing away with this costly nuisance—the rolling coulter—on our breaking plows. Especially should this advice be given now, when there are so many men beginning to break prairie land who know comparatively nothing of setting a plow, because to such the rolling coulter will be a source of perpetual annoyance, and they will never suspect it. 'Tis not every one among our old farmers who can set a rolling coulter on a breaker so that it will not pull the arms out of him and have him cursing the man who sharpened his share.

My experience prompts me to advise every man, and especially a beginner, to discard it, altogether and use what some people call a "wing," others a "fin." I don't know which is the right name, but any blacksmith will put it on for 25 cents.

Take a small-sized rolling coulter—an old one—cut it into four, rivet one piece with one rivet into the land side of your share and have the land side share bolt go through it. Make it sharp, and you have the best coulter possible for any work, and for light scrub as much better than a rolling coulter as that is better than nothing, for with it you can go along with no bother at all where you simply cannot go at all with the roller. It will stand about six inches high, is easily kept sharp with a file, and makes your plow keep in the ground where a rolling coulter will lift it out in spite of you. I fancy it's a trifle harder on the horses, but they are doing the extra instead of the man. I know a man who in perfectly clean prairie used a section of a mower knife for this kind of a coulter, with the best of results.

Try a good sharp disk once over your breaking before backsetting, and see how much easier it will be to harrow down.

J. S. HAYS.

[Ed. Note.—We should like to have the opinions of others on this question, which is an important one in view of the great amount of land being broken. The latter suggestion, re disk, is well worth a trial. A beginner with limited means may not be able to follow the advice regarding the cultivating.]

Some Lazy Farmers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The article written by "Nurse," in your July 12th issue, was certainly a revelation to many of your readers. We have heard the remark, "One half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives." This is true. How little we know about the trouble and suffering which exists in the world. Certainly we never dreamed that such conditions as those described by "Nurse" could be found in our fair Canadian land. We pity the poor, long-suffering wives, and hope that such instances are rare, for what must it mean to a sensitive, tidy, refined woman to be compelled to spend her life amid such unsanitary surroundings? It seems almost incredible that men should sink almost to a level with brutes, and make life almost unbearable for their wives and families. If these farmers were neither unlettered nor ignorant, they were certainly very selfish, and ungentlemanly in their conduct towards their patient wives. Surely they had very little love for them, else they would have tried to lighten their burdens instead of making them heavier to bear. "Love suffereth long, and is kind."—Cor. 13 : 4.

The Cause.—When a doctor is called to visit a patient he will (if he is a conscientious man) seek to ascertain the cause of the disease. If the cause is removed the patient is generally soon started on the road to recovery. Now, in order to remedy or try to help this condition of affairs among the farmers we must first of all discover the cause.

Early Training.—The excellent article written by "Young Farmer," in July 26th issue, is to the point. He is right. Lack of proper training in childhood is most certainly one of the causes. The boys have been indulged and waited on by their mistaken mothers, and allowed to make their homes as untidy as they pleased. "Mother will clean up the litter" the boy says to his playmate, and now he is grown to manhood and married, his wife has to follow his mother's example. O, parents! you are making a sad mistake when you neglect to train your children in habits of neatness, courtesy and industry. Some writer has truly said:

"Habits are easily formed, but when you strive
To break them off, 'tis being flayed alive."

One Farmer's Way.—Some years ago I was acquainted with a farmer who was badly afflicted with laziness. His wife was a little delicate woman, but she had to rise winter and summer to build the fire. When breakfast was ready on the table his lordship arose. His wife had to carry all the water required for household purposes from a spring at some distance from the house, while her big lazy husband sat smoking his pipe. It is needless to say that they were in poor circumstances. The man said that farming didn't pay, sold out and removed to the city. But the farm was all right. His wife wasn't able to till it, and he was not willing. Some time after he died suddenly in an apoplectic fit, caused chiefly, no doubt, by lack of exercise. He was too lazy to live very long. His hard-working wife outlived him many years. Truly, "The labor of the righteous tendeth to life."—Prov. 10 : 16.

Now, I believe that those farmers described by "Nurse" are lazy. They just won't take the trouble to keep themselves clean and tidy; and they are bad-tempered because they have to work a little in order to live. I hope they will read these articles, and profit by them. They certainly should be ashamed of themselves, and try to improve. They should remember that the Bible says, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."
A. R.

Advice to the "Dear Nurse."

Would you allow me space in your very valuable paper for a reply to an article which appeared in your July 12th issue, entitled, "Open Letter to the Men Folk?" Dear "Nurse," I do feel so sorry for you, that you have had such great annoyances while staying at farmers' homes in this fair Canada of ours, annoyances which I as a farmer's wife have never had to endure, nor have ever yet seen.

My husband never comes in reeking of the stable, with dirty boots, nor throws sheets of paper on the floor; he does not sleep with his pants under his pillow, nor does he spit on the wood or stove as you say; he does not cut seed potatoes in my clean kitchen, he always cuts seed potatoes in the barn. My husband changes his underwear more than once a year; sometimes he changes three times a week. His mother did not give him his last bath, for he takes a bath regularly. Why did the farmer put a bathtub in his beautiful home if not for bathing purposes?

You talk of the unkindness farmers' wives have to endure. I have never seen any unkindness yet. My husband does not think it foolery to have nice table linen; he rather enjoys seeing my table neat and clean; nor do I have to keep the incubator in my room; flowers take the place of the brooder in my kitchen window. I have a screen door in both back and front of my house, and I have never yet heard my husband swear.

Now, dear "Nurse," I think many farmers' wives will agree with me in saying that there is no life so happy as the farm life; no place where you can live so freely; no place where the balmy breeze scents the air we breathe so freely, nor where any husband is more kind and thoughtful than the big-hearted farmer. Now, dear "Nurse," if you are not already married, I do sincerely hope you will be a farmer's happy wife. Your valuable paper is a welcome visitor to our home every week.
FARMER'S WIFE.

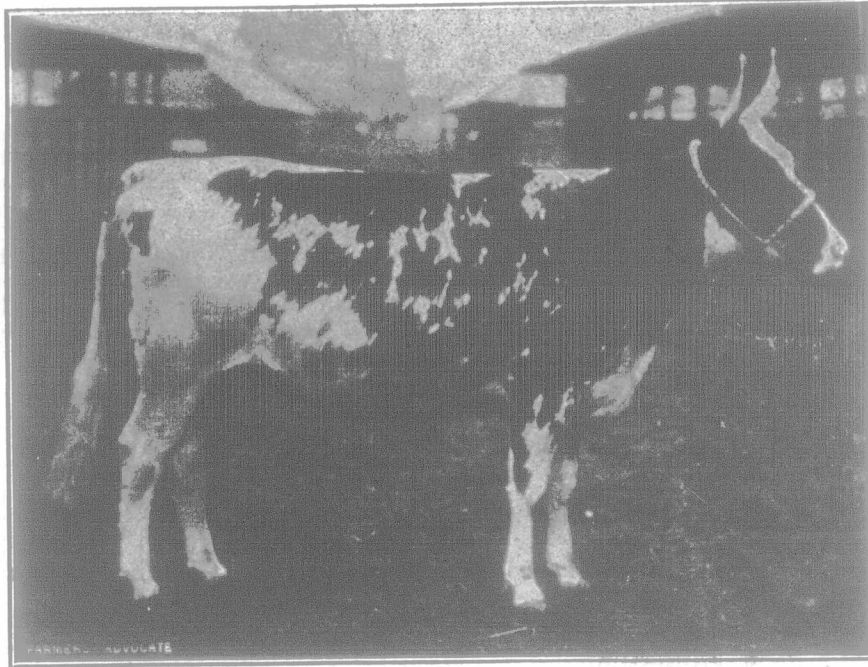
Dairying.

Dairy Exhibit at Brandon.

The little dairy building at the Brandon Exhibition grounds was well filled this year with dairy products, bread, buns and home-made confectionery. The dairy products were judged by Mr. C. C. MacDonald. The largest class was for butter in tubs, there being some fifty entries. Other exhibits, though not as large, were quite numerous and of high quality. Elkhorn exhibitors put up a most creditable display. Mrs. Atkinson got first for farm dairy butter, for prints, for separator butter, and for twenty-pound crocks. Miss E. M. Gorrell, of Carberry, had first for twenty pounds of separator butter and second for prints and table butter. In granular butter, Mrs. W. V. Edwards, of Souris, took first. Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Evans, all of Elkhorn, got well up into the prizes in the classes in which they showed. Brandon creamery was successful in winning the prize for creamery butter, with the Copenhagen creamery, of Austin, second. With cheese, Kuneman, of the Steinbach factory, was first in white and colored, and the Brandon factory second. Alcock, of Gladstone, won for homemade cheese.

Illinois Condensing Factories.

Condensing factories have taken a strong hold in Elgin, Ill., in whose vicinity the farmers have gone universally into the milk business, milk being the product now relied upon for practically the whole income of the farm. The farmers keep from 25 to 75 cows, and sell all their milk either to a condensing factory or to a creamery. The milk is brought in in wagons each morning, and is sold by the pound at a rate of from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds in winter, and \$1.00 in summer, to the condensing factories, and a little less to creameries. The most scrupulous



Handsome Nell.

Two-year-old Ayrshire heifer. First prize Royal Show, England, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie.

cleanliness is insisted upon, and if not observed the milk is not bought at any price. The feeding of ensilage is also forbidden, on the ground that some of it is likely to spoil, and that when bad ensilage is fed to the cows the flavor of the milk is tainted. The method adopted is to cut the corn in the field, and thresh it into pieces about two inches long. This is then fed to the cows, with occasional rations of ground oats and hay, and large quantities of bran. About 100 cows are kept to the square mile in the country in which Elgin is situated.

Keep the Well-bred Heifer Calves.

The happy combination of quality and quantity is what the dairyman is looking for when he is buying a cow. There are cows combining these two properties to an astonishing degree, and these tendencies are strongly hereditary. If we have a cow that gives an extra large per cent. of butter-fat her heifer calves are very apt to take after her in this respect; likewise if she is a big milker in weight or quantity of milk. Who has not heard of or known a strain of extra milkers that originated away back years ago from some old black or brindle cow of unknown breeding? These good cows seem to have inherited a milking quality. The saving of the good, well-bred heifer calves is the cheapest and possibly the surest way of getting a good dairy herd.—[Ex.]

The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of milk of older cows.

Poultry.

Poultry at Brandon.

Although the poultry exhibit at the Brandon fair was large in the total, the utility varieties were quite weak, the bulk of the birds on exhibition consisting of fancy fowl. Hoyt & Doby, of Wisconsin, were present with the carload they had at Winnipeg, consisting of over three hundred birds, which made the major part of the show. The other large exhibitor was Peter Kahler, of Moline, Man., who showed Golden-spangled Hamburgs, White Rocks and Golden Wyandottes. The Barred Rock exhibit was quite large, and comprised some very fine specimens, considering that at this season of the year all birds are moulting.

Re Lice on Poultry.

There need be no great trouble from this source of loss in poultry-keeping if only ordinary means of prevention are employed in due time. Last fall I caught each hen and thoroughly dusted her with sulphur. Then, from that on through the winter went to them while on the roost and gave them a copious dusting over the backs by sifting it on freely. I used sulphur every time, nothing else.

This spring I have handled them a great deal and have made frequent searchings for lice, but all in vain—not one have I seen on any of those hens. Through the winter my hens laid well, and at present I am being well paid for the little trouble I went to by a plentiful supply of eggs and nice clean chicks, which are thriving splendidly, due largely to being free from pests.

J. R. H.

Poultry at Winnipeg Exhibition.

The poultrymen made a very creditable show at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and the numbers of local birds were very much augmented by a carload of show stuff exhibited by Hoyt and Doly, of Wisconsin. Wyandottes were particularly numerous, there being in all 90 birds on exhibition and all in splendid condition. The exhibitors in this class were Hoyt and Doly, E. M. Rose, A. Gilbert, S. Laing, E. C. Wallin, Rev. F. W. Goodere, C. C. Stewart and J. Wilding. Forty-six birds composed the exhibit of the Barred Plymouth Rocks, H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa; Hoyt and Doly, Geo. Wood and Wm. Rutherford being principal prizewinners. Orpingtons gave every indication of becoming more popular, as there were on exhibition 64 of the Buff variety, Joseph Wilding, Chas. Midwinter, C. C. Greenway, R. Wilson, M. C. O'Brien, A. Gilbert, carrying off the prizes. George Wood, as usual, made a splendid showing of White Leghorns, which were fit to compete in any poultry show. A. Williams, Wm. Nixon and G. Rhode and others also contributed to the exhibit of Leghorns. Exhibitors of game birds made a strong showing, the imported cock belonging to Jas. Barbour, of Balmoral, being particularly admired. Minorcas and Buff Cochins were quite numerous, and made a very creditable show.

Taking the show throughout, it was very representative of the different breeds, there being upwards of 1,000 birds on exhibition, which included over 100 different varieties. The exhibit of Hoyt and Doly alone consisted of 315 birds, some varieties of which had never been seen in Winnipeg before. There were two pens of Golden and Silver laced Plymouth Rocks, which were altogether new to this country. The geese, ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs and bantams were largely exhibited. Mr. A. Gilbert, of Letellier, made a splendid showing of 32 different varieties of fancy pigeons.

Considering the time of year at which the show was held, the birds were in remarkably good fit, and altogether the show was a credit to the poultry industry of the country.

Weather Predictions.

Guy E. Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., in correspondence to prominent agricultural journals, makes the following pertinent remarks about predicting the weather: Long experience has shown that it is impossible to predict what is going to happen beyond a couple of days. Certain prognosticators and almanac makers, however, furnish monthly and even seasonal predictions, and some newspapers go so far as not only to print, but even pay for these long-time forecasts, based, it is claimed, upon moon signs, planetary movements, etc., which, in the opinion of scientific men who have spent their lives in observing the atmosphere and the sky under the most favorable auspices, is ridiculous.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Mr. H. J. Hill, for about twenty years manager and secretary of the Toronto Exhibition, is dead.

Mr. Jno. Fraser, of the Finance Department, assumed his duties as Auditor-General on the first of August.

A party of Canadian scientists, headed by Prof. King, the astronomer, will go to Labrador to observe the eclipse of the sun which is to take place.

The British second Atlantic cruiser squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, has sailed for Quebec.

British and Foreign.

The Royal Commission on food supplies for Great Britain has presented to Parliament for consideration a monster scheme, which proposes that a quantity of food sufficient to last the nation for three months, even though all imports should be cut off by reason of war, be laid up in national storehouses. The City of Manchester, which is 35 miles from the coast, has been mentioned as the headquarters for the elevators.

France and Germany are again somewhat at odds over the Moroccan affair; Premier Rouvier and Ambassador Von Radolin having so far found it impossible to agree in regard to the programme which is to be presented at the conference. The chief cause of dispute is the right claimed by France to police the territory adjoining Algeria, and supervise the maintenance of order throughout the Empire. In the meantime the Germans are doing their best to secure commercial concessions from the Sultan.

A sensation has been caused in England by the fact that the Channel fleet has been ordered, for the first time in many years, to make a trip to the Baltic. The move is supposed to be for the purpose of checking a possible plan of the Kaiser to effect a Scandinavian Federation, composed of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and to be under the domination of Germany. It is said that the Kaiser is aiming also to close the Baltic against foreign shipping.

The preliminary procedure of the Peace Conference, which was to meet at Portsmouth, N. H., on August 9th, seems to be filled with obstacles. Firstly, there is no one to preside, to direct and keep in order the proceedings. Secondly, the choice of the language to be used also presents difficulties. The Japanese understand English, but no French; M. Witte has French at his command, but no English; Rosen speaks English and French, and must act as interpreter. English will probably be used, but the treaty itself will be drawn up in French and English. Opinions are expressed that the conference may prove a failure, as the Russians seem unwilling to entertain the idea either of paying an indemnity or surrendering territory. As to the progress of the war itself, there is little that is new. As ever, the Japanese assume the offensive, compelling the Russians to retreat northward. The number of Russian prisoners is increasing. It seems that before the Japanese had occupied Sakhalin Island, all the convicts on the island had been released, and some disturbance is feared from these liberated convicts.

Field Notes.

In the Winnipeg district 10,240 acres were home-steaded during July.

Sir William Mulock, while in Scotland, made a close investigation into the telephone system adopted by the Glasgow municipalities.

In the milk of strippers of all breeds the fat globule is much smaller than when they are fresh in milk.

An increase of ten per cent. on the price of leather has been ordered by Ontario tanners. The increase is said to be due in part to the demand of leather for the troops in Manchuria.

The 42nd annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society will be held on Oct. 18th and 19th, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by invitation of President Creelman.

In order to be prepared to meet the tremendous exportation of grain from the Northwest during the coming fall, the C. P. R. is already rushing cars and engines westward.

Canada is taking a firm stand against adulteration of foods, and in future the law providing for punishment of those who resort to the practice will be vigorously enforced.

Lethbridge, Alta., district was visited by a hail-storm on July 25th. The storm injured the crops over an area two miles wide and several miles long. A storm of this kind in Southern Alberta is quite unusual, and is regarded as a phenomenon.

It is reported on good authority that nearly 1,000,000 bushels of winter wheat from Southern Alberta

will be shipped to British Columbia, to be ground in the mills there. This move is a first step towards a policy of making Vancouver a great milling center, from which flour may be shipped to the Orient.

Owing to the labor troubles in Russia, which have prevented shipment of butter, there is a great scarcity of the commodity in England, and butter has reached a higher price than at any time during the hot weather for twenty years.

Mr. John Fixter, foreman at the Central Experimental Farm, in an interview with a representative of the Ottawa Valley Journal, said recently that if the farmers of Ontario would turn over the sod land every second year, and reseed other parts of the farm, the crops of the Province might be increased twenty-five per cent. Mr. Fixter favors a three-year rotation: 1st year, grain and seeding; 2nd year, meadow and pasture; 3rd year, hoed crops, corn, roots and potatoes. He says old meadows should be plowed as soon as the hay is off, to give an opportunity of clearing the land of weeds. To kill the weeds, he says to plow the land as shallow as possible, and then roll it well to rot the sod. When the sod is rotted the soil should be disk harrowed and plowed again in the fall, when the land will be in excellent condition for raising a grain crop the following year.

Does Not Approve of Mr. Greenway's Scheme.

In your issue of the 26th July, you invite comment on Mr. Greenway's recent proposed amendment to the Inspection Act. Mr. Greenway's present and former positions of public trust in Manitoba always entitle his remarks and opinions to a certain consideration, otherwise it would scarcely have been deemed necessary to seriously consider his speech on and proposed amendments to the above-mentioned act.

In starting out to amend the Inspection Act, the hon. gentleman recommends that "The Governor-in-Council may appoint in connection with the Warehouse Commissioner's office, an officer who shall be regarded as the agent of the shipper of any grain of his own production, etc., etc."

It has apparently been overlooked that the Warehouse Commissioner is an officer under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act—not the Inspection Act—and yet the latter act is proposed to be amended by the appointment of an officer in connection with the Warehouse Commissioner's office.

It would, therefore, seem apparent that the new officer Mr. Greenway would have appointed should come as an amendment to the Grain Act, instead of the Inspection Act. But this is neither here nor there.

In the list of duties assigned to this new officer, with the object of protecting the shipper (apparently designed for farmers only), without a single exception, the Warehouse Commissioner's office as present constituted fills the bill in its entirety, if shippers will but avail themselves of it.

Besides, an officer of the Government should be available to all classes of shippers, and not to producers only, as this amendment proposes. Such thoughtful and fostering protection on behalf of the farmer shippers, while doubtlessly well meant, cannot be taken as very complimentary to us as a class. Let it, therefore, be understood that we are not asking for any such class legislation. If farmers desire a special agent or officer at Winnipeg, it is their privilege to put him there, just as other people do, and just as they (the farmers) have already done.

In the discussion in Parliament, Mr. Greenway is reported as saying that he does not see much necessity for the Standards Board, and that it would be a good thing for the trade (including the producers, we presume) if all below No. 3 were thrown into one grade and sold on sample. Mr. Greenway first abolishes the Standards Board, and then prescribes what it should do with all wheat under No. 3.

If this order of procedure was reversed, and the Board permitted to sit once more, this extremely simple method of classifying all under No. 3 could be attended to before expiry took place.

If Mr. Greenway had read carefully the results of the tests of the comparative milling values of the various grades of wheat made by the Territorial and Federal Governments, he might have found some important data that would lead him to argue for the bunching of the top two or three grades together, when the difference in value is shown to be comparatively small. But to suggest that below No. 3 should go into one grade and sell on sample, even if practicable in other respects, is the very opposite conclusion to what the above-mentioned analytical experiments point to.

Then Mr. Greenway proceeds to show what many another has done before him, that sub-inspectors differ on the grading of a particular car of wheat.

Did the hon. gentleman never hear of expert stock judges differing on the respective merits of two animals? If, instead of drawing attention to the different judgments of deputy inspectors, entailing a loss of \$99 on a car to the farmer, it were pointed out that the Inspection Act anticipated natural difference of opinion of this nature, and provided for a re-inspection before the Chief Inspector, and a further appeal to the Survey Board, if the first grading was not satisfactory, surely it would be serving a better purpose than prejudicing (doubtless unwittingly in this instance) the public mind on a question that it is already somewhat super-sensitive.

Mr. Greenway draws attention to the wide spreads between grades. Everyone familiar with the trade

knows full well that there are special causes that contribute towards this, apart from the real value of the article, causes that are unavoidable and sometimes difficult to account for. But surely the remedy is not to be sought for by throwing all below No. 3 into one grade—a change that would intensify the difficulty complained of, instead of remedying it.

The Inspection Act received a thorough overhauling in its relation to grades some five years ago, by gentlemen well qualified to attend to the matter in hand. Subsequent experience, demand abroad, change of seasons, age of soil, extension of Western wheat areas, and the results of above-mentioned experiments of Territorial and Federal Governments, all point to the necessity and probability of further changes in the near future. But no one man, or one particular interest, should alone undertake such an important and far-reaching task, in which the whole of Western Canada is so vitally concerned.

No one can doubt Mr. Greenway's sincerity in this matter, or his desire to serve well Western Canadian interests. He has simply fallen into the too common error of undertaking to discuss an intricate public question, upon which he had not first taken the precaution to familiarize himself.

Yours truly,
W. R. MOTHERWELL,
President T. G.-G. A.

Abernethy, July 27, 1905

Manitoba Summer Fairs.

The Norfolk Agricultural Society held the most successful fair in the history of the association at Carberry, on July 20th. The fair was particularly remarkable for the showing of heavy horses and cattle, and the attractions consisted chiefly in races for local horses, ladies' driving and stock-judging competitions. In Shorthorns, Mr. J. G. Barron and Mr. John Graham carried off nearly all the ribbons, the former leading in the most of the classes. John Graham, William Bailey, Alex. Leslie and Russel Fallis were the principal exhibitors of Clydesdales, Graham winning the sweepstakes prize offered for the best draft stallion. W. S. Henderson, V. S., showed his string of Hackneys, and won all the prizes. He also showed some very handsome Shetland ponies; competition in this class coming from John L. Oliver. W. G. Rogers showed Shropshires, Oxford Downs and Grade sheep; while G. G. Barret exhibited Berkshire hogs, and A. Dermstedt had a good showing of Yorkshires.

Quite a successful local fair was held at Cartwright on July 19th. The entries in most classes were quite numerous. There was a good display of wheat, oats and barley, and a few roots and vegetables.

The Arthur Agricultural Society held its annual fair at Melita, Manitoba, on July 20th. The weather was perfect, and the number of entries quite large, but the attendance was comparatively small, largely owing to the fact that all attractions, such as baseball, lacrosse and horse-racing, had been cut off the programme. Horses and cattle made a very good show, as also did the display of fancywork and garden products. Mr. John McQueen, Carievale, and Prof. Rutherford, Iowa, were the judges of cattle and horses, respectively.

Quite a successful summer fair was held at Wawanesa, July 20th, at which a large attendance gathered in spite of the intense heat. A good showing of both light and heavy horses was made, and dairy cattle were quite strong. Unfortunately, a very fine Holstein bull, belonging to W. Dorsey, received an attack of sunstroke, which eventually resulted fatally. The programme of sports, such as baseball and racing among local horses, proved the most attractive feature on the programme.

The Cypress River Agricultural Society held its annual fair at Cypress River on July 20th; about seven hundred people being in attendance. There were 150 entries in horses, 150 in cattle, 100 in swine, and 125 in poultry, and quite a creditable showing of sheep; all kinds of vegetables and grains were also displayed. The show of horses was the best in the history of the society; R. McLean, W. Playfair, John Ross, W. Ruston, A. Porteous, W. Campbell and F. Sissons being the chief exhibitors. Cattle were shown by J. A. Young, Thos. Cole, J. Campbell, James Gardner, S. Anderson and Albert McGregor. Rain interfered with the completion of the show, but otherwise it passed off quite successfully.

The Minnedosa Agricultural Society held their annual fair on July 19th, and was favored by a very creditable attendance, of about 2,000 people. The judges for horses were Mr. A. P. Ketchen, of Winnipeg, and for cattle, James Crearar, of Shakespeare, Ontario. Exhibits of vegetables, fruits and fancywork were quite strong. A good programme of athletic sports was provided, and everyone pronounced the fair a splendid success.

One of the most successful local fairs in Manitoba was held at Gladstone on July 21st. Large exhibits of stock, dairy products and grains were made, and everyone took a keen interest in the awards. Unfortunately, a certain amount of friction exists between the town and the association, which causes a certain amount of injury to the district, but in spite of this drawback the fair was quite a pronounced success. There was a good show of horses, which were judged by Mr. H. Irwin, of Neepawa, and Adamson Brothers made a splendid exhibit of Shorthorns. Dairy products occupied a prominent position at the show, and most of the samples of butter graded over 90 points, the prizewinning samples scoring 95 and 96 points.

Deloraine summer fair was held on July 21st, and from every standpoint was pronounced an unqualified success. Over 5,000 people visited the grounds, and there were 205 entries in horses alone. Cattle were

also well shown. This fair was particularly light in its exhibits of grain and roots, but the house plants and ladies' fancywork-departments were quite well filled. Prof. Rutherford, Iowa, judged the horses, and was kept busy from one o'clock to seven, without a minute's respite. Racing did not prove the attraction expected of it, but a trap shooting competition was held in the morning between teams from Hartney, Bois-Sevain and Deloraine.

On July 21st the Oak Lake Agricultural Society held its annual fair, and although several of the classes had no competitors, the directorate felt justified in conducting the fair as a summary event. The horses were judged by John E. Smith, Brandon, and the cattle by Mr. Allison, of Elkhorn. Exhibitors of horses were A. Cameron, A. Harvey, A. Slimmon, R. Mitchell, A. Cairns, J. Carpenter, J. Milne, Geo. Tusker, and others. Mr. Cameron showed a very fine string of Shetland ponies. Cattle were shown by George Gordon, R. L. Laing, A. Cameron, A. Hood, N. Bannister, F. Taylor, D. McFarlane and others. Messrs. Gordon and Laing took the bulk of the prizes, but in some cases were hard pressed by Messrs. Hood and Bannister. D. McFarlane had it all his own way with Aberdeen-Angus. The feature of the exhibition was a special prize offered by Reeve Duncan, for the most suitable supper provided for a working man. This prize was won by Mrs. M. McLean. Mr. W. McFarlane, who is a weed inspector, took the trouble to prepare a display of poisonous weeds for the benefit of those who were not familiar with the same.

The attendance at Yorkton summer fair, on July 21st, was smaller than usual, but the classes of stock were fairly well filled. Rain on the second day interfered somewhat with the arrangements of the executive, and altogether the fair was just an ordinary success.

Virden's annual fair was held this year on July 19th, and attracted a goodly attendance. The display of stock was quite large, and keen competition was maintained. The agricultural, general-purpose and light classes for horses were well filled. The Shorthorn herds of K. McIvor and R. Lang divided the honors, McIvor winning sweepstakes for both males and females. The hall was well filled with garden products, fancywork, ladies' work and grain.

Mountain Agricultural Society held its annual fair on July 20th, which was attended by a large crowd. A programme of sports, including baseball games and races between local horses, proved good attractions, while the La Riviere Lady Rough Riders, in bright uniforms of red and yellow, presented an attractive appearance, and their exercises were much appreciated.

On July 19th the Hartney Agricultural Society held their annual fair, which was visited by a large attendance from surrounding districts and outside villages. The showing of horses was particularly strong, and some good and clean amateur racing was on the boards.

The principal exhibitors of horses were J. Scharff, W. H. Galbraith, John Simmonds, J. Saunderson, S. D. White, W. Laughland, W. Weightman, and others. G. Morrison, J. Duthie, W. Laughland and G. Bennett showed Shorthorns, while J. E. Marples, of Deleau, had forward his herd of Herefords. W. Laughland and J. Duthie exhibited Berkshires, and W. Weightman Yorkshires.

Another Grain-grower's Opinion.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" you invite comment on the amendments to the Grain Inspection Act, passed at the last session of Parliament. The Grain-growers have reason to be thankful to the Hon. Thomas Greenway and J. G. Turriff, M.P., for this amendment, which, if put into operation, and the proper officer appointed, will result in a great measure to safeguard the interests of the grain-grower and small independent shipper.

Notwithstanding the plausible reasons given, that the poorer grades were shipped last fall and the better grades held over, the fact still remains that there were hundreds of farmers last fall shipped their entire crop of wheat from the threshing machine direct to Fort William. Why should there then not have been some cars of No. 1 northern, and that the lower grades were then in excess of No. 2 northern? Anyone who will take the trouble to note the daily inspection reports at the present time will find a vast difference. No. 1 northern is considerably in evidence, and No. 2 northern predominates in a large ratio.

The spread in the price between Nos. 2 and 3 northern is also beyond all reason, when we take into consideration the milling value of each, as the result of the experiments made at the Central Experimental Farm by Chas. E. Saunders and Frank T. Shutt, from all the different grades of wheat grown from the crop of 1904, and reported in Bulletin No. 50. Grain-growers also want to be careful that some new-fangled excuse is not sprung upon them for cutting prices in the height of the shipping season. The word "tough" did good service, and was a great money-maker for the buyers for several seasons. Car shortage also cut down the price for one or two seasons, to the extent of about 10c. per bushel.

There should be no fight between the grain-grower and the grain buyer. The grower should not begrudge the buyer a fair profit. The buyers of Manitoba are to be congratulated upon the excellent system of elevators they have built, and the facilities with which they can handle the immense crop produced on our vast fertile plains; but on the other hand we cannot overlook what the grower has to undergo. The hardships,

privations and uncertainties of pioneer life; he has to run the gauntlet of drouth, hail, frost, rust, wet weather and other calamities. Why then should he not be entitled to reap the full benefit of his hard work, pluck and industry?

Prevention is better than cure, and it is the duty of the executive of the G. G. A. to appoint a good and efficient representative to be stationed at Winnipeg during the busy season, to attend to the interests of any grain-growers who may avail themselves of his services. The executive should also see to the appointment of an officer as provided for in the amendment to the Grain Inspection Act, brought in by Mr. Greenway. Rapid City, July 29, 1905. GRAIN-GROWER.

A Call to the Stockmen.

A number of our leading stock-breeders have expressed their desire to exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition, which is to be held at New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 27th to Oct. 7th. The prize-list is a liberal one, and the classification about the same as the Winnipeg Industrial. The Exhibition Association undertake to refund the freight charges on live-stock exhibits when returned to the original shippers without change of ownership. The live-stock trade of British Columbia has largely been held by Ontario breeders. This exhibition presents an unequalled opportunity for the breeders of Manitoba to show what kind of stuff they breed, and secure for themselves a share of Western trade. The Pacific Coast demand is not for quantity but for quality. We have the quality and 1,500 miles the start of our Eastern brethren, therefore "it's up" to the breeders of Manitoba to go in and possess this goodly land.

It would be greatly to the advantage of shippers if those going from the Province could all get on the one train, and the live-stock associations could then undertake some effective advertising. It would also be to the advantage of all exhibitors to have the management notified in due time of the number of entries they might expect so that due preparation could be made.

If all intending exhibitors would notify the undersigned, arrangements would at once be made to have all shipments consolidated at some convenient point on the main line, say Brandon, and if possible forwarded on a fast through train. Yours truly,

(Signed), GEORGE H. GREIG, Sec'y.

Re Gambling.

In a recent report of the Supt. of Fall Fairs for the Province of Ontario, we find the following references to the tactics of the gambling shark:

"At a fair in the Niagara district a gambler offered one of the detectives \$50 to leave the grounds. This will give some idea of the profits this man must have expected to make. Eighteen sharpers at one fair in south-western Ontario clubbed in and raised \$100 as a bribe for a detective (who had been spotted in spite of his best endeavors) to leave the town."

A detective sent out to keep a watch on these light-fingered gentry says:

"At the fairs I visited I found a great many sharpers, makers and gamblers, some of whom were very clever. They seemed to have plenty of money, and to desire no other occupation during September and October, as they claimed they could make enough out of the farmers in that time to keep them all winter. I saw as many as eighteen sharpers at one small two-day fair, with an attendance of about 3,000, among them being three whom I had arrested at a previous show. Their fines were paid in each case out of a large roll of bills they had in their pockets.

"I did not find a crook who did not know Provincial Detectives Rogers, Greer and Murray at a distance. They make this a study. The fakers seem to lay out their sections as economically as possible. In some cases I saw the same people at different fairs for four or five days in succession. In such cases a change of detectives is required to catch them.

"I believe that in the counties of Kent, Essex, Elgin and Middlesex, I saw two hundred different people making their living by fraud at agricultural exhibitions. It seems to be the desire of all the officials at the fairs to have a straight, clean show, but they are easily deceived by the sharpers, who pay so much to one spotter, who occupies an elevated position, and when necessary gives the alarm to his confederates."

This is what we have to guard against in the West. It's up to the people to stand pat and refuse to tolerate even the appearance of these professional law-breakers.

The Harvest Estimate Declining Slightly.

It is annually the custom for some papers to exaggerate the probable yield, an attitude that benefits no person and is detrimental to many. The crop in Manitoba, especially wheat, is in many sections uneven and filling none too well, due to the dry weather and hot nights, and, perhaps, some other causes, none too well understood as yet. One cause is, we believe, a lack of fertility and humus, and another inferior seed. In any event, the estimated number of harvesters needed for Manitoba is 13,000, and about 3,700 for the Territories. This looks slightly different to 30,000 men. It is well to remember that 11,000 men were located for last year's harvest in Manitoba. Wages will run \$30 to \$35, and in some cases \$40 a month.

Claim an Anti-typhoid Serum.

Drs. Fulton and Stokes, of Baltimore, are said to have at last discovered an anti-typhoid serum; the animal used to obtain this valuable product being the pig.

Backs Up Nurse's Observations.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Having read with interest the letter written by "Nurse," in your issue of July 12th, "An Open Letter to Men Folk," I quite endorse what she says. My husband and self have been engaged on farms for more than two years, and have been amazed at the utter want of cleanliness, both in the home and person; also the miserable accommodation given—one small hand-bowl the only washing utensil provided for everyone. It is painful to think of the influence on the rising generation. The bad language and profanity which are in hourly use by the men and even mere boys of 10 or 12 years old, in a country which boasts of its religious tendencies, makes one wonder how the country can expect continued prosperity. Last, but not least, the morality of some so-called religious people is of a very low standard! Promises of all kinds are readily given on engagement, such as ability to attend a place of worship on Sunday, etc., but in one year only one such opportunity was given. Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space.

"ENGLISHWOMAN."

How it Looks to Out-of-town People.

A considerable number of our citizens attended the Winnipeg Exhibition, and those who have returned state that it was not up to the standard. The attractions were poor, and the manufacturing buildings were comparatively empty. The races were not all good; a few were. The exhibit of live stock was not up to that of last year. The side-shows and fake men were very much in evidence, as was also the vendor of lager beer, not secretly, but openly canvassing for trade. The exhibition as a whole was a case of bleed the public in the shortest time of every cent possible. It would be better for the management of this great fair to protect its visitors, give them something for their money, and pay more attention to the lines of agriculture which will go to build up this great country. The grounds should also be looked after, as the mud in places would take one over the boot-tops, and resemble that of a hog yard more so than that of an agricultural show ground in a capital city.—[Glenboro Gazette.]

What Our Provinces Are Doing.

The Statistical Year-book of Canada for 1904, which has just been issued, is a commendable monument to the work of Mr. George Johnson, D. C. L., F. S. S., Ottawa, assisted by Messrs. J. Wilkins and J. Skead. Its statistical information re Canada is very complete. Population, exports, imports, the amounts realized from each industry, acreage and returns of the various kinds of crops, etc., etc., are presented concisely and clearly. In addition, there is much information re land settlements and land regulations which will be of value to intending settlers. An item which may be interesting is the summary of the total income of the various Provinces, based on the last census, and other returns in fish, stock, fruit, forest and furs, field crops, dairy, manufactures, wool and eggs, and which is as follows:

Ontario	\$478,063,133
Quebec	284,941,487
Nova Scotia	63,926,680
British Columbia	51,801,119
New Brunswick	44,621,582
Manitoba	38,766,782
Northwest	22,871,085
Prince Edward Island	10,332,440

Total\$995,324,308

Three New Men for the O. A. C. Staff.

Prof. Franklin Sherman, M.S., has been appointed Professor of Entomology and Zoology at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and will assume his duties September 15th. The appointment is to fill in part the vacancy created by the resignation of Prof. Lochhead, whose appointment in connection with the Agricultural College was recently announced. Prof. Sherman is a graduate of Cornell University, and studied there under Prof. Comstock, the leading entomologist of the United States. He was entomologist at the experimental station at Raleigh, N. C., and became State Entomologist. He has resigned this position to come to Guelph.

Prof. J. B. Dandeno, of the chair of botany in Michigan Agricultural College, an old Guelph man, and graduate of Queen's and of Harvard, has been appointed to the chair of botany.

Dr. F. S. Edwards, assistant to the professor in Michigan Agricultural College, has accepted the chair of bacteriology, as successor to Prof. Harrison.

Winnipeg.

Cash wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 82c.; No. 4 extra, 71c.; No. 4 wheat, 70c.; No. 5 wheat, 62c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8½c. per pound.

Montreal.

Cattle—Prime beefs, 4½c. lb.; pretty good cattle, 3½c.; common stock, 2c. to 3c. lb. Good large sheep, 4c. lb.; others, 3½c. lb.; lambs, \$2.25 to \$4.25 each. Good lots of fat hogs, 7c. lb.; small choice lots, 7½c.



Life, Literature and Education.



Duncan Campbell Scott.

Duncan Campbell Scott, son of the late Rev. Wm. Scott, born in Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2, 1862; educated at Stanstead Wesleyan College; entered the Canadian Civil Service as third-class clerk in the Department of Indian Affairs, and was afterwards made accountant of the Department and promoted to the chief clerkship. Such is the life-story up to the present time of one who, like William Wilfrid Campbell, has found time, amidst his duties at the Parliament Buildings, to render a valuable contribution to our Canadian literature.

Mr. Scott has not written much—two small volumes of poems being as yet the sum total of his literary work which has appeared in book form—but everything which has left his pen bears the stamp of the literary artist and true poet. His first volume, "The Magic House," published in London in 1893, immediately won for itself a distinction gratifying to all Canadians interested in our native literature, and was declared by "The Speaker" to be, "for what it fulfils and for what it promises, one of the most remarkable books of verse of the decade." The second volume, "Labor and the Angel," published in 1898, has redeemed the promise of the first in giving us still fuller testimony of the unique ability possessed by this quiet Canadian poet.

Unique we have said, and unique we shall repeat; for not only in conception, but also in expression and arrangement, does Mr. Scott's verse stand forth with a distinctiveness that marks him out as a writer of unusual originality. Like Walt Whitman, he has taken language and the conventional standards of rhyme and rhythm into his own hands, hacked them, pared them to his liking, manufacturing short lines or long regular rhythms, or irregular, as suited his mood and added to the strength of his presentation. But here the similarity ceases. Unlike Whitman, Scott never descends to vulgarity or coarseness; his taste

is ever irreproachable, or whether he describes or philosophizes, his poems are like dainty pastels, full of soft tones and touches laid on in few and effective strokes, with but here and there the high light necessary to the complete picture. Moreover, he is never abrupt; his measures are unfailingly melodious, a quality to some extent helped, perhaps, by the fact that until he had reached the age of twenty-five years he devoted his attention to music rather than to poetry.

As an example of unusual verse and fine description, read the following, taken from "The Harvest":

Sun on the mountain,
Shade in the valley,
Ripple and lightness
Leaping along the world;
Sun, like a gold sword
Plucked from the scabbard,
Striking the wheat-fields,
Splendid and lusty,
Close-standing, full headed,
Toppling with plenty;
Shade, like a buckler,
Kindly and ample,
Sweeping the wheat-fields
Darkening and tossing;
There on the world-rim
Winds break and gather
Heaping the mist
For the pyre of sunset;
And still as a shadow
In the dim westward,
A cloud sloop of amethyst
Moored to the world
With cables of rain.

Mr. Scott has written fine descriptive passages, but he cannot be placed, as Lampman, among the more exclusively descriptive poets. His heart has been touched too strongly by the human problems of the old earth to permit his forgetting its sterner realities in simple adoration of the beautiful or the good. He cannot forget the burden of toil and poverty which rests upon so vast a number of the world's multitudes—that

Hunger and poverty,
Heaped like the ocean,

Millions of children,
Born to their terrible
Ancestral hunger,
Starved in their mother's womb,
Starved at the nipple, cry
"Ours is the harvest."

Yet, his tone is usually courageous. Again, listen to his "Angel":

"Effort and effort," she cries,
"This is the heart-beat of life,
Up with the lark and the dew,
Still with the dew and the stars,
Feel it a throb in the earth."

And when he watches the poor stone-breaker, he is glad that the weary "German" can still find heart to sing of home and Fatherland:

Syenite hard,
Weary lot,
Callous hand,
All forgot.

Toil is long,
But dear God
Gives us song;
At the end,
Gives us rest;
Toil is best.

Only once does he seem to grow

hopeless over things, and his mood breaks out in a sort of stoical fierceness, the stronger, perhaps, because of the hopelessness—"The Cup":

Here is pleasure; drink it down.
Here is sorrow; drain it dry.
Tilt the goblet, don't ask why.
Here is madness; down it goes.
Here's a dagger and a kiss,
Don't ask what the reason is.
Drink your liquor, no one knows;
Drink it bravely like a lord.
Do not roll a coward eye.
Pain and pleasure is one sword
Hacking out your destiny;
Do not say, "It is not just."
That word won't apply to life;
You must drink because you must;
Tilt the goblet, cease the strife.
Here at last is something good,
Just to warm your flagging blood.
Don't take breath—
At the bottom of the cup
Here is death:
Drink it up.

There is a fascination about this, but perhaps one turns from it gladly to a little ballad, fresh and breezy, and full of Canada, with which, as it is, at this season of the year, especially suitable, we will conclude:

Sing me a song of the summer-time,
Of the sorrel red and the ruby clover,
Where the garrulous bobolinks lilt and chime,
Over and over.

Sing me a song of the strawberry bent,
Of the black-cap hiding the heap of stones,
Of the milkweed drowsy with sultry scent,
Where the bee drones.

Sing me a song of the spring head still,
Of the dewy fern in the solitude,
Of the hermit thrush and the whip-poor-will
Haunting the wood.

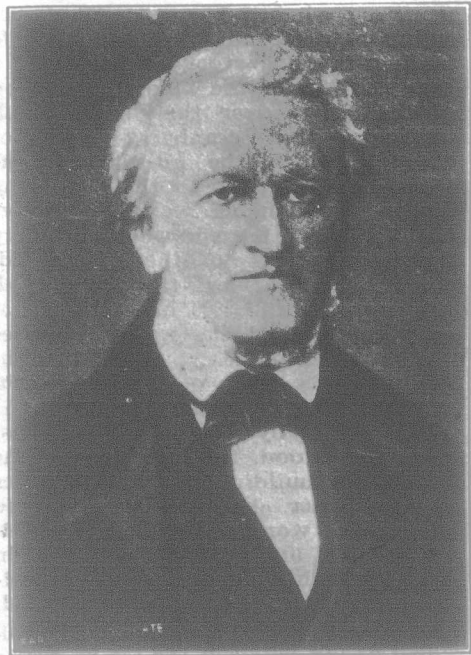
Sing me a song of the gleaming scythe,
Of the scented hay and the buried wain,
Of the mowers whistling, bright and blithe
In the sunny rain.

Sing me a song of the quince and the gage,
Of the apricot by the orchard wall,
Where bends my love, Armitage,
Gathering the fruit of the windfall.

Sing me a song of the rustling, slow
Sway of the wheat as the winds croon,
Of the golden disc and the dreaming glow
Of the harvest moon.

The Largest Sunday School.

The largest Sunday School in the world is in Stockport, England, and it has been housed in its present building for 100 years. The great event in the school year is the Whitsuntide procession, and this year no less than 4,503 persons took part in it. A special feature was the presence of several hundred old scholars, who came from all parts of England and a few from America, on purpose to join in the procession. The actual processionists numbered 2,396 girls and women, and 2,107 boys and men. After the procession the whole of the past and present scholars massed together in the market-place, where a centenary hymn, composed by Mr. T. B. Leigh, one of the general inspectors of the school, was sung. The mayor and a number of borough magistrates and aldermen also took part.



Wilhelm Richard Wagner (Wagner).

Born May 22, 1813; Died Feb. 13, 1883.

The subject of our sketch was born at Leipzig, where his father, a superintendent of police, died at an early age, leaving his widow a very small government pension which was quite insufficient for the support of her seven children. Her second husband was Ludwig Geyer, a celebrated actor, high in favor at Court. He proved a kind and affectionate stepfather, greatly interested in the education of the children. Like many other boys, Richard hated his piano lessons, and would not play scales, insisting upon grand operatic music at once. The boy was, however, very brilliant in many other ways, translating twelve books of the "Odyssey" when he was thirteen, entirely of his own accord. He became deeply interested in Shakespeare's plays, especially in the tragedies of Hamlet and King Lear. Later he attended the university at Leipzig, and at the age of 21 became Music-Director of the opera at Magdeburg. His first wife was a pretty but rather stupid young actress, Minna Planer, who never understood her husband, and after many years of trouble they separated. After her death Wagner married Liszt's daughter, and the union proved a very happy one.

Wagner gave all that was best in himself to his work; to his friends he gave his sympathy always, and his worldly goods, whenever he had any. "Wagner can never be happy," said one who knew him, "because he will always have someone about him whose sorrows he must share." Wagner's most famous compositions are: Faust Overture; Kaiser Marsch, composed for a military band; Operas—Rienzi, Tannhauser, Lohengrin; Music Dramas—Tristan and Isolde, Die Meistersinger, and Parsifal. The last named has been the greatest musical success of the present day, having taken New York by storm during the past winter. Toronto was honored by its performance there recently. The story is founded on the ancient Buddhism, which so greatly interested Wagner. It demonstrates the purest law, the highest standard, and the oldest, wisest philosophy that the ages

through Buddhism or Christianity have been able to evolve, namely, Pity.—[Adapted from A. A. Chapin's "Masters of Music."

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

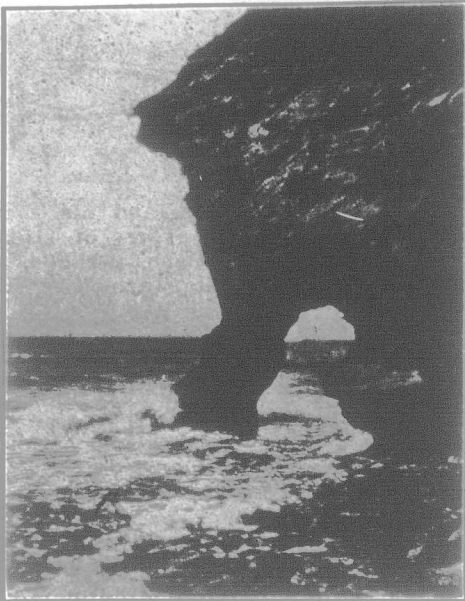
I write from Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf," from a place called "Abegweit," which is one of its Indian names, meaning "Home on the Wave"; its other, of Micmac origin, signifying "Floating Beauty"—in truth, a most lovely, restful spot in which to spend a summer holiday. To crown my satisfaction, I find myself not only near a wide stretch of sandy beach upon one side and a mile-wide land-locked bay on the other, but from my window I can see the farmer amongst his animals, and his wife feeding the fine stock of poultry. I hear the low of the kine, the cawing of the crows over the pines which sentinel the cranberry patches through which the guests of the house have to pass to their morning dip in the dancing waves. Above the big brown barn is working busily that good fairy of the Prince Edward Island farmer, the fan-shaped, circular windmill. I am told it not only supplies all the water required for house and stock, but threshes the grain, stores it on occasion into the granary, hoists the hay into the lofts, and, by adjustable straps, saws the wood for fuel, cuts the boards for building purposes, besides various other chores. It gives to an Ontario woman a "homey" feeling to read upon the big wheel when it stops whirling to take a well-earned rest, the words "Ideal, Brantford," showing the kinship which exists between the sister Provinces of our wide Dominion; whilst to the occasional contributor to its "Home Magazine" pages is conveyed a still more "homey" feeling when she learns that, not only has the "Farmer's Advocate" for a long period had a welcome in this house, but that already has she clasped friendly hands with members of two other homes in which the paper is a fortnightly visitor.

I have heard the remark that tourists are only beginning to discover Prince Edward Island, to find out how accessible it is, and how worthy of a visit, even if it were twice as difficult to reach. Its summer is delightful, and every hour may be full of enjoyment. There is something for every taste—good fishing, shooting, boating, bathing, and an atmosphere literally charged with vitality, especially that of the more-bracing north shore, from which I write. I have yet much to learn of this lovely island, but I have seen enough already to arouse my keenest interest. I do not pretend to know much of the details of farming, but I can admire and appreciate trim, clean-looking buildings, well-kept fences, healthy looking stock, well-groomed horses, and fields which have been so well plowed and planted that it is no matter of wonder that they should give so good a promise of a bountiful harvest. Nor am I behind my fellow guests at this homelike farm hotel in appreciation of the rich cream placed so unstintingly before us, the fresh eggs over the laying of which we daily hear such triumphant cackling, the cod and mackerel which the son of the house gathers in as his share of the harvest of the sea, and the wild strawberries which can be had for the picking.

There is a great deal more in Prince Edward Island than in any other part of Canada to remind one of the motherland, Devonshire more especially, though lacking, perhaps, the rougher, bolder outlines of its coast. The deep reddish hue of its soil, in contrast to the vivid lines of the greenery above it, has the coloring of dear old Devon, whilst here and there the roads are lined by real hedges over which creep tangles of sweet wild roses, springing from and protected by the bracken and fern below.

Nor is the likeness outward only.

There is in the native-born islander a simplicity of character, which by no means denotes lack of intelligence, and a warm hospitality alike to that of the hearty fisher and farm folks of Devonshire and Cornwall, and there is, at first, a little of their reticence, too—a reticence which soon passes. "If you get lost, as you easily might in our lovely but somewhat roundabout roads, call at the first farmhouse



North Cape, P. E. I.

you pass, and you will have every help afforded you—a meal prepared, and, if it should be at night, you and your party, however large, will have beds or shakedown provided, as a matter of course." This I was told by one who had had personal experiences of the hospitable treatment by the Islanders of the strangers within their gates.

To its home-born son or daughter this is "The Island," they are "The Islanders," neither absence nor distance making any difference. What other island can, in their estimation, ever compare with the Island gem which to them is the home they love, and of which they may, with such justice, be proud? Nevertheless, the P. E. Islander is to be found, not only in all parts of Canada, but the world over, and, wherever he goes, as a rule, he carries his good qualities with him, and is pretty sure to make his mark. To this our Canadian universities



The Beautiful Kildare, near Alberton, P. E. I.

and colleges can give testimony, for, even if not always at the head of their list of successful students, his name is frequently to be found there, and very seldom far behind. The records of the well-known university of the Island, that of the "Prince of Wales," at Charlottetown, can point to many of the leading men of Canada who were educated within its walls. The excellent educational system of Prince

Edward Island (now under the official charge of its chief superintendent, Dr. Anderson, to whose fostering care the present prosperity of Prince of Wales College is so largely due) is the result, we are told, of hard labor and many sacrifices made in earlier days. And just here, while upon the subject of education in the Island, I should like to tell of a visit we paid to one of its consolidated schools—an experimental effort on its behalf made by that generous and public-spirited Canadian, Sir William Macdonald, but that story must wait until another time. H. A. B.

With the Flowers.

Miss G. E. needs advice, and writes: Will you kindly answer the following questions:

1. Is there any vine suitable for a corner of a house which is very hot in the afternoon?
2. If there is, how do you plant it and when; and how high will it grow?
3. Will it degenerate nasturtiums or sweet peas to keep the seed and plant year after year?
4. How do you kill lice which gather on the under side of the leaves of currant bushes?

Ans.—1. We should think, perhaps, almost any of the following would grow in the place you mention: Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Cobaea Scandens, Japanese Kudzu vine, Dutchman's Pipe.

2. All of those above mentioned will grow to the roof. If you want a lower vine try honeysuckle or Clematis Paniculata. All woody-stemmed vines may be planted in spring while still dormant, like shrubs. Do not plant them in "hard pan," such as the ground often is close to the house. If the soil is hard, remove it to the depth of two or three feet and fill in with good loam, well enriched with old manure. Good drainage is absolutely necessary to the majority of vines.

3. Nasturtiums may be grown year after year from home-saved seed without showing an appreciable degeneration; but we have known a case in which sweet peas, after several years of home-grown seed, lost all their color, becoming pure white.

4. It is hard to know what treatment to give you for your currant bushes without knowing the exact nature of the pest. The currant

Domestic Science.

Children whose feet are bathed regularly night and morning in cold water, then rubbed dry with a coarse towel, as a rule, are exempt from colds.

To preserve the yolk of eggs, if only the whites are used, cover the yolks with cold water and set them in a cool, dark place, where they will keep fresh for several days.

Always use a silver knife and fork in shredding pineapples, as the acid acts on the steel. Always cook pineapples before using in gelatine, as the pineapple possesses a chemical property that softens the gelatine.

A pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice.

Many a housewife will be glad of this hint regarding flies: Take a piece of flannel saturated in paraffin, rub in lightly over mirrors, picture frames and mantels, and let it dry of its own accord. You will not be troubled cleaning these, as flies will not go near paraffin.

The young housekeeper knows well enough the difficulty of preserving milk sweet in hot weather, and will doubtless be glad of a little hint on the subject. To prevent it from becoming sour and spoiling the cream, scald new milk very gently, without letting it boil, and set it aside in the pan it has been heated in.

A package of gum camphor is a good thing to slip in one's trunk in summer. It is a hint from an Adirondack guide that a small piece of the gum about the size of a walnut, burned over a candle so as to produce smoke, but not flame, will drive away, for that night at least, all mosquitoes in and about one's apartment.

MAKING A GOOD CUP OF TEA.

Although every woman has an idea she can brew a good cup of tea, there are a very great number who are far from adepts at this simple art.

The first thing is to choose good tea. It is impossible to make a good brew from inferior material. Good tea, at a fair price, will be found the cheapest in the end.

The water used for making tea must be freshly boiled. It must never be drawn from hot-water pipe or kitchen boiler, and be sure that the kettle used is clean. The inside of the kettle should be washed out occasionally with hot water and soda, and then well rinsed.

The habit of leaving the tea leaves in pot any length of time after using it is a very bad one. The pot ought to be thoroughly washed out, well dried, and left with the lid open or off to air.

Providing all the above is carried out, the making of the tea is next to be proceeded with. Half fill the pot with boiling water, and when heated pour the water away. Put in as much tea as is required. The old-fashioned rule of "one teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot," is a very good one. Take the teapot to the kettle, never the kettle to the teapot, and pour the water gently on.

Cover with a cosy, or let it stand in a warm place to infuse. The length of time for infusion will vary with the quantity of tea. The better the tea the longer time it will take to infuse. Tea is never good if it is allowed to stand too long. If the tea has to be kept hot for any length of time the leaves must be removed from it.

Pat trotted down town to a jeweler's to buy a ring for his wife-to-be. After waiting until he could obtain the ear of the clerk, Pat whispered, hoarsely, "Give me the best wedding ring you have in the shop." "Eighteen karats?" queried the clerk. "No," snapped Pat, drawing back in an offended manner. "Atin' onions, if it's any of your business."



School Stories from Cousin Dorothy's Scrap-book.

The public schools of a certain New England city have recently taken to an exacting form of art. The pupils are placed before a model and told to sketch as they see.

One day a little girl was seated in a chair on the platform, and her classmates were given the usual order.

The results varied. Some of the drawings looked like a human being in the state of repose, others like wooden dolls. But one little girl had drawn the chair and a tiny figure standing in front of it.

"Mary," said the discouraged teacher, "didn't I say, 'Draw Amelia as you see her?'"

"Yes'm."

"Well, is she standing in front of the chair?"

"No'm. She's sitting in it."

"Then why didn't you draw her sitting?"

Tears came into the child's eyes. She was misunderstood.

"But I hadn't got to it," she said.

"I was just going to bend her down when you rang the bell."

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching idle boys. One day he called to us: 'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one that sees another idle I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case.'"

"Ah," thought I to myself, 'there is Joe Simmons, that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book I'll tell.' It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book and immediately I informed the master.

"Indeed!" said he, "how did you know he was idle?"

"I saw him," said I.

"You did?" and were your eyes on your books when you saw him?"

"I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again."

The following amusing story is told of Daniel Webster: When quite young, at school, Daniel was one day guilty of a violation of the rules. He was detected in the act, and called up by the teacher for punishment. This was to be the old-fashioned furling of the hand. His hand happened to be very dirty. Knowing this, on his way to the teacher's desk he licked the palm of his right hand, wiping it off on the side of his pantaloons.

"Give me your hand, sir," said the teacher very sternly. Out went the right hand, partly cleaned. The teacher looked at it a moment, and said:

"Daniel, if you will find another hand in this schoolroom as filthy as that, I will let you off!"

Instantly from behind his back came the left hand.

"Here it is, sir," was the ready reply.

"That will do this time," said the teacher; "you can take your seat."

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;

She races through her breakfast to be in time for school.

She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry,

And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing,

Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime;

She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,

And yet—would you believe it?—she never is on time.

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason.

But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state

That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,

And she's always in a hurry, because she starts too late.

Killeda, Man.

Dear Editor,—I have never written to the "Farmer's Advocate" before. I live on the farm. Our nearest station is Darlingford. It is about seven miles from here. We have ten horses, nine cows, a cat, and two dogs. Their names are Rover and Collie.

I go to school every day, but we are having holidays now. We have these subjects in school: Reading, writing, geography, composition, spelling, arithmetic, and singing.

Wishing the editor every success.

Yours truly,

ETHEL MacLEAN (aged 8).

High Bluff, Man.

Dear Editor,—I have been going to write for a long time, but did not get time. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for quite awhile.

We moved a pigpen last Saturday, and got it moved safely. It had not been on a foundation, and we moved it onto one.

I go to school every day, and am getting on fine. I am in the third book. The school is a little over half a mile from us.

We have about one hundred and fifty chickens, and fourteen little ducks. We have sixteen head of horses, and about fifty head of cattle.

I have one little brother. He is five years old.

We have the telephone in. It was broken a great many times this year. We had quite a shower of rain to-night. We are three and one-half miles from High Bluff. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success.

I remain yours,
OPAL MUIR (aged 9, years).

Unconscious Humor.

Those who are on the lookout for them will find many amusing blunders in the daily papers and in periodicals of all kinds. It was a great metropolitan daily that one morning gave its readers the following information regarding the wrecking of a ship the night before: "The captain swam ashore and succeeded in saving the life of his wife. She was insured in the Northern Marine Insurance Company, and carried a cargo of cement." Equally amusing as an instance of unconscious humor was the statement made by another paper regarding the capsizing of a boat at sea. It said that "but one life was lost, and that was found afterward."

He must be sadly deficient in humor who does not find himself amused by a sign like the following, seen in the window of a shoemaker: "Any respectable man, woman or child can have a fit in this shop." It was an enterprising furrier who placed a card in his window, stating that for the benefit of the ladies he would make "muffs, boas, etc., out of their own skins."

A prolific source of amusement to manuscript readers is the surprising way in which aspirants for literary honor and glory often "put things." We find one young woman saying of her heroine: "The countess fell back in a deadly swoon. When she revived her spirit had fled."

Another young writer places her heroine in a very perilous position, and then says of her: "Her lips quivered, her cheeks grew pale, her breath came in short pants."

A charming bit of purely unconscious humor was that noticed by some visitors to a great English coal mine. At the mouth of the great central shaft, hundreds of feet deep, was a placard bearing these words: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."

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

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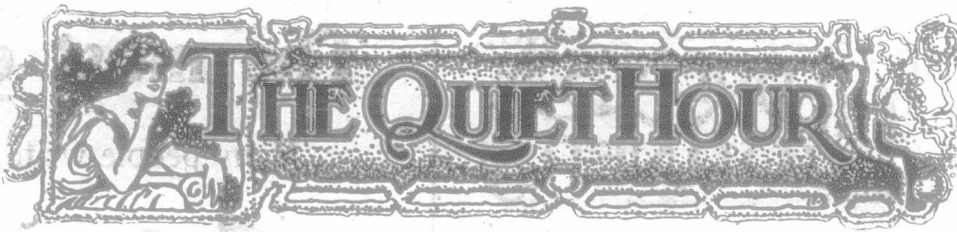
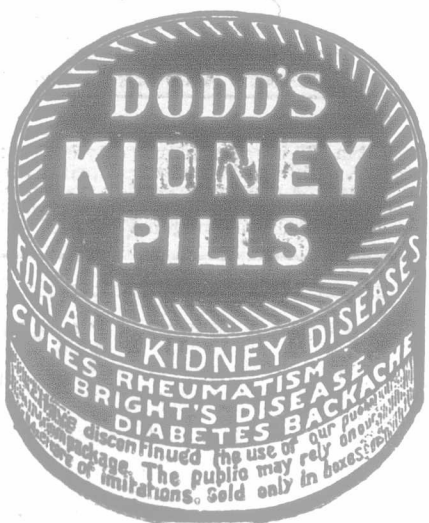
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Teach self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.—Sir Walter Scott.



"Doest Thou Well to be Angry?"

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry: for anger resteth in the bosom of fools.—Eccles. vii. : 9.

"O man, forgive thy mortal foe, Nor ever strike him blow for blow; For all the souls on earth that live To be forgiven must forgive."

"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered," says the inspired poet; but think of the un-blessed and dangerous state of a man or woman who is indulging an unforgiving spirit. Our Lord's words on this point cannot be mistaken by the most superficial reader, and His warning is clear and solemn. If words have any meaning at all, then one who is nursing a grievance and refusing to forgive, need not appeal to God for forgiveness. Our Lord says: "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven," and again: "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."—S. Matt. vi. : 14, 15.

We constantly pray to be forgiven "as we forgive," but sometimes we should hardly dare to say the Lord's Prayer if we thought what we were asking. Even the pardon for past sins, which God has already freely bestowed, may be recalled. The servant who owed ten thousand talents had been set entirely free of that enormous debt. His master let him start fair again without anything to clog his progress; but when he refused to forgive the fellow-servant who owed him a trifling sum, the cancelled debt was again written up in full against him, and he was delivered to the tormentors with faint hope of release. We are not left in the slightest doubt about the application of this parable, for the conclusion is: "So likewise shall My Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." You see, outward forgiveness is not enough, a decent appearance of friendliness will not deceive God, forgiveness must be in thought, as well as in word and deed: "from your hearts."

"But," some may protest, "this is an impossible thing to require of any man, for love cannot be forced." Yet God never requires impossibilities, though He sometimes may seem to do so, as when Israel at the Red Sea received the order to go forward. That apparently impossible command was quite possible—as those who tried to obey it soon found out—and, when God not only says that we must forgive those who have injured or offended us "until seventy times seven," but must also "love" our enemies, those who set themselves determinedly to obey the hard command will find that it is not impossible. The trouble generally is that we don't very much want to forgive or love either, being quite content to settle down on a level, which even the heathen can reach without the slightest effort—the easy business of loving those who love us and being kind to those who are kind to us. As one of my S. S. class once expressed it: "I act white to the fellows who are white to me." He really seemed to think that was very meritorious, instead of being the most easy and natural thing for anyone to do.

But, if the person with whom you are quarrelling should refuse to accept your advances, or if love should refuse to spring up in your own heart, the wisest plan is to follow the advice given by the Captain of the Lord's Host to Joshua. Jericho—like your enemy's heart—was straitly shut up inside a high wall, but after the ark of God (the sign of His presence) had been carried round it once every week-day and seven times on the seventh day, the defences dropped at the first shout of victory, and it could be entered at any point without the slightest difficulty. If you follow out the type in spirit, obeying our Captain's command: "Pray for them which de-

spitefully use you," at least once a day and seven times on Sunday,—you, too, shall find that Love has sprung up in your own heart and has undermined the wall of ice between you and your enemy, so that it is ready to fall at the first kindly word.

"For those who wound with bitter words,
Who say untruthful things,
Whose slander, worse than two-edged swords,
Deep wounds of anguish brings;
Entreat, when at God's throne you bend,
His grace may these subdue;
Thus be to those indeed a friend,
Who never pray for you."

We all need forgiveness every day of our lives, therefore it is a terribly dangerous thing to be unforgiving; for it is both useless and presumptuous to ask forgiveness for ourselves when we are refusing it to anyone else. For our own sake, then, it is important to be honest in approaching the subject. "It takes two to make a quarrel" is a very true saying, and, if we think we have a grievance, probably the other party in the quarrel is equally sure that he has something against us. A genuine, truthful apology will generally be met by another equally frank. To make a pretence of asking forgiveness—thinking all the time that the blame is all on the other side—is to be a hypocrite. Hypocrisy is always felt and resented, and can do no possible good; so it is both foolish and wrong to ask pardon unless you really feel that at least part of the blame is on your side. Nursing a grievance is a grand way of making one's self miserable, and only when it is buried and forgotten can peace and happiness come back to the heart. The Puritans used to plant corn over the graves of their dead so that the Indians might not know how their numbers were decreasing; and soon, of course, they could not be sure of the spot themselves. So, it has been wisely suggested, we should always bury a grudge without erecting a lofty tombstone to remind us of its past existence, and should plant over it flowers and grain of kindly thoughts, words and acts in favor of the person who has wronged us. Our Lord was not satisfied only to forgive the men who seized Him in Gethsemane, He was actively kind, healing the wound which St. Peter's rash loyalty had caused. Then let us try hard not to make the grievance larger by talking about it here, there and everywhere. Our orders are: "If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with one or two more, that in the mouth of one or two witnesses every word may be established." If this wise command were obeyed, simply and literally, how few serious quarrels there would be. But, as a matter of fact, the person who has given offence is usually the last, instead of the first, to hear of it. The one who has taken offence—probably at some careless remark which has been maliciously repeated by a scandal-monger—tells the grievance over and over, to all the friends and acquaintances within reach, carefully avoiding all intercourse with the only person who could clear the matter up. The necessity of making the grievance important enough to be worth talking about causes it to be exaggerated almost unconsciously, foolish condolence fans the flame of anger, sometimes the matter is exposed to public view in the columns of a local paper (that is a grand way of making a mountain out of a mole-hill and stirring up life-long bitterness), or it is, quite unnecessarily, carried by post to distant correspondents who may be trusted to spread the fire still farther and make more mischief. If a letter to or about anyone be written in a white heat of anger, it is folly to post it. You will be pretty certain to be very sorry if you

do. Put it quite out of sight for a week, and then read it again. Probably by that time you will be thankful to have it safely in your own hands so that it can be put in its proper place—the fire. When a grievance is pushed about from hand to hand, it grows like the snow-balls children roll on the ground, gathering a lot of foreign material, and getting bigger all the time. But, unlike the snow-ball, it gives no real pleasure to anybody, only bringing a lot of unnecessary misery to everybody concerned.

"Sometimes we fondly nurse our grief
With soothing, tender care;
And then to see how fast it grows
Makes e'en its owners stare.
We feed it with the richest food
A fertile mind can give,
When smarting under fancied griefs
From those with whom we live.
And with this food it thrives so well,
And grows to giant size,
And though rich blessings strew our path,
'They're hidden from our eyes.
'Tis wiser far to take our griefs
And troubles day by day
To Him who waits and yearns to bear
Our every grief away."

Yes, the best cure for this as for all other troubles is to take it to the foot of the Throne—and be particular to leave it there. Remember it only before God, and it will soon change its very nature. Christ is the Branch who can change the "Marah" waters of anger or hate into the sweet fountain of love. If you carry on your heart your enemy's name when you enter into the Holy Place, you will soon find that the enemy is changed into a friend in your thoughts; understand that he is really a friend and then the next step will be to make him not an enemy any longer.

"My proud foe at my hand to take no boon will choose—
My prayers are the one grace which he cannot refuse."

HOPE.

Doing Something.

By W. S. Whitacre.

If you're sick with something chronic,
And you think you need a tonic,
Do something.
There is life and health in doing,
There is pleasure in pursuing,
Doing, then, is health accruing,
Do something.

If you're fidgety and nervous,
Think you need the doctor's service,
Do something.
Doing something will relieve you
Of the symptoms that deceive you,
Therefore, if these trouble grieve you,
Do something.

If you do not like the weather,
Don't condemn it altogether—
Do something.
It will make the weather clearer,
Life will sweeter be and dearer,
And the joys of heaven nearer—
Do something.

And if you are seeking pleasure
Or enjoyment in full measure,
Do something.
Idleness! there's nothing in it;
If you're busy, don't begin it;
'Twill not pay you for a minute—
Do something.

Recipes.

Raspberry Cake: Half a cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, half a cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one cup canned raspberries, and enough flour to make a stiff batter.

Apple Cake: One egg, two tablespoons butter, one small cupful each of sugar and milk, three cupfuls the best flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder, and a pinch of salt; spread in a shallow pan, and press in four tart apples, pared and cut in eighths; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and bake.

The things we want most in this world are always those beyond our reach. If we had them we wouldn't be a bit happier. We only think we would. No matter how little we have, we always have plenty to be thankful for.

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



Threshing Time.

The season of the year has again arrived upon which the farmer's wife feels like exclaiming, "The Philistines are upon us!" With the last whirr of the binder in the fall-wheat field the big threshing machines loom on the horizon, and presto, "threshing-days" dust, and endless cooking are perforce the fashion! Philistines indeed to the tidy house and the quiet afternoon nap are the threshers; but, good-natured Philistines, after all, whom we are pleased to see. If they leave some chaff about our dining-room floors, they also leave coffers of clean, bright gold in our granaries, and the memory of honest, homely chat and good-humored railery among the little pictures of our past.

"What shall we give them to eat"—isn't that the question? We wish to "use them well"; and yet, there is a possibility, so far as we ourselves are concerned, of using them too well, so well as to leave us—the poor "bodies" who have slaved over a multitude of pies, puddings and cakes—on the verge of nervous prostration from overwork and worry.

Now, I would say, "Don't do it." Men are reasonable animals, on the whole, and don't want five dozen different kinds of things. What they do want is good, wholesome, nourishing food—plenty of it—well cooked and nicely served. People may talk as they like, but no man, short of an out-and-out boor, likes to sit down to a mussy, unattractive table. In choosing this good, wholesome food, however, you may do one of two things, decide upon the "fussy" kind—you know it—that takes endless work to get ready, or, on the other hand, the substantial, easy kind, that gives good results, with comparatively little labor. For instance, I wouldn't make lemon pies for threshers. Think of the rind-grating and egg-beating required; and the men will be just as well satisfied with good pies made of apples, blueberries, currants, cranberries, etc. I don't think, either, that I should have beefsteak; it makes such a smoke at the last minute, and leaves one's face so hot and flushed. A good roast can be handled with much less trouble, while ham or corned beef may be cooked the day before, and will be found ever so nice to slice for tea or breakfast.

It is a good idea to have everything done, as far as possible, "beforehand." Plum pudding, or a carrot pudding, which is just about as good, will keep beautifully. Plum pudding, as you probably know, improves with age if kept in a cool place. Gingerbread, pies and layer cake will all keep very nicely for a day or two in a cool cellar. Biscuits are always so much better when fresh that, if one decides to have them, one will find it wise to make them upon the day on which they are to be used. Fruit, however, should be all ready in good time. Salad should be fresh, but really salads are so easily made that I should certainly give them to the threshers. Many recipes for making them have been given in the "Farmer's Advocate," but it may be helpful just to remind you that you can make them out of almost anything or any mixture of things that you choose. Cold boiled potatoes, beets, raw cabbage, hard-boiled eggs, boiled beans, raw celery, crisp green lettuce, ripe tomatoes—all of these make delicious salads when finely minced with dressing a short time before being served. Below I shall give a recipe for a good dressing which will keep in a cool place for several days,

or even weeks, and may be prepared in good time.

Potatoes may also be got ready the night before. If new, rub them with a stiff corn brush, and your work of cleaning them will be lightened considerably; then cover them with cold water over night. Be sure to have plenty of everything; it is so mortifying to run short. A writer in Wallace's Farmer says that a pound of meat for each man, and two or three pounds extra, will give enough and a little to spare. It is better, however, to have too much to spare than to be "short," for cold meat can always be used up in croquettes, shepherd's pie, etc.

Just one word more. Be sure to have plenty of fuel on hand, and when the day comes have your bread cut and butter on plates all ready in good time, and waiting in the cellar for the minute of placing on the table. Last of all, set the tables in a shady place out of doors if the house is small, and don't forget to put a glass of good cold water at each man's plate; hot, dusty threshers are sure to appreciate it.

I may say that this threshers'-dinner talk has been given by request. I hope it may help someone new to the work, as so many are. And now I shall say good-bye for a time. I am going straight to the farm for a holiday, and shall hope to pick up a few ideas and come again into very close touch with some Ingle Chatters. In the meantime, best wishes to all. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Seasonable Recipes

Carrot Pudding: One cup sugar, 1 cup suet minced, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup grated raw carrots (or beets), 1 cup grated (raw) potatoes, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt. Put in a pudding bag, and steam or boil three hours.

Salad Dressing: Yolks of three eggs, a small teaspoon salt and one of mustard. Beat well. Add 1 cup thick cream, 1 half cup hot vinegar and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Cook over hot water till like soft custard. Will keep for weeks in a cool place.

RECIPES FROM STARLIGHT.

Dear Dame Durden,—You will think I am in no hurry to send those proffered recipes, but I venture again at last. I hope Busy Bee will send her suggestions to the Ingle Nook, as I would be pleased to have them also. I have little ones, and plenty of work and no help. I think if farmers' wives and daughters had less outside work to do there would not be so many wishing to leave the farm, and I always think it has quite a bit to do with their not always being so particular about being tidy, for in the cool of the evening, when one feels like being tidied up, there is a lot of milking and choring to do again. Here is a little cake I find very handy and easy to make: One egg, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 small teaspoonfuls baking powder. Flour to make a batter a trifle stiff. Flavor with vanilla and bake in one tin. Ice with chocolate.

Fruit Cream Cake: One cup brown sugar, 1 egg, butter size of an egg, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 teaspoon each of soda and cinnamon, 1 small nutmeg, 2 cups flour, 1 1/2 cups seeded raisins.

If anyone wishes a recipe for good mustard pickles I could send one. I wonder if all know that the easiest way to clean pudding dishes is to turn them wrong side up in a kettle of water and boil them.

STARLIGHT.

LETTERS FOR EASTERN STATES LETTERS FOR SOUTHERN STATES LETTERS FOR WESTERN STATES

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For a short time we have decided to sell our 15-jeweled watch for \$5.00. If you want to get a good adjusted watch this is a splendid time to do so, as the regular price of these is \$8.50. Remember they are FULLY GUARANTEED.

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A Spring Chorus.

Oh, such a commotion under the ground
When March called, "Ho, there! ho!"
Such spreading of rootlets far and wide,
Such whispering to and fro!
And, "Are you ready?" the Snow-drop asked;
" 'Tis time to start, you know."
"Almost, my dear," the Willow replied,
"I'll follow as soon as you go."
Then, "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came
Of laughter soft and low,
From the millions of flowers under the ground—
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.
"I'll promise my blossoms," the Crocus said,
"When I hear the bluebirds sing."
"And straight thereafter," Narcissus cried,
"My silver and gold I'll bring."
"And ere they are dulled," another spoke,
"My Hyacinth bells shall ring."
And the Violet only murmured "I'm here,"
And sweet grew the air of spring.
Then, "Ha! ha! ha!" a chorus came,
Of laughter soft and low,
From the millions of flowers under the ground—
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.
Oh, the pretty, brave things! through the coldest days,
Imprisoned in walls of brown,
They never lost heart, though the blast shrieked loud,
And the sleet and the hail came down;
But patiently each wrought her beautiful dress
Or fashioned her beautiful crown,
And now they are coming to brighten the world,
Still shadowed by winter's frown;
And well may they cheerily laugh, "Ha! ha!"
In a chorus soft and low,
The millions of flowers hid under the ground,
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.
—Harper's Young People.

Dr. Wines was formerly the principal of a boys' school. One day he had occasion to "trounce" a boy, and it is to be supposed did the work thoroughly. The lad took his revenge in a way that the doctor himself could not help laughing at.

Doctor Wines' front door bore a plate on which was the one word "Wines." The boy wrote an addition in big letters, so that the inscription ran: "Wines and Other Lickers."

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There are only 7,000 people to occupy the 1,300,000 acres of land in Morrow County, Oregon, and 300,000 sheep graze within the boundaries of the county. Last year then, there were 43 sheep to every resident. The sheep produced 3,500,000 pounds of wool, which at 23 cents a pound brought in \$700,000, or \$100 for every citizen, whether a sheep-raiser or not. And this \$100, of course, does not include the value of the increase of the money received from the sheep sold for mutton.

HE TELLS THEM TO ASK THE I.O.F.

John J. Burns Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Had Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys—Says His Brother Foresters Can Tell All About It.

DARNLEY, P. E. L., August 15.—(Special).—John J. Burns, a prominent member of the I. O. F., here, whose cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys caused a sensation some time ago, reports that he is still in splendid health. "Yes," says Mr. Burns, "my cure is entirely satisfactory. I have had no trouble since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They drove away the disease from which I suffered for eight years."

"No, I'll never forget Dodd's Kidney Pills. The doctor could not help me. I got so bad I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up entirely when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I am in good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

If anyone doubts Mr. Burns' story, he simply refers them to his brother Foresters. They all know how he suffered, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

"Smith, my boy, both of these hypotheses have been established by me. I have finally come to the conclusion that not Eleanore Leavenworth but another woman, beautiful as she, is the true criminal. In short, that her cousin, the exquisite Mary, is the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth, and, by inference, of Hannah Chester also."

He brought this out with such force and with such a look of triumph and appearance of having led up to it, that I was for the moment dumfounded, and started as if I had not known what he was going to say. Something like a suppressed cry was in the air about me. All the room appeared to breathe horror and dismay. Yet when I turned round to look, I found nothing but the blank eyes of those dull ventilators staring upon me.

"You are taken aback!" Mr. Gryce went on. "I don't wonder. Every one else is engaged in watching the movements of Eleanore Leavenworth; I, only, know where to put my hand upon the real culprit. You shake your head!" (Another fiction.) "You don't believe me! Think I am deceived. Ha, ha! Ebenezer Gryce deceived after a month hard work! You are as bad as Miss Leavenworth herself, who has so little faith in my sagacity, that she offered me, of all men, an enormous reward if I would find her out the assassin of her uncle! But you have your doubts, and you are waiting for me to solve them. Well, nothing is easier; know first, that on the morning of the inquest I made one or two discoveries, viz., that the handkerchief picked up in Mr. Leavenworth's library had a decided perfume lingering about it. Going to the dressing-table of the two ladies, I sought for that perfume and found it in Mary's room, not Eleanore's. This led me to examine the pockets of the dresses worn by them the evening before. In that of Eleanore I found a handkerchief, presumably the one she had carried at that time. But in Mary's there was none, nor did I see any lying about the room. The conclusion I drew from this was, that she had carried the handkerchief into her uncle's room, a conclusion emphasized by the fact privately communicated to me by one of the servants, that Mary was in Eleanore's room when the basket of clean clothes was brought up, with this handkerchief lying on top."

"But knowing how liable we are to mistake in such matters as these, I made another search in the library and came across a very curious thing. Lying on the table was a penknife, and scattered on the floor beneath were two or three minute portions of wood, freshly chipped off from the leg of the table; all of which looked as if some one of a nervous disposition had been sitting there, whose hand had caught up the knife and unconsciously whittled the table. A little thing, you say, but when the question is which of two ladies, one of a calm and self-possessed nature, the other restless and excitable in her disposition, was in a certain spot at a certain time, it is these little things that become almost deadly in their significance."

"But we are not done. I distinctly overheard Eleanore accuse her cousin of this deed. Now such a woman as Eleanore Leavenworth has proved herself to be, never would accuse a relative of crime without the strongest and most substantial reasons. As to the character of her cousin, she has had ample proof of her ambition, love of money, caprice, and deceit. Of the critical position in which she stood, let the threat once made by Mr. Leavenworth to substitute her cousin's name for hers in his will in case she had married this X, answer to all who knew the tenacity with which Mary clung to her hopes of future fortune. While for the corroborative testimony of her guilt which Eleanore is supposed to have had, remember that previous to the key having been found in Eleanore's possession, she had spent some time in her cousin's room; and that it was at Mary's fireplace the half-burned fragments of that letter were found—and you have the outline of a report that, in an hour's time from this, will lead to the ar-

rest of Mary Leavenworth as the assassin of her uncle and benefactor."

A silence ensued which, like the darkness of Egypt, could be felt; then a great and terrible cry rang through the room, and a man's form, rushing from I knew not where, shot by me and fell at Mr. Gryce's feet, shrieking out:

"It is a lie! a lie! Mary Leavenworth is innocent as a babe unborn. I am the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth. I! I! I!"

It was Trueman Harwell.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Culmination.

I never saw such a look of mortal triumph on the face of a man as that which crossed the countenance of the detective.

"Well," said he, "this is unexpected, but not wholly unwelcome. I am truly glad to learn Miss Leavenworth is innocent, but I must hear some few more particulars before I shall be satisfied. Get up, Mr. Harwell, and explain yourself."

But in the hot, feverish eyes that sought him from the writhing form at his feet, there were mad anxiety and pain, but little explanation. Seeing him making efforts to speak, I drew near. "Lean on me," said I, lifting him to his feet.

His face, relieved forever from its mask of repression, turned toward me with the look of a despairing spirit. "Save her—Mary—they are sending a report—stop it!"

"Yes," broke in another voice. "If there is a man here who believes in God and prizes woman's honor, let him post the issue of that report." And Henry Clavering, dignified as ever, but in a state of extreme agitation, stepped into our midst through an open door at our right.

But at the sight of his face, the man in our arms quivered, shrieked, and gave one bound that would have overturned Mr. Clavering had not Mr. Gryce interposed. "Wait," cried he; and holding back the secretary with one hand, he put the other in his pocket and drew thence a document which he held up before Mr. Clavering. "It has not gone yet," said he; "be easy. And you," he went on, turning toward Trueman Harwell "be quiet or—"

His sentence was cut short by the man springing from his grasp. "Let me go!" shrieked he. "Let me have my revenge on him who, in face of all I have done for Mary Leavenworth, dares to call her his wife! Let me—" But at this point he paused; his frame, which had been one tremble, stiffening into stone, and his clutching hands, outstretched for his rival's throat, falling heavily back. "Hark!" said he, glaring over Mr. Clavering's shoulder, "it is she! I hear her! I feel her! she is on the stairs! she is at the door! she—" a low, shuddering sigh of longing and despair finished the sentence; the door opened, and Mary Leavenworth stood before us.

It was a moment to make young hairs turn grey. To see her face—so pale, so haggard, so wild in its fixed horror, turn toward Henry Clavering, ignoring the real actor in this most terrible scene! Trueman Harwell could not stand it.

"Ah, ah!" cried he, "look at her! cold, cold; not one glance for me, though I have just drawn the halter from her neck and fastened it about my own." And breaking from the clasp of the man who would now have withheld him, he fell on his knees before Mary, clutching her dress. "You shall look at me," he cried, "you shall listen to me; I will not lose body and soul for nothing. Mary, they said you were in peril; I could not endure that thought, so I uttered the truth—yes—and all I want now is for you to say you believe me when I declare that I only meant to secure to you the fortune you so much desired; that it was because I loved you and hoped to win your love in return that I—"

But she did not seem to see him, did not seem to hear him. Her eyes were fixed upon Henry Clavering with an awful inquiry in their depths.

"You do not hear me!" shrieked the poor wretch. "Ice that you are, you would not turn your head if I should call to you from the depths of hell!"

But even that cry fell unheeded. Pushing her hands down upon his shoulders, as though she would sweep some impedi-

ment from her path, she endeavored to advance. "Why is that man here?" cried she, indicating her husband with one quivering hand. "What has he done that he should be brought here to confront me at this awful time?"

"I told her to come here to meet her uncle's murderer," whispered Mr. Gryce into my ear.

But before I could reply to her, before Mr. Clavering himself could murmur a word, the guilty wretch started to his feet.

"Don't you know?" cried he. "It is because these gentlemen think that you, the beauty and the Sybarite, committed with your own white hand the deed of blood which has brought you freedom and fortune. Yes, yes, this man—turning and pointing at me—friend as he has made himself out to be, but who, during all these four horrible weeks, has been weaving a cord for your neck—thinks you the assassin of your uncle (as does, perhaps, this other who calls you wife), unknowing that a man stood at your side, ready to sweep half the world from your path if that white hand rose in bidding. That I—"

"You?"

"Yes," clutching her robe again as she hastily recoiled, "didn't you know it? When in that dreadful hour of your rejection by your uncle, you cried aloud for some one to help you, didn't you know—"

"Don't!" she shrieked, bursting from him with a look of unspeakable horror. "Don't say that! Oh!" she gasped, "is the mad cry of a stricken woman for aid and sympathy the call for a murderer?" And turning like a doe struck to the heart by the deadly arrow, she moaned: "Who that ever looks at me now will forget that a man—such a man!—thought, dared to think, that because I was in mortal perplexity I would accept the murder of my best friend as a relief from it!" Her horror was unbounded. "Oh, what a chastisement for folly!" she murmured. "What a punishment for the love of money, which has always been my curse!"

Henry Clavering could no longer restrain himself. Leaping to her side, he bent above her. "Was it nothing but folly, Mary? Is there no link of complicity between you two? Have you nothing on your soul but an inordinate desire to preserve your place in your uncle's will, even at the risk of breaking my heart and wronging your noble cousin? Are you innocent in this matter? Tell me!" Laying his hand on her head he pressed it slowly back and gazed into her eyes; then without a word took her to his breast and looked calmly around him.

"She is," said he.

It was the uplifting of a stifling pall. No one in the room, unless it was the wretched criminal shivering before us, but felt a sudden influx of hope. Even Mary's own countenance caught a glow. "Oh!" she whispered, withdrawing from his arms, the better to look into his face, "and is this the man I have trifled with, and tortured? Is this the whom I married in a fit of caprice, only to forsake and deny? Henry, do you, can you, will you, declare me innocent before God and the world?"

"I do," said he.

(To be continued.)

THE ONLY THING LEFT.

A grandfather well known in the English House of Commons was chatting amicably with his little granddaughter, who was snugly ensconced on his knee.

"What makes your hair so white, Grandpa?" the little miss queried.

"I am very old, my dear. I was in the ark," replied His Lordship, with a painful disregard of the truth.

"Oh, are you Noah?"

"No."

"Are you Shem, then?"

"No, I am not Shem."

"Are you Ham?"

"No."

"Then," said the little one, who was fast nearing the limit of the Biblical knowledge, "you must be Japheth."

A negative reply was given to this query also, for the old gentleman inwardly wondered what the outcome would be.

"But, Grandpa, if you are not Noah or Shem or Ham or Japheth, you must be a beast."

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Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

We want young men from all parts of the country for railway service; good salaries. OFFICIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BIG LINES OF THE NORTHWEST. Pass or reduced fare to come on. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, 629 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements. — One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than \$5.00.

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BEESWAX WANTED—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Minn.

ENGLISH farmer's son seeks situation on Canadian farm as manager or foreman. Not afraid of work. Age 24. Thorough experience of mixed farming, used to management of men, trustworthy. Could fill a responsible position. Good references. State salary. Apply Leonard Shaw, Lyn House, Betchton, Sandbach, Cheshire, England.

FARM—Six hundred and forty acres in the Blindman Valley. Forty acres broken, log buildings, fences, corrals, running springs, some saw timber and meadow; balance good farm land, near store, post office and school. Do not buy raw land until you see this bargain. For particulars address Mrs. Wm. Richards, Rimby, Alberta, via Lacombe.

FARM—Black-and-tan Collie pups, five dollars each, white collars. W. J. Love, Bagot, Man.

FARM—Very fine Chickering upright piano. Full compass, modern design, beautiful tone. Original cost \$750. Is now equal to new, for \$245 cash, including stool and silk drape. Write for full particulars or call at Layton Bros., 144 Peel St.

FARM—Section 19/16/4, East of first, Manitoba, on Winnipeg Beach Ry. Must go. Make offer. F. B. Hill, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager.

FARM FOR SALE—Three hundred and eighty acres, black clay loam, on west slope of Green Ridge; slightly rolling, well drained. Fifty acres pasture, well fenced and watered. Six miles from Dominion City. Five from Ridgeville. Both good wheat markets. Half mile from school and church. Three hundred acres under cultivation. Apply Robert Gunn, Green Ridge, Man.

GASOLINE Threshing outfit—Capacity 75 bushels wheat per hour. Practically new. Purchaser can thresh with ordinary help and save big outlay. Having rented farms, a bargain awaits first applicant. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Red Polled Cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clending.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. O. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in

LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cord-wood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Theo. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.

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WANTED for Arrowton school, male teacher, professional, second or third class experience preferred. Salary forty-five to fifty per month, according to qualifications. School to begin Monday, the 13th day of September. Address D. Anderson, Arrowton, S. D., or Arrowton, Manitoba.

WHAT we have: The best wheat and cattle lands in Northwestern Assinibois, at from \$7 to \$10, on 10 years' time. Open prairie, with some timber. Free maps and descriptions. Cheap excursions; some homesteads left; good climate. What we want: Good farmers, rich or poor, to go and see with their own eyes that they can make more money there than at home. A few good agents wanted. Soand-Canadian Land Co., Teutonic Bldg., Chicago.

THRASHING OUTFITS FOR SALE

A number of rebuilt portable and traction engines; also separators, all in first-class running order. We have practically all sizes, and can supply complete outfits, or separate machines, as desired. Low prices and terms to suit.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co., P.O. Box 481, (Limited) Winnipeg, Man.

The King Edward Collie Kennels

7 Concord Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Have some very choice Collie puppies and brood bitches for sale, various ages, from the best stock in Canada.

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GOSSIP.

An English servant of one of our great houses much astonished the family minister, who had called to make inquiries on the occasion of the birth of a child. "Is it a boy?" "No, sir." "Oh! a girl?" "No, sir." The inquirer gasped, and the servant continued, with dignity: "Madame has given birth to an heir."

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., write: "We have now in quarantine at Quebec eight shearing Shropshire rams and ten shearing ewes, all bred by Mr. Buttar, of Scotland. These rams are a very choice lot and represent some of the best of Mr. Buttar's flock. They are big, strong, vigorous fellows, and have been selected as first-class flock headers. They are for sale, and will be sold at close price."

A good auction sale of Holstein cattle was that on July 20th of the entire herd of 87 head belonging to Mr. F. B. Fargo, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, at an average of \$128.58 for old and young. Five hundred dollars, the highest price, was paid for Duchess Ormsby 2nd's Hengerveld De Kol, five years old, with defective udder; the next highest price being \$330. Ten others sold for \$200 to \$300 each.

Have You Kidney Trouble?

Do you know that you can be cured thoroughly and promptly? If you do not believe that "7 MONKS' KIDNEY CURE"

is the greatest and most wonderful remedy in the world for Kidney, Bladder and urinary disorders, why then send your name and address and you will get a sample FREE—it will convince the most skeptical.

7 MONKS' KIDNEY CURE - - PRICE, 50 CENTS

Sold by all Dealers. Mailed post free upon receipt of the price.

FREE TO LADIES



Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

The man who put his faith and his money in sheep last year was lucky, and has reaped a big reward. Prospects are still flattering for the man who is in the business, but not so much so for the fellow who is still on the outside and wants to break in. Feeding sheep and lambs are high, and it looks as if competition was going to hold them up to a lofty level the balance of the year. The man who buys high will have to get a good price for his fat stuff to break even.—[Live-stock World.]

Mr. J. McGilchrist, farm manager, Ballindalloch, purchased at the H. and A. S. Show at Glasgow, the four-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bull, Jeshurun (19257) from Mr. George Cran, Morlich, Glenkindie, for use in the noted herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Ballindalloch. Jeshurun stood third in his class at the show, and was second at the Royal this year, and second at the Highland last year. He is a bull of immense substance, style and quality, and it is worthy of note that he was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, his sire being the fine Erica bull, Eblito (14806), and his dam Junta (28000). He, therefore, returns to the place of his birth, and there is every reason to believe that he will do well in the hands of his breeder.

The good horse is the one buyers want. Of these there is a scarcity. The common nag is a drug. What the country ought to devote its attention to is the production of good express and draft horses. They sell better than any other kind. The medium driver is not a ready seller, and the common driver is a drug on the market. Unfortunately these are the kinds available in profusion. The country should change its policy in breeding horses, and the sooner the change is effected the better. Good horses will pay well for raising, and this country will afford a market for them at good prices for many years to come, to say nothing of the export trade, which takes a great many.

The newspapers have been telling a story of how a cow caused General Stackelberg of the Russian army to lose the battle of Wafangow with the Japs, and prevented the relief of Port Arthur: "General Stackelberg," they say, "had a cow. The general was on his private train during the battle, commanding his troops by signals. He was accompanied, besides the cow, by his wife, three laundresses and three servants. The cow was a thoroughbred, and was there to give milk to the general and his entourage.

"Just at the instant that the Japs could have been repulsed in confusion, some men were shot down near Stackelberg and his cow kicked up her heels and dashed away. The general sent a whole company of men after the cow, and gave her so much attention for a few minutes that the Japs were able to regain control and close in for a final rush, which proved successful."

TRADE NOTE.

THE SOMERVILLE CO., of Calgary, are manufacturers of a superior line of granite and marble work. They have no connection with any eastern firm, but are running an independent concern. Their "ad." on another page, and the other notices that are to follow, will give you an idea of the display of monuments and headstones always kept in stock by this reliable concern.

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

Prize List at Brandon.
HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years and over—1, Cairnhill, Brandon Syndicate; 2, King's Crest, Portage la Prairie Syndicate; 3, Concord, Hartney Syndicate; 4, Graphic, Moosomin Syndicate; 5, Woodend Garty, Napinka Syndicate; 6, Nick o' Time, T. E. M. Banting. Stallion, three years old—1, Balcray, Galbraith & Son, Brandon; 2, Cadet, Galbraith & Son; 3, Black Hill Prince, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. Stallion, two years old—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota. Stallion, one year old—1, W. J. Williamson; 2, H. V. Clendenning; 3, J. Burnett. Foals—1, F. Woodcock; 2, Wm. Black; 3, J. B. Thompson. Brood mares—1, Princess Superior, Wm. Black; 2, Omega, Gus Wright; 3, F. Woodcock. Mare, three years old—1, Ben Ledi Flower, Alex. Galbraith & Son; 2, H. Nichol, Brandon; 3, Geo. Mechie. Two-year-old filly—1, Lady Strathmor, Wm. Black; 2, W. Williamson. Yearling filly—1, Geo. Mechie; 2, H. Nichol; 3, Jno. Stott. Sweepstakes stallion—Cairnhill. Sweepstakes mare—Ben Ledi Flower. Mare and two of her progeny—Wm. Black.

SHIRES.—Stallion, three years and over—Cloughton Advance—Jno. Stott, Brandon. Stallion, two years old—Salwick Hero, Thos. Newton, Brandon. Yearling stallion—Longland's Boy, Thos. Newton. Jno. Stott won practically all the prizes for females.

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, four years and over—1, Carnduff Horse Association; 2, Alexander Horse Association; 3, Alex. Galbraith & Son. Stallion, three years old—1 and 2, Alex. Galbraith & Son.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Teams—1, L. Nelles; 2, Robt. McPhail; 3, Jno. Stott. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Two-year-old—1, W. G. Buckley; 2, Jas. Grierson; 3, Geo. Pringle. Yearlings—Vincent Shore, Alexander.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, three years and over—1, British Yeoman, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.; 2, Canute, T. Jasper, Harding. Stallion, two years old—Borrow Moss Meteor, Dr. Henderson, Carberry. Sweepstakes—British Yeoman.

GENERAL-PURPOSE.—Teams—1, Ed. Manley, Minnedosa; 2, Jno. Switzer, Carberry; 3, Jno. Stott, Brandon. Mares—1, V. Shore; 2, Ihey; 3, T. E. M. Banting. Three-year-olds—1 and 3, W. Buckley; 2, L. J. Hamilton. Two-year-olds—1, Ed. Manley; 2, Dr. Leech; 3, E. Rowe. Farmer's single turnout—1, J. Empey; 2, Tully Elder; 3, Alex. Gamley. Farmer's double turnout—Tully Elder, McPhail.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, four years and over—1, Spicy Marquis, and 2, Prince Sunbeam, Van Horne; 3, Topsman's Duke 2nd, J. G. Barron, Carberry. Bull, three years—1, Bennie Bros., Roblin, Man.; 2, Thomas Green, Brandon. Bull, two years—1, Barron; 2, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 3, Bennie Bros. Bull, one year—1, Meteor, Barron; 2, Golden Archer, Van Horne; 3, Knight of Park, T. E. M. Banting, Brandon. Bull calf, under one year—1, Van Horne; 2, English; 3, W. Chalmers, Brandon. Bull calf, this year—1, Van Horne; 2, Barron; 3, Banting. Bull, any age—Meteor, Barron. Cow, four years or over—1 and 2, Van Horne; 3, English. Cow, three years—1, Van Horne; 2, Barron; 3, English. Heifer, two years—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, Barron. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Van Horne; 3, Barron. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, Van Horne; 3, English. Heifer calf, this year—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, Barron. Herd, bull and four females—1 and 2, Van Horne; 3, Barron. Best Shorthorn animal on show—Meteor, Barron. Bull and two of his progeny—Barron. Cow and two of her progeny—Bennie Bros. Herd, bull and three females, two years and under—1 and 2, Bennie Bros. Female, any age—English. Two calves, under one year—1 and 2, Bennie Bros.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and over—1 and 3, J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; 2, J. Wallace, Cartwright, Man. Bull, two years—1, Bing & Wilson; 2, Wallace. Bull, one year—1, Wallace; 2, Bing & Wilson; 3, Chapman. Bull calf, under one year—1, Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull, any age—J. A. Chapman. Cow, four years or over—1, Chapman; 2 and 3, Wallace.

A SNAP IN LAND.

3 Sections first-class Wheat Land at ELBOW OF SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN

Price for a short time only, on easy terms:

\$6.50 per acre for all in block.

\$6.75 per acre for one section or more.

\$7.00 per acre for smaller quantities.

All our other lands at the Elbow have been raised to \$8.00 per acre and these three sections are equal in quality and cannot be surpassed as an

INVESTMENT OR HOME

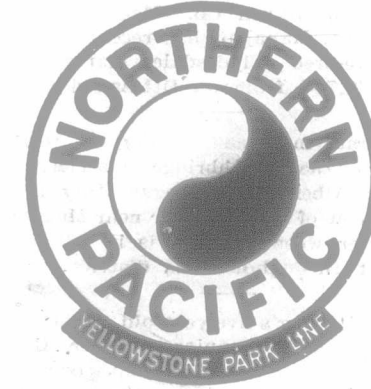
W. N. REID & CO.,

Brandon, Man., P. O. Box 38.

Regina, N.-W.T., Scarth St., P. O. Box 371.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to all one cylinder engines; revolutionizing gas power. Costs Less to Buy and Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. No vibration. Can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.



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

\$45

Portland Exposition
VIA
Yellowstone Park

Choice of Routes returning. Stopovers. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes
Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS
Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office, - - 341 Main Street
H. SWINFORD, General Agent. R. OREELMAN, Ticket Agent.
Phone 1446, Winnipeg.

THE TINLING POULTRY CO.

To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially.
What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$250? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chicks surely from each dozen, which, in four months' time, will bring you in \$1, and with the abundance of waste grain you have will cost you nothing but your time to look after. Ascertain who is our agent for your territory, and let him know how many he may expect to get. We want at least a half million birds. Who will help supply them? Wishing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely,
E. C. TINLING, Manager.

CIDER-MAKING
Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used.
WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.
Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Cow, three years—1, Chapman; 2, Bing & Wilson. Heifer, two years—1 and 2, J. Wallace. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, J. A. Chapman. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Chapman; 2, Fred Smith. Heifer calf, this year—1, Bing & Wilson; 2, Chapman; 3, Fred Smith. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, Chapman; 2, J. Wallace; 3, Bing & Wilson. Herd, bull and three females—Chapman. Bull and two of his progeny—Chapman. Cow and two of her progeny—1, Chapman; 2, J. Wallace.

POLLED ANGUS.—McGregor & Martin, of Routhwaite, took all the prizes.

GRADE CATTLE.—Beef breeds.—Cow, three years—T. E. M. Banting. Heifer, two years—Bennie Bros. Steer, three years or over—Bennie Bros. Steer, two years—Bennie Bros. Steer, one year—Bennie Bros.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—Bull, two years—W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man. Bull, one year—Edwards. Bull calf, under one year—Edwards. Cow, four years or over—1, R. F. Bevan, Calgary, Alta.; 2, Edwards; 3, A. Carter, Brandon.

Cow, three years—1, Edwards; 2, Bevan. Heifer, two years—1, Edwards; 2, Bevan. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Edwards. Heifer calf—Edwards. Heifer calf, this year—1 and 2, Edwards. Herd, bull and four females—Edwards. Bull and two of his progeny—Edwards. Cow and two of her progeny—Edwards.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, one year—W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Bull calf, this year—W. V. Edwards. Bull, any age—W. M. Smith. Cow, three years—1, Smith; 2, Edwards. Heifer, two years—1, Smith. Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Edwards.

HOLSTEINS.—In the Holsteins, Potter, Montgomery, Assa., carried off everything.

GRADE CATTLE.—Dairy.—Cow, four years or over—1, Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; 2, Van Horne; 3, Bennie Bros. Heifer, two years—1, Edwards; 2 and 3, Bennie Bros.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

RED WATER IN COW.
A cow has red water. Would you kindly advise as to cause and cure?
B. C. N. W. J.

Ans.—The cause is not yet thoroughly understood by the veterinary profession, although it is supposed to be due to a blood parasite, similar to that found in malarial diseases. The treatment resolves itself into one of good food and nursing and tonic medicines, iron, etc. The disease is unsatisfactory to treat. Would advise you to consult Dr. Hart, D. V. S., Vancouver, if the animal is at all valuable.

A Yorkshire breeder informs us that the full tide of prosperity enjoyed by the Large Whites is now slightly on the ebb, the popular fancy now showing signs of a flow towards the Berkshire. Demand for pure-breds of the various breeds of swine ought to be good at present prices for merchantable hogs.



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

Special to Farmers
HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

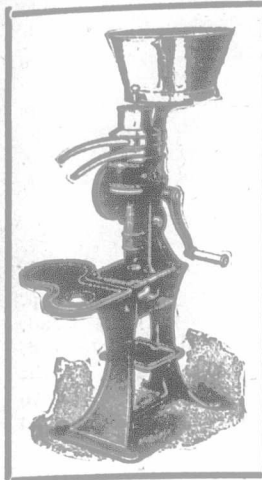
Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.
WM. A. MARTEL & SONS,
Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers,
326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Best of everything on the
North-Western Limited
ELECTRIC-LIGHTED
Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago
GEO. A. LEE,
General Agent,
513 Union Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.
THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

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De Laval Separators



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS take precedence over all others

To stop Niagara Falls with a pitchfork would be just as easy as to convince the dairy public that another is as good as the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR.

Over 600,000 in use, or ten times all other makes combined.

The De Laval Catalogue gladly sent on request.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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

Canada Business College
CHATHAM, ONT.
Established 1876

Canada's Greatest School of Business.

REOPENS FOR FALL TERM, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th.

If you have not seen the Catalogue of this high-grade business school, you are not familiar with the best Canada has to offer in the line of Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Type-writing and Penmanship.

370 STUDENTS PLACED IN GOOD POSITIONS through this institution and our Grand Rapids business school during the year ending June, 1905. Would you like to see the list of those placed?

We pay railway fare up to \$8, and can get you good board and room at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week. Write for Catalogue, if interested.

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

COMMON BLISTERS

and liquid caustics may ruin your horse. Take care in time and avoid them. Apply

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing

Splint, Spavin, Ringbone,

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

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



50 Years' Success!!

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

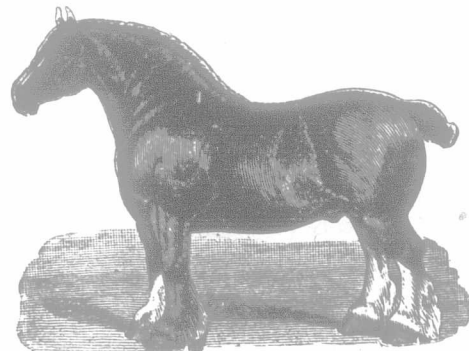
SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry



\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed.

For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horse-hoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

JUDGMENT FOR DEBTS.

A and B are partners in sawmill and threshing outfit, and get supplies from C. C cannot get settled. A and B have land. If C held a judgment, could he register the full amount against one of the partners, or would he have to halve the amount on each of their lands?

2. A has been dealing with B for years and no yearly settlement has been made; no interest has been agreed on. What interest can B collect? Can he compound interest yearly?

FARMER MAN.

Ans.—1. Either A or B are liable for the full amount, and C could register a certificate of judgment for the full amount against A or B's lands.

2. Five per cent., simple interest.

WAGES FOR MAN LEAVING JOB.

Will you kindly advise me through your columns if a man, who is hired till 1st November and gives a month's notice now that the busy season is on, can not be compelled to pay the difference in the wages paid to him per month and that which I should have to pay to new man, wages being higher at this time of year, he having no good reason for leaving?

Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You might refuse to pay the man his wages, as he broke his contract, or stop out the difference you might be required to pay the new man and take chances in a county-court suit.

GOSSIP.

H. W. Hodgkinson, the well-known breeder of Barred Rocks, was quite successful with his birds at Neepawa and Winnipeg.

Summer-time is the time to see Woodmere, the home of Stephen Benson, Neepawa, at its best. The fine groves are in full foliage, crops healthy and heavy, showing the effects of a good system of cultivation, and the stock is in that slick condition indicative of good health and vigorous breeding powers. This farm of over 800 acres is adjacent to the town-site, and is traversed by the C. N. R. line from Carberry, and is noted amongst other things as the place where the Benson substitute for bare summer-fallowing is practiced, and the home of winning Shorthorns, prizetakers at Winnipeg, Yorkton (Assa.), and at the Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association, Neepawa. Here is the bull James Stamford Watt, a close relative to Watt's Stamford cow; several Shorthorn matrons of considerable merit, notably Imogene and Duchess of Woodmere; Clydesdale mares and a number of Yorkshire pigs, including O. L. Minstrel 31st 16577, a show-yard winner. The breeding stud contains the winning sow at the Dominion Exhibition, 1904, and a considerable number of useful young sows. Oak Lodge Minstrel is a strong-boned, masculine-looking boar, and should be impressive. At the present time Mr. Benson has a number of Yorkshires, which would make any farmer a good start in pigs. In the stalls were seen two young red bulls of more than ordinary merit, one by Scottish Canadian (the Winnipeg grand champion), out of Imogene; the other by J. S. Watt (3rd prize at Winnipeg, 1902); both of them meaty fellows, well covered on top and thrifty—a chance for someone who wants a well-bred herd header at a reasonable price.

Chicago Great Western Railway
The Right Road
To Portland, Ore.

Via Omaha, the gateway to the West and through the Colorado mountains. Choice of routes going or returning. Low rates every day. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free. ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, \$1.00 per Bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. Mfd. only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

KELWOOD STUD FARM
Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS:
"Kelston" Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred WEST HIGHLAND BULL

three years old. Also Thoroughbred Southdown Ram, four years old. For full particulars, pedigrees and prices, address

HUGH A. ALLAN, care of H. & A. Allan, MONTREAL.

HANNA FARM HEREFORDS

Am now offering for sale, or in exchange for horses, twelve yearling bulls; all good rustlers and easy feeders. Farm convenient to station.

E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.

LANDS, FARMS

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

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

TRY

Carnefac Stock Food

FOR THAT THIN HORSE

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

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

LOST.

MOFFAT, Assa.—Gray mare, seven or eight years old, about 1,100 pounds, branded W P on right hip, had leather halter on. When last seen was heading towards Moose Mountain Creek. Suitable reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animal. Jas. F. Hackney.

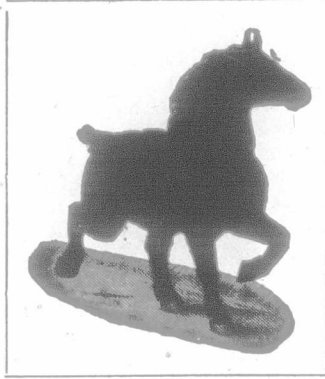
BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Since May 29th, 1905, roan mare, branded O lazy V on left shoulder and hips; sorrel mare, branded N O right hip; buckskin pony mare, branded lazy B on right hip. Reasonable reward will be paid for information of the whereabouts of either or all of the above animals. D. E. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

RED WILLOW, Alta.—One light and one dark bay mare, both branded star with quarter circle under on left shoulder; buckskin gelding, branded star with quarter circle under, and O bar A monogram on left shoulder; \$15 reward. Jaques Bros. (14-38-15 w 4).

PHEASANT FORKS, Assa.—Bay horse colt, two years old, white star on forehead, not sure whether there is any white on feet or not, branded cross C on right shoulder. H. Q. Stilborn.

HEDNESFORD, Assa.—Iron gray horse, about five or six years old, about 1,500 pounds, branded round top T on left jaw, cramps in hind legs. F. Zurovski (22-20-17 w 2).

CONDIE, Assa.—Black horse, seven years old, about 1,350 pounds, hind feet white, mane clipped in spring, leather halter with binding twine rope attached around neck. Suitable reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animal. James Bredin (10-31-21 w 2).

America's Leading Horse Importers

We have brought to this country nearly every first, second, third and fourth prize-winner in every Percheron stallion class in every Government Show held in France since the Paris Exposition, 1900.

Our horses won every first and nearly every prize down to the fifth at the St. Louis World's Fair.

On account of bringing in the best, our trade is increasing, so that we bring the largest number. We have made five importations in 1904, bringing more Percherons and French Coachers than have been imported by all others combined.

If you want the best, write

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In **STALLIONS** during next three weeks. We are offering some grand horses for less than half-price, in order to close them out before our new importations arrive. We have several first-class

Clydesdales, Suffolks & Percherons

One beautiful **FRENCH COACHER** of choice breeding, and two **THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS**. You can secure any of these at a great bargain by applying at once to **JAMES SMITH**, manager for

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

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

NORTH BATTLEFORD.—Since July 17th, light yellow cow, roan neck, five years old, was giving milk, horns about eight inches long and slightly turned up, long rope attached to horns, daub of blue paint on back; \$5 reward. E. H. Earl.

WOODSIDE.—Strayed from the premises of undersigned on July 30th, 1905, two light gray mares, branded 45 on the left hip; also two-year-old sorrel horse colt. Last seen travelling east of Westbourne. Information thankfully received by owner. John Sharp, Postmaster.

ESTRAY.

ELM CREEK, Man.—Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, Sec. 24, Tp. 9, R. 5, W., on Saturday, July 22nd, one white mare about five years old, with brands on shoulder and jaw, weight about 1,200 lbs. A reward of \$5 to anyone giving information that will lead to her recovery. W. J. Bell.

BRANDON, Man.—Strayed from premises on May 16th, bay pony, branded J 7 on left flank, cancelled lazy S on left shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery. Philp & Kilgour.

GLEN ADELAIDE, Assa.—Since about June 1st, 1905, bay mare, not broken, with bay spring colt, white spot on forehead, branded cross-bar over on left shoulder, age unknown. John Turton (10-1-w 2).

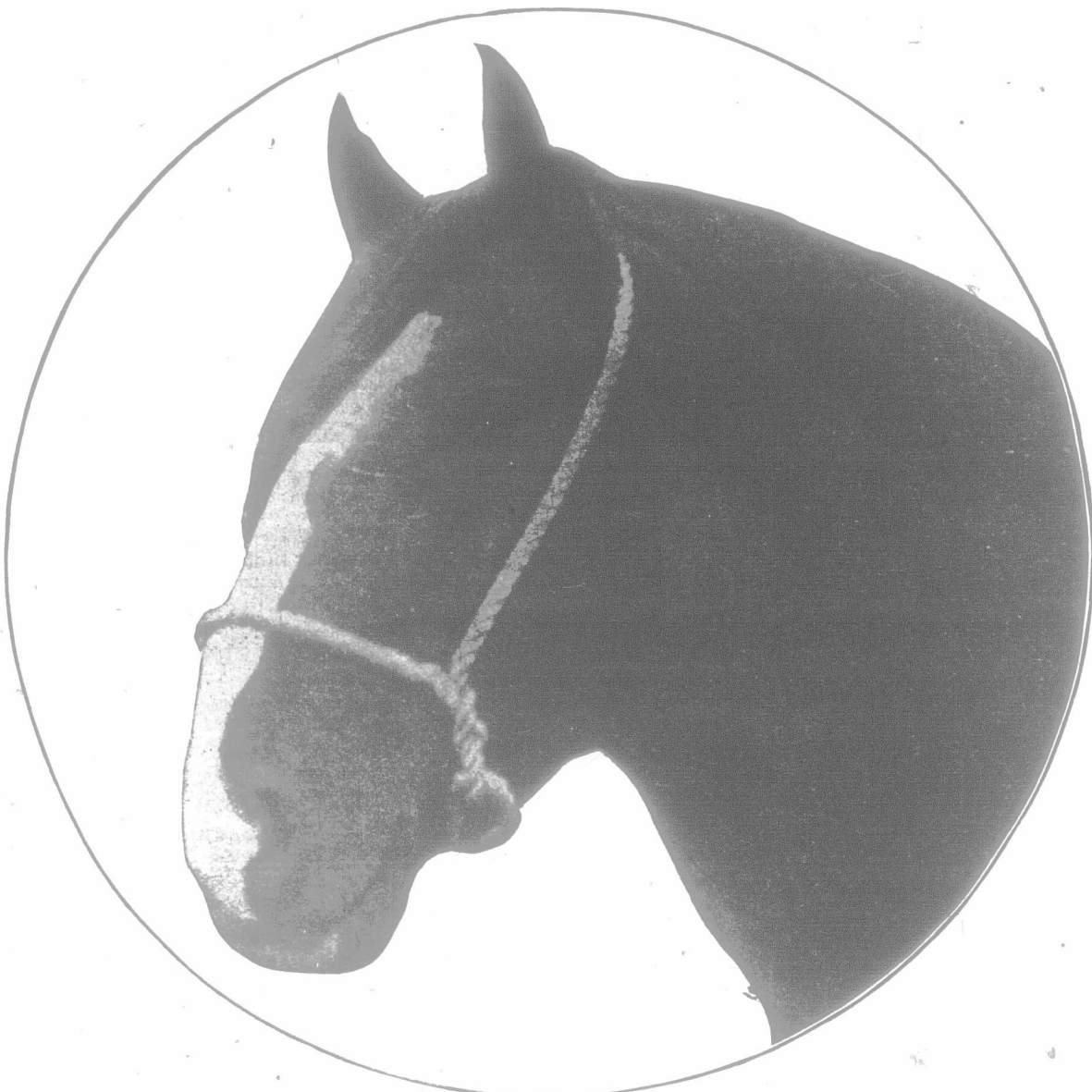
LEBRET, Assa.—Iron gray mare, 2 or 3 years old; light gray mare, about 2 or 3 years old, both draft mares and branded B quarter-circle over on left shoulder and Z V (V not very distinct) on right shoulder and round top A on left jaw. C. Coupal.

KENNEL, Assa.—Bay gelding, white stripe on face, three years old, halter on. A. E. E. Graham (21-21-20 w 2).

GRAYSON, Assa.—Brown mare, about 900 lbs., branded L X on right thigh. L. Henri (S. W. 14-19-5).

DUNDURN, Assa.—Bay horse, star on face, right hind leg lame, four white feet, branded on right shoulder (brand not stated), with halter on. James A. Cowan (S. E. 14-34-3 w 3).

GIRVIN, Assa.—Bay mare, weighing about 1,300 lbs., branded R over V, on (Continued on next page.)

HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS**Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys.****J. A. S. MACMILLAN**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best,"
as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN. Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

Noted Prizewinners Sold:**CAIRNHILL**

The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for 1903.

PLEASANT PRINCE

1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904.

1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages, Brandon Fair, 1904.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon Fair, 1901.

PILGRIM

1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

BURNBRAE

1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweepstakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

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

FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt,

with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few night's use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by 40 years' experience, to guide and advise my patients, is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine. Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one and my two

books on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. T. SANDEN,
140 Yonge Street. TORONTO, ONT.
Office hours: 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 a.m.

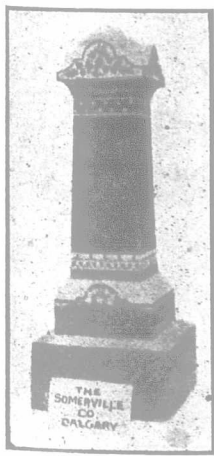
BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, C.P.E., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C.N.R.



The Calgary Marble & Granite Works
Cor. 10th Ave. and 1st St. West, CALGARY, ALTA.

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

Marble and Granite Monuments
Cemetery Fencings, Mantelpieces, Tablets

Butchers' Slabs, Candy Slabs, Imposing Stones etc.

Prices the lowest, for best material and workmanship.

The Largest Monumental Works in the Northwest Territories.

The SOMERVILLE COMPANY, Proprietors

N.B.—No connection whatever with any Eastern firm.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

right shoulder; Bay horse, branded R, over V, on right shoulder; black horse, weighing about 1,000 lbs., branded R, over V, on right shoulder; brown pony mare, branded with dagger on right shoulder, and quarter circle, over quarter circle, on right hip; bay mare, weighing about 1,000 lbs., branded with undecipherable brand on right shoulder. J. A. Lenzen (N. E. 36-24-2 w 3).

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Two-year-old filly, branded X, over H, on right hip. John D. Simpson (18-15-27 w 2).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Bay gelding, three years old, star on face, white hind foot, branded B on right shoulder. Neil Campbell (N. W. 28-45-23).

DALRYMPLE, Assa.—Brown pony mare, star on forehead, two hind feet white. David Reed (S. E. 2-23-17 w 2).

DUHAMEL, Alta.—Red mule yearling steer with white spots, no visible brand. C. M. Widen (1-46-22).

WATSON, Sask.—Cherry mare, about twelve years old, weighing about 1,100 lbs.; bay horse, about eight years old, weighing about 1,100 lbs. Wm. Lompe (S. W. 16-38-19).

DUNDURN, Assa.—Mare, branded H, over W, on left hip. Charles Potter (N. E. 18-33-4).

NEW WARREN, Assa.—Two pony mares and one gelding colt about two years old; one dark bay mare, white strip on face, two white hind feet, and one white front foot, branded T W on right shoulder, and lazy B on right hip; one black mare, one white hind foot, branded lazy B on right hip, with colt at foot; one bright bay gelding colt, to white feet, branded T W on shoulder, also 88, lazy B over, on right hip. Wm. Miller (10-12-23).

FAIRY BANK, Alta.—One dark iron-gray mare, white hairs on forehead, white strip on right side, small tail and mane, branded X N on left thigh, weight 1,200 lbs.; one dark bay or brown mare, white spot on back, weight about 1,350 lbs., no brand. J. P. (36-43-27 w 4).

CRAIK, Sask.—Gray mare, about four years old, branded S on shoulder. O. T. Walsted (24-22-1 w 3).

ELM SPRINGS, Assa.—Gray horse, branded, with inverted compass, large scar on shoulder. Dan Howson.

YOUNGSTOWN, Alta.—Bay horse, branded B T on right hip. Harold Armstrong (24-45-14).

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.—Astray on my premises, Sec. 24, Tp. 51, R. 3, W. 4, a gray cayuse pony, no visible brands. Jos. Heathcote.

HUSTLER, Assa.—Two bay mares, one blind in right eye, and branded with round top T, bar under, and the other branded with lazy H. C. Longseth (S. E. 16-22-29 w 2).

NEAPOLIS, Alta.—Bay gelding, white strip on forehead, three white feet, no visible brand. Wm. R. Coates (6-31-28 w 4).

CHERING, Assa.—Light gray mare, about five years old, a sprinkle of brown on head and shoulders, with halter and swivel, no brand, weight about 1,100 lbs. Archie Mortimer (4-14-9 w 2).

AIRDRIE, Alta.—Two bay geldings, about 1,200 lbs. each, aged, branded with a round top A on left shoulder. Robert R. Powell.

REGINA, Assa.—One roan mare, branded C, bar over, lazy T, on left shoulder, and R on right shoulder; one black mare, branded with 2 X, bar under, on right hip. J. A. Maclean (24-16-18 w 2).

MEADOW CREEK, Alta.—Mare with yearling colt, branded lazy H on left shoulder. Robert Oliver.

PONOKA, Alta.—One brownish bay gelding, white strip on face, black mane and tail, both hind feet white near hoofs, branded 4 1 on right shoulder, weighs about 1,200 lbs. F. E. Drummond (N. E. 18-42-25 w 4).

ELLERSLIE, Alta.—One red yearling steer, no brand. John Govenloch (N. 32-51-24 w 4).

ARCOLA, Assa.—One black horse, branded S S, over S S, on right quarter, lame in front foot. R. A. Smiley (25-8-4).

MACLEOD, Alta.—One bay mare (black points), branded C on right jaw. W. J. Glass.

FILE HILLS, Assa.—Team of working horses: black horse, white star on forehead, white hind feet, left hind hoof split; dark brown horse, white streak (Continued on next page.)

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by



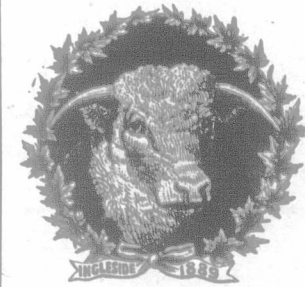
Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

"INGLESIDE"

The finest collection of

IMPROVED HEREFORDS IN CANADA



Cows in calf and with calves at foot heifers of all ages. Foundation herds a specialty, and at prices that cannot be equalled, considering high merit and quality. Over three-quarters of sales made through correspondence (particular attention given to this). State carefully your requirements, whether for show stock, improving your registered herd or for raising beef cattle, and for the latter nothing can surpass the Hereford.

SPECIAL—5 bulls, 15 to 20 months old, any of them fit to head a herd. Rock-bottom prices if taken this month.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

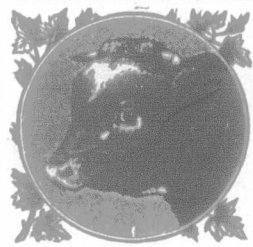
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Bramford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

Sittyton Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assa.



Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Ormsion Chief = 24007 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.

Scotch Shorthorns

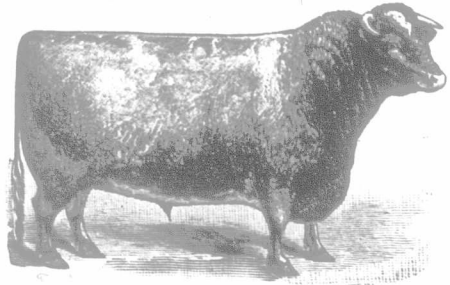
Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" = 28892 = and "Orange Chief" = 28896 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, - Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.




ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:
4 high-class imp. bulls.
3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
14 first-class bull calves.
Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.
Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams. om

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.
SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge —30462— and Royal Sailor —37071—. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man.




SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



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

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.
The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30899—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

MAPLE SHADE



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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.
Stations (Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.
Long-distance telephone. om

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

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ontario.


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

Low Vitality Invites Disease

It is the Run-down, Thin-blooded Person Who Falls Easy Victim to Every Ailment Going.

When you feel lack of energy and ambition and are easily fatigued and discouraged, depend upon it your blood is thin and watery, your nerves are exhausted, and your vigor is at low ebb. It is under such circumstances that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food can be of greatest usefulness to you. This great food cure possesses restorative and reconstructive powers which are not to be found in any other preparation. In this regard it is different to any medicine you ever used. Instead of tearing down the tissues, it builds them up, and gives to the body the vigor which is required to throw off disease. You are invited to test Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by keeping a record of your increase in weight while using it. Gradually and certainly the wasting process is overcome, and week by week new, firm flesh and muscle is added. 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WINDMILLS



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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
1854.
15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also two first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.
For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at choice foot, and heifers.
BELL BROS., The "Oedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om

Shorthorns for Sale
IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.
Cows, HEIFERS and Young BULLS. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. om

W. Doherty, GLEN PARK CLINTON, Ont.



SHEEP AND CATTLE LABELS with initials, name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address, F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

HIDES and SKINS
Consignments Solicited. Top prices
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

GLENCAIRN COLLIE KENNELS are offering Holyrood Production, 70785, A. K. C., at stud. Also young pups for sale. om
R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

down face, running to left of nose, three white feet, branded D on right flank. Charles W. Noddings (1—26—11).
ROUND HILL, Alta.—Red bull with white spots, branded T E, half diamond over; a red bull with white spots, about three years old, no visible brand. Jakup Janicki (S. W. 34—48—19 w 4).
LEWISVILLE, Alta.—Bay stallion, star in face, spavin on left hind leg, two white hind feet, no visible brand. Wm. A. Schantz (12—45—23 w 4).
STRATHCONA, Alta.—Brown stallion, five years old, black mane and tail, no brand. Daniel Gratrix (13—52—24 w 4).
BIRCH LAKE, Alta.—Red bull, apparently a grade Hereford, wide horns, white face, left ear slit. A. Cartwright (1—50—12 w 4), Gilpin P. O.
ESTERIAZY, Assa.—Dark red bull, one year old, star in face. V. Spence (16—20—1 w 2).
FILE HILLS, Assa.—Bay stallion, two years old. —William Desjarlais (N. W. 24—24—12 w 2).
GIRVIN, Assa.—One two-year-old bay stallion, white stripe down face, weight about 700 to 800 lbs, no brand visible. J. A. Leuzen (N. E. 36—24—2 w 3).
DALRYMPLE, Assa.—One black pony stallion, white mark on forehead, and white mark around face, no brand visible. David Reed (S. E. 2—23—17 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.
WHEATWYN, Assa.—Heavy horse, ten years old, weight about 1,200 lbs., unbranded; dark bay mare, four or five years old, halter on, weight about 1,200 lbs., unbranded; black gelding; bay mare, four or five years old, halter on, weight about 1,200 lbs., unbranded. Albert E. Newberry (S. E. 18—22—17 w 2).
BROADVIEW, Assa.—Light bay mare, star on forehead, about 144 hands high, hind feet white, no brand visible. Jos. Braunan, poundkeeper, Village Pound.
MONTMARTRE, Assa.—Gray mare, about eight years old, branded W P on right hip. L. H. Peppin (24—15—12 w 2).
DUNDURN, Assa.—Buckskin filly, mare, about three years old, branded C W E on right shoulder. T. W. Richardson (S. W. 10—33—4 w 3).
GRENFELL, Assa.—Brown gelding, six years old, small white mark on forehead, hind feet white, stiff in front legs; light gray pinto gelding, aged, branded W on right flank, L F on left flank, and G with mark in center on right shoulder, lame or stiff. H. A. English (N. E. 28—15—7 w 2).
RAYMOND, Alta.—Sorrel horse colt, two years old, gentle, stripe down face, branded reversed, inverted J G on right thigh. J. B. Wasden (S. W. 17—6—20 w 4).

TRADE NOTE.
HELPED THE VIOLINS.
An Interesting Circumstance in Connection With the Musical Season Just Closed.
At several of the chamber music concerts held during the past musical season, the music critics on the daily press took occasion to comment on the admirable balance between the piano and the other stringed instruments. There seemed to be a sympathetic blending of tone, producing an ensemble as pleasing as it was unusual. The piano used on these occasions was a "Gourlay," and while the critics contented themselves with simply noting the circumstance, the artists went into raptures. They said that the tone produced by the piano seemed to support and intensify the violins and 'cello, thus producing an effect of unparalleled beauty and sweetness. Nor were these praises mere formal ones, for a number of the best known string players in the city hastened to secure a "Gourlay." Among those who now make constant use of that piano are: Mrs. Prescher Adamson, Mr. Frank E. Blechford, Miss Lena M. Hayes, Miss Lois Widlow, and Mr. H. S. Sammler—Toronto. These names are known and honored by every music lover in the city. They stand for wide scholarship and excellent taste. When it is considered that the "Gourlay" is so admirably fitted for the violin or 'cello, it will be readily understood that, for vocal accompaniment, it is simply ideal. A special relationship between the violin and all instruments of the string family is exceptionally close.

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

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to
ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O.
Farm within town limits.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.
A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 43, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20387, at head of stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and P. E. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.
JOHN McFARLANE,
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. om
Phone 68.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. om
Apple Hill, C. P. R.

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

Frederic Live Stock Agent, Exporter and shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered
Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

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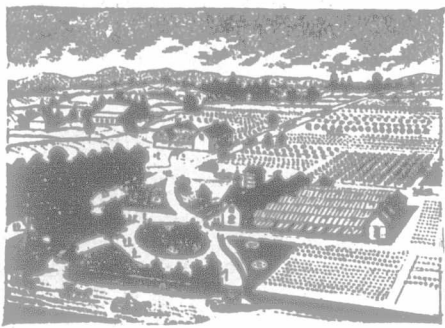
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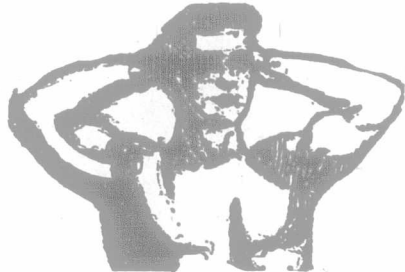


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In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Messrs. A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, of McEtt, Ont., claim December 14th next as date for a joint sale of Shorthorns, to be held at Guelph. Mr. Meyer writes: "I intend rebuilding my barn and stables next spring, and for this reason will offer all of my young things and a few of my breeding females. Such families as the Cruickshank Villages, Nonpareils, Brawith Buds, Campbell Bessies, Clarets, Urys, Minas and others will be represented. Geo. Amos & Son will contribute a number of first-class Scotch-bred individuals from their select herd to strengthen the offering. This firm enjoys the reputation of always bringing out something good, in good fix, and I consider myself particularly fortunate in having the support of their quota. As will be noticed, our date falls upon Thursday of the Fat-stock Show week, thus enabling parties interested to take in both." More particular reference to the offering will appear in these columns later on.

At the auction sale of pigs, conducted by Alfred Mansell & Co., at Park Royal, the week of the Royal Show, the demand was very uneven, some making full value, whilst others went cheaply. The first lot sold were two pigs, the property of Mr. T. S. Jay. These made respectively 5 gs. and 4 gs., and were purchased by Mr. Bishop. The remainder of the white pigs were passed.

In the Berkshire section, Mr. Winterton gave 10 gs. for Mr. R. P. Cooper's boar. The reserve number boar in this class, Mr. J. A. Fricker's, went to the Hon. C. B. Portman at 25 gs., and there was a good demand for Mr. Fricker's first-prize pen of young boars, the first selection going to Mr. Noel at 30 gs., the top price realized in the pig sale. Mr. M. Cottard gave 12 gs. for another, and the third one made 11 gs. to Mr. Goodall. The highest price in Mr. G. Talfourd Inman's second-prize pen was 10 gs., given by Sir T. Gooch. Mr. Fricker's first-prize pen of sow pigs were in request; two were sold, one at 10 gs. to Mr. A. D. Ackland, and the other at 7 gs. to Mr. R. Miller, Canada.

The demand for Tamworths was very uneven. Mr. R. Ibbotson's third-prize boar made 10 gs., his purchaser being Mr. Muchison, of Rugby, whilst two of the first-prize pen of young boars from the same herd were sold, Mr. C. Bathurst giving 10 gs. for the first one, and the Danish Bacon Agency 8 gs. for the other. The champion sow of this breed from Mr. E. J. Morant went to Mr. Noel at 16 gs., and Mr. D. W. Phillips' highly-commended sow went to Mr. C. Bathurst at 20 gs.

DOMINION EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST.

The prize list of the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at New Westminster, British Columbia, Sept. 27th to Oct. 7th, has been issued, and is an exceedingly creditable production. The prizes offered in all classes of live stock are liberal, and the classification generous.

In most of the cattle classes there are from 15 to 25 sections, including senior and junior yearlings and calves, aged and young herds, senior and junior championships, and also grand championships, and four to five liberal cash prizes in each section. In the Shorthorn class, to which the Shorthorn Association contribute \$200, the prizes in the sections for older animals range from \$25 for first to \$5 for fifth, and the juniors from \$15 down. Herd prizes in most classes range from \$40 to \$10. The prizes for horses are proportionately high. For sheep, three prizes in each section are given: the first, \$14; second, \$9; third, \$5. For pigs, the first prizes in the older sections run from \$15 to \$4 in the classes where most competition is probable, and for pens of three bacon hogs, the prizes are \$20 and \$10 in two sections, one for pure-bred and one for grades or crosses. Poultry and farm products are liberally classified and provided for. Entries close positively Sept. 13th to enable the management to have the catalogue printed. For prize list and entry forms apply to W. H. Keary, Manager, New Westminster, B. C. Cheap excursion rates are arranged by the railways from all points east and west. A rare opportunity to see the prairie and Pacific provinces and the glorious "Rockies" at very moderate expense.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Olverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.
E. T. GRIFFITHS, Meese Jaw, Assn.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
G. ORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.
J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A.—Importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
J. G. WASHINGTON, Niniga, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assn.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jannets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer-hounds, E. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Kites, Napinka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assn.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assn.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
R. P. STANLEY, Moosemin, Assn.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
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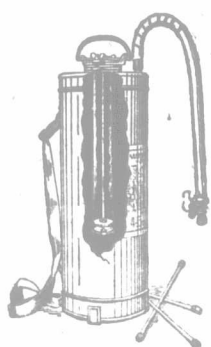
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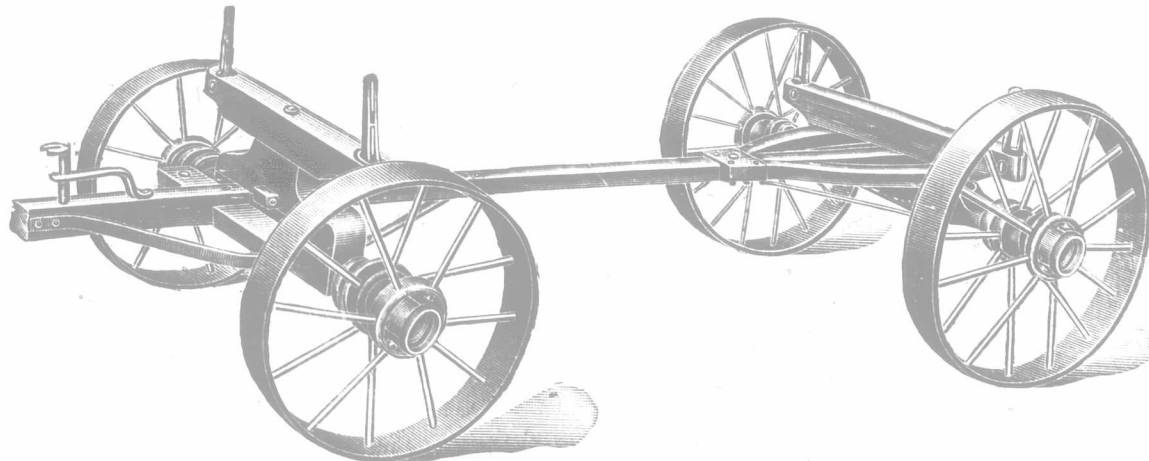
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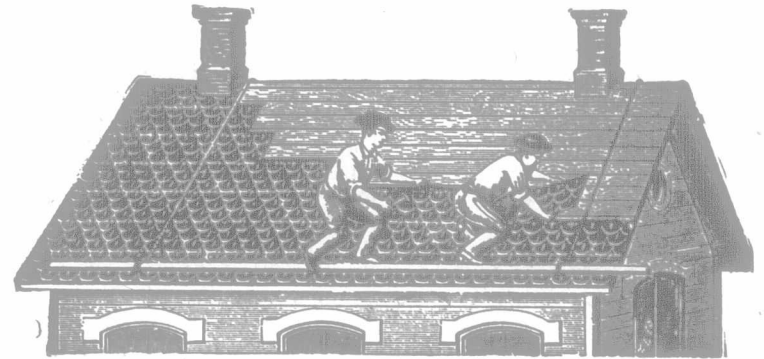
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