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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No 677

## Bell PIANOS

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ARE  
FAVORITES EVERYWHERE  
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**BELL**  
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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

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Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00  
Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.  
Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

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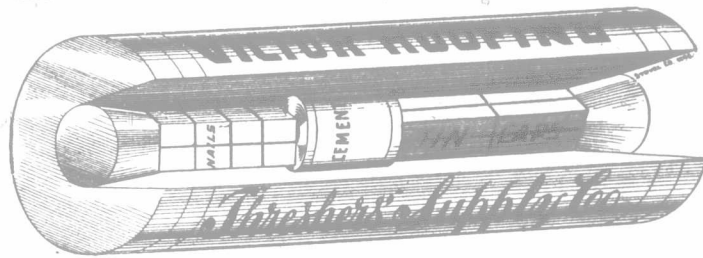
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Liberal Terms. Pay Weekly. Exclusive Territory.  
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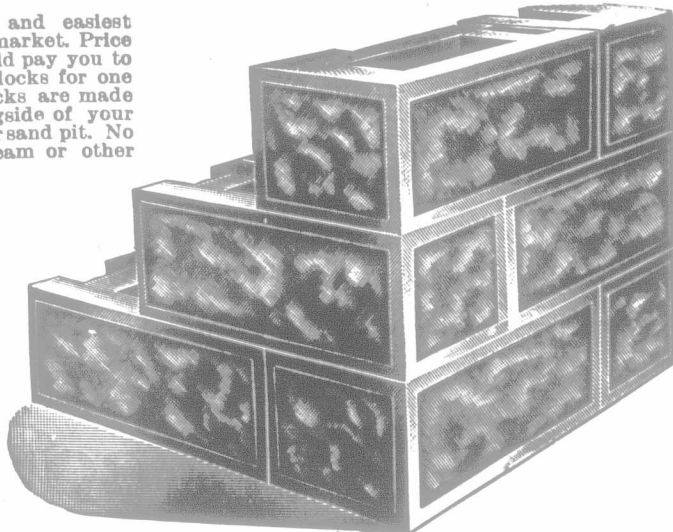
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The property consists of a brick binder twine factory and machinery and plant, with the capacity of three tons of twine per 10 hours, with the necessary spinning and winding machinery. There is also two boilers and an engine of 100 horse-power capacity, a frame warehouse (capacity 1,000 tons), and 16 lots, situated in the centre of the City of Brandon. The plant has most convenient railway facilities for shipping and receiving of goods. This plant is situated in the midst of a great consuming population, which is annually increasing, and the market for the product of this factory is at its doors.

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Improved and Unimproved Farms—  
In all parts of Manitoba and Territories

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∴ WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN ∴		
Before selling your grain write us for a copy of our Grain Shippers' Guide and Pocket Memorandum Book. You will find it valuable. Ask for Book No. 1.		

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LIMITED

Grain Commission Merchants

LICENSED and BONDED.

Best results obtained by shipping your wheat through us

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET FULL OF INFORMATION.

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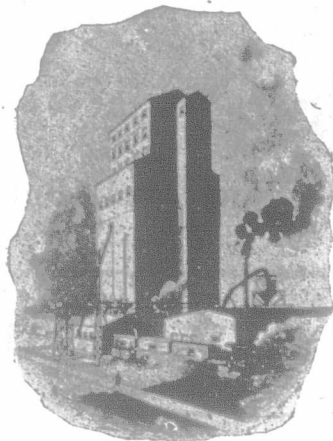
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And sell to us direct or through your commission agent "on sample." We don't have to stick to grade prices and can pay differences between grades when quality warrants. Rejected wheat for smut, oats, or other cause, a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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Will give you financial responsibility. Highest market prices. Liberal advances. Prompt returns. Write us.

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We will BUY your grain.

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Write us and we will tell you things that will interest you.

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

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AND HOME



MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

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VOL. XL.

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NO. 677.

WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 13, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### Tariff Reform Investigation.

The Tariff Commission, consisting of Messrs. Fielding, Brodeur and Patterson, members of Sir Wilfred Laurier's Cabinet, have come West to investigate the workings of the present federal tariff, and to receive suggestions from representative farmers and business men as to the improvements that might be made in order to facilitate trade. The Grain-growers' Association was asked to give evidence before the commission, but as the time to prepare it was so short and the work of harvest so pressing, they declined to commit themselves. And probably it is just as well that they did. As a means of bringing the various needs of the different parts of the Dominion before the Federal Parliament, the Tariff Commission will probably serve a good purpose. It gives the members of the Government composing the Commission an opportunity to investigate at first hand the requirements of a tariff that will meet the needs of different parts of the several Provinces, but from the farmer's standpoint, or from that of any supporter of representative government, the method of gathering evidence has little to commend it. The circumstance that the inquiry is pursued when farmers have no time to give to its deliberations, is probably the least of its defects. Probably this was patent to the Commission. Surely they did not expect that, upon this subject of trade relations, the farmers would be one unit and the manufacturers and distributors another. The tariff enquiry involves a discussion of the fundamental principle of our colonial political policy. It is practically the only basic principle upon which party politics is based, and to precipitate a discussion of the subject now is simply to rehearse political opinions.

The tariff is a subject upon which every intelligent elector has or should have an opinion. It should be discussed in every political campaign, so that every member of Parliament when he reaches Ottawa may know what phase of public opinion upon the tariff he represents, and would then be able to lay before the House or a commission the wishes of the majority in his constituency upon the subject. This would be the more thorough method of tariff enquiry, to have members of Parliament go before their electors and get opinions in each constituency, so that they could inform a commission. As at present conducted, the enquiry, as far as Western Canada is concerned, will at best be superficial and biased, and the evidence will probably be used simply to form a basis of discussion at the next session of Parliament. In such a hasty review of trade conditions over the whole dominion, the Commission will probably only remain long enough in Winnipeg to make comparisons of prices of Canadian and American machinery, twine, lumber, etc., from which they will draw independent conclusions. The opinions of the people, if they are to be heard in connection with any tariff revision, will have to be conveyed through their members when such a measure is brought up in the House.

The West no doubt wants our present tariff modified, and in a way that is not far to seek, but whether or not it will be politically expedient to make that modification probably the Commission will be able to report. Other things there are which also need revising, and to investigate and remodel which the people of the West would gladly welcome a commission. Any commission that could divert a greater part of the eight or ten cents, the difference on a pound of beef between Winnipeg and British markets, to the

credit of the producer would be rendering a national service, and any commission or half dozen commissions that could organize the trade relations between Manitoba and Ontario, so that a smaller percentage of the cost of an article would be due to "freight rates," would be likewise benefactors. These and others of a like kind are problems we should like to see solved, if there is any power within or without the transportation companies that can solve them.

### The Rut of Routine.

The enthusiasm and energy that the average boy throws into the work of the farm is proof that he has within him the elements which make for success in whatever line of work he may follow. But it is in the boy's interest and for the good of the country that he devote his talents to the interests of agriculture. With most boys, the love of outdoor work seems to be inherent, and until they have learned to master all the many farm operations there appears to be no limit to their zeal. For a time the ideal relation between the boy and work exists, namely, that he loves it for its own sake. Later, when the novelty has worn off, some inducement by way of recompense must be forthcoming to maintain and stimulate his interest in his work, or he will soon begin to cast about for a profession or calling that promises more remuneration or diversion. Nor is this condition alone confined to the farm boy. The youth of the town feels it, but the distractions and variations of town life are an antidote to his restlessness.

There should be no reason why the growing interest of the boy fresh from school should cease with the approach of maturity. His mind is capable of unlimited expansion if but encouraged by congenial work for which he receives commensurate remuneration. At the age of eighteen most every boy has mastered the details of ordinary farm management, and if nothing new in agricultural practice presents itself he begins to contemplate the possibilities of farming as a life's work. At this time, and previously, it is essential that parents should endeavor to place before the boy high ideals. They should not try to lead him to believe that if he makes as great a success of life as his father has done he need be satisfied. They should rather endeavor to start the boy as near as possible where his father would leave off, and point out to him the limitless possibilities in the pursuit of agricultural enterprises, not simply as a moneymaking occupation, but rather as a calling in which one may live a life of usefulness, always bringing the operation of his farm nearer perfection, thus consequently increasing his own interest in it, and at the same time making it an example to less progressive neighbors.

It is in this phase of farming that the most enthusiastic farmer finds greatest satisfaction. Always venturing upon some new line, finding some advanced method, adding to the attractiveness or usefulness of his farm, and in other ways drawing farther and farther away from the rut of ordinary routine.

### Hard Put to Defend the Side-shows.

Just the other day a daily paper in Winnipeg undertook to defend the side-show, using the recent show at the temporary capital of Saskatchewan as a case in point. In order to build up an argument, it descended to the level of its proteges, by basing its whole screed on a plain misstatement of fact—nothing more, nothing less—the moral is obvious—association with muddy minds tends to beclouded vision.

### The Work of the Scot.

Canada is being populated by men and women whose environment and training have adapted them for particular branches of farming. The ex-Ontarian is essentially a mixed farmer, thorough in all he does, and always likes to have all his work well in hand. The American invader is familiar with and likes to indulge in bonanza farming. Whether it be wheat-growing, ranching or sugar-beet-growing, he wants to do things on a large scale, and goes about his work with unlimited optimism, and carries it out with enviable ability. The foreign immigrants industriously apply themselves with shovel, pick or fork, and in their own way give us an example of what threadbare economy and thrift will accomplish.

But there is a class of people which appears to be more essential to the stability of Agriculture in the West than any of those enumerated. We refer to the Scotch. The care of stock is the particular class of work at which a Scotchman excels, and whether it be as an importer, breeder, herdsman or groom, we must doff our hats to the Scot as the pioneer par excellence and exponent of stock breeding in a country which as yet has not displayed a very great degree of love for stock. Americans, Englishmen, native Westerners and other Canadians frequently devote themselves to the live-stock industry, but it is the broad Scot that invariably leads out champions and administers to the needs of the pure-bred horses and cattle year in and year out. All honor is due him for his devotion to this most intricate branch of farming. As the country becomes older and the land more and more requires the recuperative influences of the barnyard litter, the work of the Scotchman in keeping stock always to the fore will be more generally appreciated, and, let us hope, suitably rewarded.

### Tariff Revision and the Farmer.

From recent despatches to the press, we learn that the Committee of Ministers of the Canadian Government, popularly known as the Tariff Commission, who are to enquire into the operation of the customs tariff, with a view to some revision at the next session of Parliament, will enter upon their work about the end of August or the beginning of September. The enquiry is expected to occupy several months. While no dates of sittings in any particular place have yet been decided on, the Ministers desire that all parties interested in the matter and wishing to be heard before the Committee, shall at once prepare such information as they intend to submit, and select representatives who are to appear. It is promised that reasonable notice will be given of the visits of the Committee to the several points selected, which will include one or more places in every Province of the Dominion.

We direct the attention of all organizations of farmers to this announcement. If in the interests of farmers any change in the present tariff is desired, or if any contemplated change should be resisted, preparation should at once be made. To allow the time to pass until the Commission actually meets and the reports of their meetings appear in the newspapers, before interest is awakened and delegates appointed, would be to imitate the folly of the farmer who does not trouble to decide where his several crops are to be sown until seeding is actually on. We trust and have reason to believe that the several Provincial associations of farmers which are in existence, the Grange organization and the Fruit-growers' Societies will be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the opportunity to take action promptly. The average farmer, however, can scarcely be said to be represented by any of



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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these, if we except the Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Northwest, and we think that it would be in place for the Farmers' Institutes which are distributed through, all the Provinces of the Dominion, and in every county in many places, to take this matter up seriously. It is not, any more, a question of party politics, and it is of vital interest to the farmer. The interests of the classes and the masses, which should be at one, are, through selfishness and greed, generally found in opposition, and in our land the masses are the farmers. We suggest, then, that Institute Boards of Directors meet, and, having discussed the tariff question and agreed upon a desired line of action, appoint able and resourceful men to represent their views before the Commission.

We feel warranted in urging farmers to have their side of the case strongly brought out, because, at best, in comparison with other interests, they are at a great disadvantage. They are many, with slight cohesion, and not accustomed to act together.

Now, to begin with, our tariff is already protective; and while many engaged in other industries will be unfortunate in their demands for higher duties for more protection, farmers, so far as we are aware, are not desirous of increased duties on the commodities they produce, their interest being confined chiefly to opposing the imposition or increase of duties on articles they use. The man who wants something very much is more likely to make himself heard than the one who merely objects.

It is to be expected that the demand for higher duties on the part of many will be determined and persistent. It is a favorable time. Times are good, and likely to continue so for a while. Requests at such a time are less likely to be refused than if depression existed. Of this, those

interested are, no doubt, fully aware. In addition to this, the Government, which in opposition denounced unsparingly the extravagance of their opponents, has followed in the course they once condemned. The estimates for next year, \$90,000,000, are more than double the expenses of Government ten years ago. The salary gobble was but the finishing touch—and in amount a small affair—to a policy of steadily-increasing expenditure. Who will wonder if, under these circumstances, the Commission will receive with complaisance requests for increase of duties, which, if granted, will help to meet the obligations assumed.

There would be more hope in the situation if the Opposition did not seem ready to outbid the Government, in order to secure the support of the manufacturing interests.

We may, of course, look for all such requests to be made in the interests of the country at large, and especially of the farmers. The credibility of such a plea was well illustrated by the clamor a few months ago for an export duty on wheat, when, owing to the demand for Manitoba hard on the part of the U. S. millers, our Western farmers were getting a decided increase in price. In that instance—hopeful omen for future efforts—the objection prevailed; the direct demand was refused.

Attention is directed to a statement in the preliminary announcement of tariff enquiry, to the effect that, while all associations interested are requested to appoint representatives to appear before the Commission, this must not be understood as shutting out individual representatives. Opportunity for the fullest representations to all who wish to be heard is promised.

All communications respecting the enquiry should be directed to Mr. John Bain, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, who is to act as secretary.

### Show This to Your Neighbor.

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE THE FARMER'S  
ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE TO NEW  
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As a duty I beg to thank the "Farmer's Advocate" for its fearless and outspoken condemnation on the management of our leading agricultural shows. Hoping your stand and influence may bring about an improvement that will make our shows in fact what they are in name.

Franklin.

R. S. STOREY.

## Horses.

### Splint in Horses.

What is splint? There are various ways of answering that question. Many will say it is an enlargement on the inside of the horse's leg. Some will tell you that the leg is not enlarged at all, that it is simply a transformation of structure between the small metacarpal bone and the larger one. Others will say it is simply periostitis, which leads to enlargements afterwards. These are all reasonable solutions of what splint is.

The next question, to my mind, is, whether it occurs in the hind limbs or in the fore limbs most frequently. In reply to that, everyone in the room will probably say the fore limbs are more frequently affected than the hind ones. I should agree with that certainly, yet that it frequently occurs in the hind limbs I do not think any can deny. Now, why should it occur in the fore limbs more than in the hind? I will try to answer that in this way, but I will leave a lot of arguments open for you. It more frequently occurs in the fore limbs, I think, because the weight of the body is conveyed by the fore limbs, while the hind limbs are those which propel.

Then follows the next question: Why should it occur on the inner surface of the limb more frequently than on the outer? There is something to think about there. Of course, the general answer would be, because the inner side of the fore

limb is more under the center of gravity. Some, thinking of the anatomy and structure of the fore limb, will tell you that one of the bones of the knee is absolutely supported by the innermost splint bone. To that I give an emphatic denial; it is not. But that is a theory. It more frequently occurs to the inner surface of the limb than to the outer, there is no question, but I do not think it is due to that. I think it is more due to the fact that the inner surface of the limb is more under the center of gravity. This brings us to the causes. Splint arises, not from concussion in a large majority of cases, and as a consequence of the inner side of the limb being more under the center of gravity, it is submitted to a greater amount of concussion than is the outer side.

That we have splint arising from other causes there cannot be a doubt, and frequently to the inner surface of the limb, which are not due to concussion. The horse striking it while in action will, and frequently does, give rise to the formation of splint on the inner surface of the limb. That it happens to the outer surface of the limb there cannot be any question; and then, in the majority of instances, I am of opinion that it is due to injury from external violence. It happens to the hind limbs, as I have said, and in the majority of cases it is due to injury then. It may be on the outer surface of the leg or on the inner. But I am not going to overlook one frequent cause of splint, and that is hereditary predisposition. If you breed from horses that have splint or bony enlargements of the knee of this description, you will usually find that the progeny are affected with this malady—splint. We may have splint as a consequence of neighboring inflammation. An animal may become affected with splint from an inflamed condition of the leg, which probably he was not disposed to hereditarily. We may have the condition as the result of rheumatism. Generalizing, I think those are the principal causes which give rise to this malady.

Now, is it a cause of unsoundness? This is a rather important point, which I want you to speak about. Is a horse with splint an unsound horse? I certainly think he is, and particularly so if the splint has existed for any considerable time. I am of the opinion that there are very few horses of six or seven years old which have not got splint. It may not be that they have enlargements there, but they have got a transformation of the tissue which connects the small metacarpal bones to the large ones. And that absolutely is splint. But if you condemn every horse with a splint of that description, you will have very few sound ones.

Does it give rise to lameness? Certainly it does, in very many instances, and it more frequently gives rise to lameness in the early stage of the malady than in the later stage, simply because associated with the early stage of splint you have an inflamed condition of the periosteum.

I will now pass from that to the treatment. We have recourse to firing, to blistering and to periosteotomy, as well as some other lines of treatment. But I will first allude to those I have mentioned. We have got a line of treatment which we call subcutaneous periosteotomy. This consists of making an opening in the skin, passing in a periosteotomy knife, cutting down upon the periosteum and dividing it, an operation I have performed hundreds of times, and with very good results. The late Mr. John Roalfe Cox put an idea into my head which is useful, namely, that instead of going to the trouble of making two openings in the skin when you pass in a seton needle, separating the skin from the surface, and then pass in the periosteotomy knife and cutting down, he suggested that the knife should at once be placed on the surface of the skin and cut down on to the so-called splint. Now, by that means you save a great deal of trouble, and you avoid a great deal of blemish.

Burning down on the splint with a pointed iron is another way of producing the same effect; you destroy the periosteum, and so liberate the part. Firing—and by that I mean line firing—for splint is only required in very bad cases; that is to say where the enlargement is very considerable. Then line firing becomes necessary to bring about bondage on the external surface of the enlargement.

There is another remark I want to make, and that is as to diagnosing lameness from splint. We have many cases of lameness in the fore limb. In a case of navicular disease the animal usually goes better the further he goes. In a case of splint lameness, however, he usually goes worse the further he goes. There is a peculiar action in splint lameness which, when the eye has been educated to it, is easily recognized. It is that when the animal puts its foot down he puts it outwards to get it on the inner surface of the limb. Then by manipulation you find out where there is an amount of tenderness on pressure to the inner surface of the limb, with an amount of heat. And, let me tell you, you must not use the inside of your hand when you want to determine this. The inner side of your hand will frequently deceive you. It is the back of your hand you should use when you are trying to determine the sensible temperature of a surface.



**More on Judging by Type.**

The strict adherence to arbitrary rules in judging horses has not proved an unqualified success at our recent fairs, nor has there been sufficient significance given to type by many judges. At the larger exhibitions, horses weighing 1,600 lbs. or over have been classed as heavy draft; this naturally threw a few teams of draft type lacking the necessary weight into the agricultural class, where they were obviously ill placed. It appears necessary to fix some standard of minimum weight for heavy drafters, and 1,600 lbs. is about as light as they are wanted, but how to class the light drafters so that they will not come into competition with agricultural horses is the difficult problem. If judges would take type more seriously into consideration, much better work in the ring might be done. At the International, in Chicago, drafters have two divisions, one for horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,750 lbs., and another for horses weighing over 1,750 lbs. Agricultural horses are not shown there, but, presumably, anything lighter than a light drafter, provided he was of the right type, would be classed as agricultural. At some of our smaller Western fairs the minimum weight of the heavy drafters was placed at 1,400 lbs., but this classification was a failure.

With lighter horse-judging there has also been some dissatisfaction. At Winnipeg the prize list this year combined the Standard-breds and roadsters, on the ground that they are analogous in type, and in this we agree, for if a Standard-bred horse is anything at all, he should be a roadster. This is classifying horses according to type, which is the primary basis of classification. With such an arrangement as this, any animal could compete so long as it had the conformation and speed of a roadster, even though it carried a "bang" tail and gave other evidences of carriage breeding. And conversely, a Standard-bred long-tailed horse should be allowed to compete in the carriage classes, where, if he were possessed of sufficient style, action and pleasing conformation, he should not be denied a premium.

**Some Difficulties in Breeding.**

There are many difficulties in the way of the breeder of Hackneys, some of which I may mention: A breeder may secure a strain of blood that has superior action, yet that strain may be so deficient in other points that it is not advisable to multiply the type. For instance, either sire or dam may be very plain when standing quite still, or may have a plain or expressionless head, or possibly a delicacy of constitution. It is not advisable to breed from a mare with these faults, because no stallion is so potent that he can surmount these difficulties by his impression on the young stock. These glaring defects exist in all breeds, and they have descended to the mare through a long line of common ancestry, and are therefore more firmly established than can possibly be the newly-introduced and superior points which render the stallion fashionable. Furthermore, the experience of many breeders convinces them that the mare has the preponderating influence, and, having bred horses for thirty years, my maximum number of brood mares in any season being twenty-five, I have enjoyed the advantages of observation, and without being too positive, I think young stock turn out more like the dam than the sire. Of one thing I am fully satisfied, viz., that the influence of the sire does not exceed that of the dam.—[“Outspoken,” in Exchange.]

**Stock.**

**Can Hogs be Raised at a Profit?**

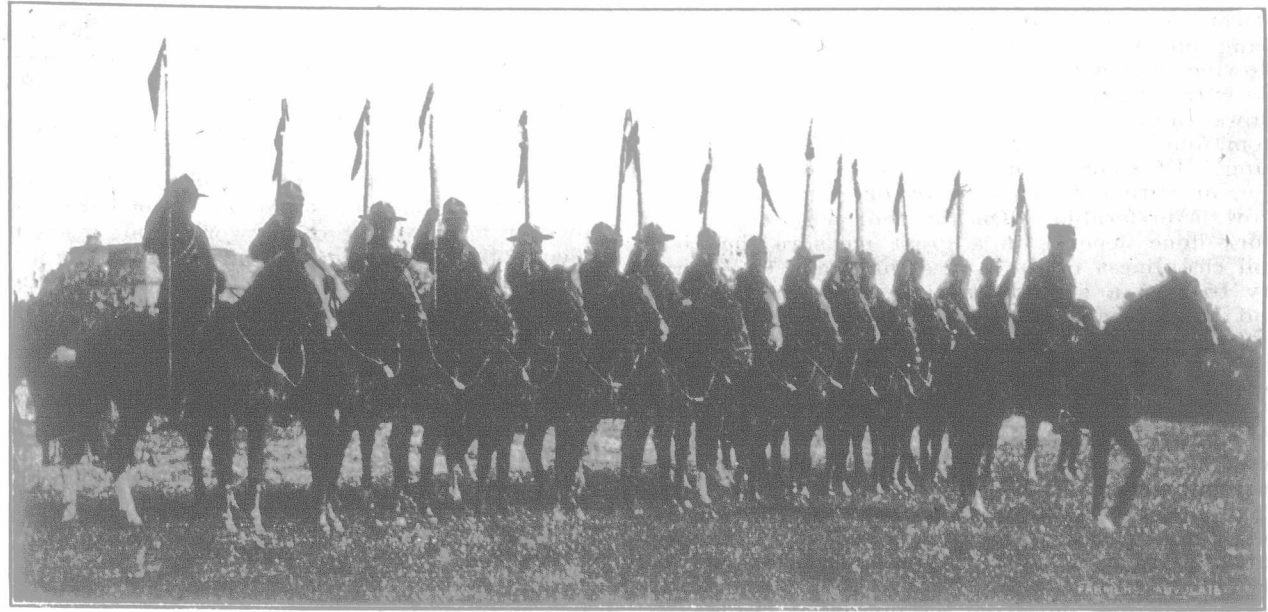
The prevailing high prices for hogs naturally raises the question whether or not hog-raising should become a more generally adopted branch of farming. With hogs selling at six cents and over per pound in Winnipeg, there is little question but what the hog is a paying commodity, but when the price falls to five cents and lower there is not so much enthusiasm over the "mortgage lifter."

Just how cheaply pork can be produced in Western Canada has not been publicly demonstrated. Nor have the modern methods of rais-

ing hogs largely upon green fodders, roots, etc., been generally pursued. Generally, the method followed, has been the most expensive of all, namely, to keep the hogs in a yard or small grass plot, and to feed them from weaning to maturity almost wholly upon grain. Consequently, the variation in the price of wheat, barley and oats has quite frequently been accompanied by a similar variation in the price of hogs.

**Cattle Market Affairs.**

At the recent reciprocity convention in Chicago, a representative of the Buffalo live-stock exchange made an argument for removal of the duty on Canadian cattle. The professed object of the Buffalonians is to make the way easy for New York State farmers to secure Ontario stockers to be finished for the Buffalo markets. Incidentally, of course, the Ontario feeder would market his fat cattle at Buffalo when the prices in the Canadian markets were not sufficiently



Range-bred Horses, the Pride of the Army,

ing hogs largely upon green fodders, roots, etc., been generally pursued. Generally, the method followed, has been the most expensive of all, namely, to keep the hogs in a yard or small grass plot, and to feed them from weaning to maturity almost wholly upon grain. Consequently, the variation in the price of wheat, barley and oats has quite frequently been accompanied by a similar variation in the price of hogs.

That hogs should be more generally raised is apparent. They are required to consume the large quantities of small grains, shrunken wheat, screenings, etc., that are annually produced in increasing quantities, to forage upon the stubble fields, and to assist in enriching the soil by making use of soiling crops, such as peas and oats, rape and clover, and to convert into money much of the material about a farm which would otherwise go to waste.

But hogs or any other stock will not be raised unless there is money to be made out of them. What is required is a demonstration or statement of experience with hog-raising, with approximate estimates of the cost and profits. We have long been of the opinion that were some of the methods of pork production practiced in older-settled communities adopted out here there would be money in the business, even if the price realized were not more than three cents per pound.

It has been amply demonstrated that to raise hogs economically a growthy strain must be used, that they must make most of their growth on green fodder, and that they should be ready for market at from five to six months of age, after having a few weeks feeding on grain. With land

near those at Buffalo. And this raises that old question, "Why do we not see a greater development in the business of finishing Western cattle in Manitoba, or even in Ontario?" The few enterprising men who are already engaged in it pronounce it a profitable venture. There is plenty of room for development, and it seems the most rational solution to the embargo problem.

**Is This a Meat Handlers' Combine?**

A press despatch from Ft. William, Ont., recently, says:

"On Saturday the local retail butchers were solicited to sign an agreement with Gordon, Ironside & Fores, and Gallagher, Holman & Lafrance, in the interest of all parties, to the effect that the butchers would buy all their meat of the above mentioned firms. The butchers state that they were given to understand, if they did not comply with the request, that on Monday morning the storage firms would refuse to supply them.

"It appears that J. Y. Griffin & Co. has had a representative here selling meat to the butchers, and it is also reported that they are about to build a storage, and the retail butchers looked upon the agreement as a means of shutting out the opposition firm. At a meeting of the retail butchers, they refused to sign the agreement, although one firm had already signed it."

[Ed. Note.—Some time ago a correspondent wrote, querying as to the existence of a combine among the packing-house and abattoir men; the above despatch is submitted in answer to the query.]



The Aged Clydesdale Stallion Ring, Brandon Exhibition, 1905.



**Farm.****Autumn Work.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Harvest over and stacking or threshing completed, the new settler is confronted with a variety of jobs which require attention before it freezes up. The all-important one is the preparation of next year's wheat land, so that as little delay may be caused in the spring as is compatible with a proper preparation of the land for the wheat crop. I prefer to get all my wheat land turned over in the fall, and, if possible, given one turn of the harrows. It seems to me that the snow lies better on the smooth land, and the land does not blow so badly in the winter storms nor dry out so rapidly in the spring. Gang plows are generally used now for stubble plowing, and with care as good work can be done as with the walking plow. I use twelve-inch plows, and a good three-horse team will turn from four to five acres a day with a two-furrow gang. Of course, for a man with a small acreage, or with only two horses or oxen, a walking plow is preferable. On the thoroughness of the work done depends in a great measure the yield and cleanliness of the succeeding crops. Always try to turn a straight furrow, even both in width and depth, leave the dead furrows clean of the last bit of stubble, and throw in and out straight and even both ways, so there will be no ragged ends. If your plow is set right it will run for many yards without your putting your hand to it. Where beginners get into trouble is in trying to guide the plow too much; a plow that is set correctly needs no help, unless it strikes a root or stone or something of the sort, or to counteract the swinging of the team, and a very slight touch is enough. Never allow a team to get into the habit of crowding; always make your land horse walk well out from the furrow. The horses will be cooler on a hot day, and always travel more freely. Two acres a day is big work for a fourteen-inch cross plow on a fairly long furrow; never use a plow larger than that; I never saw one that would turn a clean furrow. They leave the land looking well enough, but the furrow breaks and drops down under what turns over, and the land gets weedy in spite of all you can do. I speak from experience.

Your cattle, especially milk cows and calves, will need housing at nights and a little extra feed at this time, as the grass will be frozen and dried up, and care must be taken that they have all the water they require, as the sloughs will be dry and probably no water available except at the wells. If not properly supplied with water they will be apt to go into winter poor and come out accordingly, and a new settler generally wants all his grain feed for his draft animals, even supposing that it paid to lose flesh that costs nothing for the fun of putting it back at big expense. If the stables are of logs they will require the chinking and plastering fixed up, and if mud or lime is used, this must be dry before it freezes, or your labor will be lost. If by any chance this work cannot be done, it must be left till the severe weather and allowed to freeze dry without thawing, using hay or straw to stop the wind in the meantime. If hay or straw for feed is not handy to the buildings, always make one job of getting it home, and that on the first snow. Blizzards always make a point of coming just on those days when there is neither wood nor feed at home, if you are running on the hand-to-mouth principle, and every time you go for a load you have to shovel out the stacks and the roads in, while the teams stand and shiver, and when you have the loads on and home the dinner is cold and spoilt, and the wife is cross and things generally uncomfortable. If obliged to leave home, always be sure that there is a good supply of wood cut ahead. I have seen men come into their yards with loads and have to cut wood for the house before the team was unhitched. If batching it, never forget to have shavings and kindling ready to light the stoves when returning home. Get out the year's supply of firewood early in the winter; also fence posts. When they are once in the yard there will be lots of days when it is pleasanter cutting wood or pointing posts at home than travelling over the prairie to the bush. It will be much better for the teams when there are no heavy drifts, and they will be fitter for their spring work. Nothing pulls teams down more quickly than drawing heavy loads over bare ground and through snow drifts in early spring, with long hair to make them sweat and keep them damp for hours after they are in the stable. When travelling in the old days I always carried four blankets—two ordinary horse blankets and two light woolen ones. If the horses are sweating when they go into the stable, as often happens, put the light blankets next the horse, and in a short time the horse and the inner blanket will be dry and all the moisture in the outer blanket. Don't put off going to the mill with a grist until the last bag of flour is nearly gone; I have known a whole settlement out of flour, with the mill thirty-five miles away. I took a grist down with oxen, travelling night

and day, and found three weeks' grinding in the mill and around it. By a little diplomacy I got mine ground and got away before daylight. I had fifty bushels ground, and three days after I got home it was all lent except one bag. My own household (I was a bachelor) were living on porridge made of crushed wheat when I got back, and the pigs were evidently beginning to wonder where they would come in.

Another bit of winter work that should not be neglected is cleaning up the seed for next season's crop, and this must be thoroughly done if the farm is to be kept clean of weeds. One piece of work which is often done ahead I do not approve of, and that is pickling the seed. I may have been careless or unfortunate (synonymous terms, as a rule), but I have always found seed that was pickled long before being needed weak in germination. I use a pickler (Leas Junnerser) which wets the grain very thoroughly, which may account for it partly, but I certainly have better results from pickling not more than twenty-four hours ahead of sowing.

Other winter work especially necessary for a new settler is the overhauling and repairing of harnesses, whiffletrees, etc., ready for the spring work. See that the clevises taken from the plows or harrows for other work, and also any stolen bolts, are replaced, and be ready to hitch up and go to work on the land at the earliest possible moment. Have the shares beat out if they need it, and tell the smith to temper them pretty hard, unless you have many stones.

Don't believe folks when they tell you that manure will spoil the land, but make a point to draw out all the manure from the stables at once and spreading it on the land. Remember where it came to this year, and carry it on from that point next year. As soon as possible commence seeding down, and lay out your grass land so

**New Method of Marketing Wheat.**

Below is a paper that attracted considerable attention, according to the N.-W. Miller, when presented to the Millers' National Federation Council. The author of the paper is the inventor of a machine termed "Special Aspirator," which mechanically grades wheat, or, by its use, the exact value of the wheat tested may be arrived at through mechanical means.

He is a miller, J. D. Anderson by name, Noblesville, Ind.

"My method of marketing wheat would necessarily change the present method of grading, and the present inspection of wheat, in the general markets; this, of course, would mean a very radical change in the buying and selling of wheat, but I believe a very radical change is necessary, if such change would bring better results to the milling fraternity.

"To begin with, I might state that the present method of grading soft red winter wheat is not satisfactory for many reasons, one or two of which I will mention. First, there is too wide a difference in quality between the highest and lowest of each grade; that is, a good No. 2 is far superior wheat to a scratch No. 2. Second, there is too much latitude allowed in the mixing of wheat by public and private elevators. Third, because a No. 2 soft red wheat in one market is not necessarily graded the same in other markets. Fourth, because the inspection in different markets varies according to the quality and quantity of the crop.

"If the present method of grading wheat is, therefore, unsatisfactory, in what manner can it be changed so as to give more satisfactory results to all concerned? This would mean a new set of inspection rules, and a new method of inspecting wheat."

As to what would constitute the proper method of buying and inspecting wheat, Mr. Anderson believed these things should be accomplished:

Uniform inspection in all markets.

Discontinuing the inspection of wheat by grades.

Inspecting wheat by weight and soundness only.

All sound milling wheat deliverable on contracts at its actual value.

All certificates of inspection to state the actual amount of clean wheat and the test weight of the clean wheat per bushel, also the amount of

of screenings and waste matter, and state whether sound or unsound.

All wheat bought and sold by its clean test.

A known difference in value to be established between each test, and this difference to be on a percentage basis.

Sixty-pound clean test—basis for all purchases and sales.

Wheat delivered showing a higher clean test than 60 pounds, purchaser to pay difference as established to seller.

Wheat delivered showing a lower clean test than 60 pounds, seller to pay difference, as established, to purchaser.

A standard price to be established for screenings.

Screenings and waste matter not to be considered as part or parcel of delivery on contract.

Wheat that is not dry, but otherwise sound, to be certified as slightly damp, damp, or very damp, as the case may be, as well as showing its clean test.

A uniform deduction from the sale price to be made on wheat as certified by rule 13, according to the certificate.

The difference in value between clean tests to be established on a percentage basis.

All wheat invoiced on the basis of 60 pounds, clean test; if wheat is delivered at a higher test than 60 pounds, the seller will add the established difference, and if delivered below the test he will deduct the established difference. This means, if wheat is delivered showing a 61-pound clean test, and the difference as established between 60-lb. and 61-pound wheat is, say, 5 per cent., the invoice would be made out at the contract price, and the 5 per cent. difference added to same. If below 60 pounds, and the percentage difference is 5 per cent., this would be deducted from the invoice or contract price.

Soft red wheat containing over 2 per cent. of

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Balance of the Year.*

This offer is made in order that our present subscribers may introduce the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to their friends.

that as soon as at most two crops of hay have been taken, it can be pastured for a year and the old pasture broken up. In my opinion, this will prove the only successful way of grappling with the weed problem, not to mention the benefit to the soil in other ways. If there was an old road crossing the farm at any time, watch it carefully after it is broken up, for weeds, wild oats, mustard, stinkweed and Canada thistles are those most likely to show up. The sooner a farm is fenced the less trouble there will be with weeds. If it were compulsory to clean all grains before feeding to horses or cattle—and such a law could be enforced—it would do more to check the dissemination of noxious weeds than anything else. Even then, birds and cattle straying on the farm are sure to introduce them. Ball mustard will blow a long way across the snow, and thistles will carry miles, but the other weeds mostly come from teams crossing the land in the first place, or are carried in by threshing outfits. If every one fought weeds it would be a great check, but some don't know how, and some don't care.

Man.

A. H.

**Knows It's Best.**

I have read the "Farmer's Advocate" since I was a child, and know it to be the best of its kind.

C. E. KIDD.

Denman Island, B. C.

**We Can Sell that Farm for You.**

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



hard, 2 per cent. of white, one-half of 1 per cent. of rye, one-tenth of one per cent. of cockle, any garlic or any onions, not deliverable on contracts.

Mr. Anderson referred, of course, to soft red wheat. He had not experimented with hard or spring varieties.

He concluded by urging every miller to buy his wheat, as far as possible, from known milling value. Said he: "This can be done by getting such an aspirator as we have in our office and using the chart mentioned heretofore, or making your own chart. After trying your wheat through this machine, you come pretty near bidding for the wheat what it is actually worth, and then you can prove when you get the car or cars in how close you come to the price."

"We have been buying our wheat on that basis two years. We buy by test exclusively. We refuse to buy by grade. And we get the finest of the wheat that is grown, because we do not pay as much for these No. 3 wheats as our brother millers will pay for it, because we feel that we know it is not worth that price. The result is that we get 59, 60 and 61 pound wheat, which we pay a premium for over the ordinary No. 2. That is the kind of wheat we get, and the balance of the millers get the low-grade stuff, and we are awfully glad to see them get it."

**Co-operation in Selling the Products of the Farm.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We read with pleasure an article by Austin L. McCredie, showing how the bacon industry can be made profitable in Ontario; and in Ontario, why not in all Canada? Now, every farmer in Canada who has been raising bacon hogs will agree that, one year with another, they were receiving less than cost price for those hogs; and if the consumer was getting the benefit of this low price, it would not be quite so bad. But, while the producer received from four to six cents per pound live weight, the consumer had to pay from ten to fifteen cents per pound. All this great profit between the producer and consumer goes into the pockets of middlemen, who know little—and care less—what it costs to raise those bacon hogs. We find, by charging market value for feed and allowing living wages to those who attend them, that it costs from six to eight cents per pound live weight, taking it summer and winter, to produce the best kind of bacon. What is true of bacon is also true of beef and mutton, and many other products of the farm. Now, we ask any reasonable man how long would the great manufacturers and mining corporations stand if they were obliged to sell their products under cost? Is it any wonder that so many farmers are run out and mortgaged to make up the loss between the cost of production and the value received. We read and hear much about farmers leaving their farms to go to the cities, to swell up their already crowded population, and many remedies are suggested to keep them on the farm; but, in our opinion, the remedy is to give them as much pay per day as they receive in the cities, and we will soon have them back on the farm, for we know that life on the farm is healthier and happier than living in the city.

Now, if farmers were receiving more value or cost price for the products of the farm, they would be able to compete with the other industries in paying higher wages to their hired help. This would enable them to keep good men and women in their service; it would also entice wealthy people to farm, which would raise the standard of farm life all along the line. It is a generally-conceded fact that if farmers are prosperous, all other classes are also prosperous, as they are considered the backbone of the country. If farmers were receiving a fair margin above cost price for their products, it would not only enable them to buy the necessaries of life, but many of the luxuries. A large percentage of the money would flow back to other industries, enabling them in their turn to pay better wages and produce more and better goods, making good times for all classes, by allowing each an equitable price for his labor. In proof of this reasoning, see China and Russia; they pay the lowest wages and prices for everything, and their people are the poorest and most benighted—according to population.

The remedy is for farmers to organize and co-operate to set an equitable price on all farm products. This can be obtained by a large majority of the farmers joining in a society to set a profitable price, and hold their produce until it is required by the consumers. This would mean that each member would sell a twelfth part every month in the year, preventing the speculators from getting a monopoly of the food supply, that always enables them to set the price so high on the consumer. There was a time when supply and demand were the factors that fixed the price of nearly all kinds of products, but that time has been past these many years. Lately, organized non-producers and boards of trade fix or manipulate the price of every staple agricultural product, regardless of the supply or demand, and regardless of the rights and welfare of producers

or consumers. From year to year the crowd of middlemen, speculators and gamblers have been on the increase, because they recognize the grand opportunities of operating between the horde or unorganized producers on the one side and an equal number of unorganized consumers on the other side. Notwithstanding the fact that all the agricultural products that have been produced in the past have been consumed, consequently should have always brought a profitable price to the producers, because they were desired, we all know that farmers have made less progress towards individual wealth than any other class of people. While this is a fact, and a deplorable one, it is no less astonishing that, among all the institutions, public and

cost price for any goods produced by the other industries of the country.

Now, someone will say that if the farmers of Canada by co-operation will set an equitable or cost price, that other countries will sell for any price that is offered them. We find that this is not the case, for the American Society of Equity, with nearly a million of farmers on its roll, and who claim the higher price paid for wheat, cotton, and many other products, to be the result of co-operation to set a profitable price on these commodities. We find, also, that the Danes and many others are co-operating, to not only get a profitable price, but to manufacture many of the goods required by those farmers. As necessity is the mother

of improvement, the farmers of the world, who were the first and best society in existence, and who produced the most essential products of the earth—which is food and clothing—must assert their right for equal justice with other classes or fall back to the ancient state of slavery from which our forefathers fought and bled to emancipate us. In conclusion, we hope that the "Farmer's Advocate," which is such a fearless exponent of public opinion, will continue to keep this important subject before the farmers of Canada, until, by co-operation and organization, they succeed in getting profitable prices for everything produced on the farm.

NEIL MCPHEE.



Three Winners in the Shorthorn Cow Class at Killarney Fair.

Washington's roan first, Greenway's reds second and third.

private, ostensibly maintained for the benefit of farmers, not one has ever attempted to better their condition through steady and profitable prices for his crops. Now, we have listened to a great many agricultural professors; also read a good many agricultural papers and books, and all their instructions aimed at the one thing, and that is to show us how to produce more and better products, and not one of them tried to tell us how we could get a profitable price. If by good seed, good breed, good cultivation and improved machinery we double the production of our farms, consequently we would be drawing double as much of the fertility of our farms; and if we were obliged to sell these products under cost, we would become bankrupt in half the time it would take under the present system.

How are we to find out the price of these farm products? Firstly, we must put a valuation on our property and allow bank interest on this stock; then allow living wages, or as much as a mechanic receives in the city, as it takes more intelligence and skill to

until, by co-operation and organization, they succeed in getting profitable prices for everything produced on the farm.

**Essentials to Wheat-growing.**

Prof. Lyon, Nebraska Experiment Station, on wheat-growing, says:

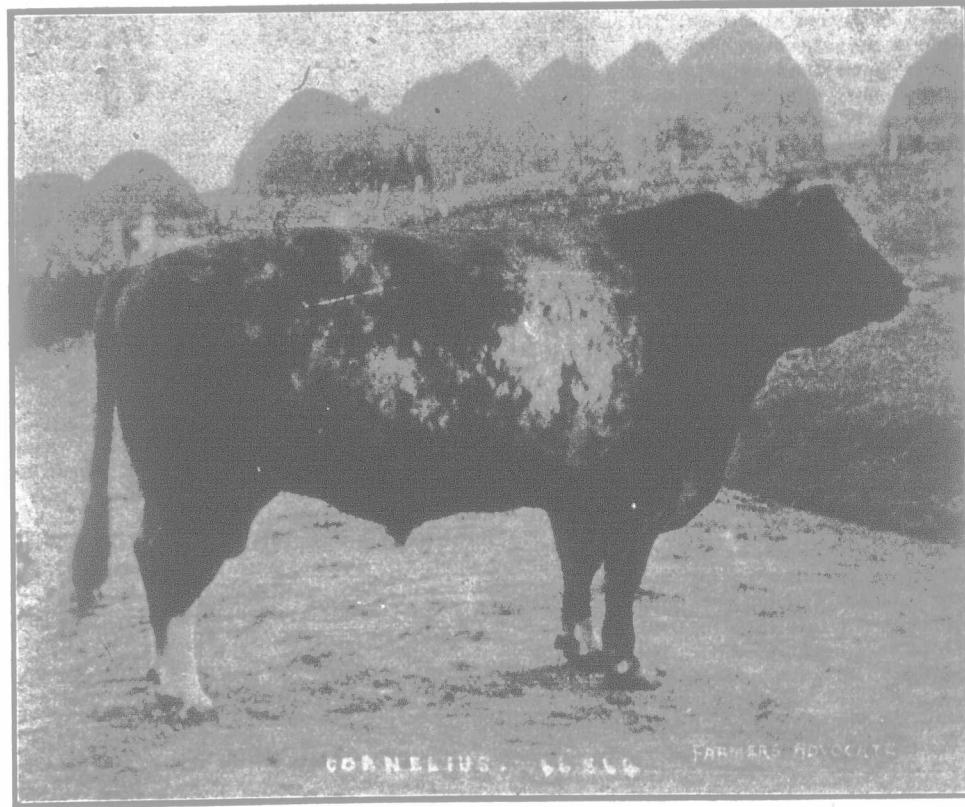
Hard wheat requires for its production a soil rich in nitrogen, and receiving a limited quantity of moisture, combined with a short growing season and a dry atmosphere. Such conditions limit the production of hard wheat to the territory mentioned, because it is only there that they naturally obtain. Certain portions of the irrigated region possess the same conditions, with the exception of the water supply, and this can be regulated. It is altogether probable that large amounts of hard wheat will some day be raised under irrigation.

A soil rich in nitrogen and limited in its supply of moisture results in a concentrated solution of nitrates within reach of the plant roots. A dry air ensures a rapid transpiration of moisture, thus involving a large absorption of those nitrates.

A short growing season prevents a large formation of starch, and the result is inevitably a hard wheat. In irrigated regions, therefore, where the soil is rich in nitrogen, the production of hard wheat is merely a matter of water supply, which is easily regulated.

There will be in the future, and indeed already is, a strong tendency towards deterioration in the quality and yield of grain throughout the hard-wheat region. This arises primarily through a decrease in soil fertility, a natural result.

Fallowing is an extravagant and wasteful practice. It adds nothing to the soil, and only adds to the available fertility by rendering useless a much larger amount. Professor Snyder, of Minnesota, has shown that for every pound of nitrogen brought into a condition in which the plant can use it, four pounds are rendered useless and pass off into the air as the result of the summer-fallow. The practice should only be tolerated where it is absolutely necessary to store up mois-



Cornelius, a Neted Old Country Shorthorn, Full Brother to Corner Stone.

work a farm scientifically than any of the mechanical arts; secondly, we must put a commercial value on every ton of plant food that a ton of farm products takes out of the soil, as this is the farmer's bank; thirdly, we must allow for the wear and tear of farm machinery, buildings, fences, horse-power, and taxes. When we put all these together, and add up the value received for the products raised on the farm, we can easily find out the profit or loss, and in this way we can find out the cost of everything we produce, and no reasonable consumer would wish to take our produce under cost, as the farmers are always willing to pay



ture, and should be resorted to as infrequently as possible.

Soil depletion has already made itself felt in the hard-wheat region. The common practice of summer-fallowing is an acknowledgment of this. It is not so generally recognized that the quality as well as the yield of grain is affected. There can be no doubt, however, that such is the case.

In conclusion, let me enumerate the practices that will conduce to improvement in the quality and yield of our now deteriorating hard winter wheat: Early summer plowing, preceded by the use of the disk harrow; early seeding, except where the Hessian fly is injurious to the crop; rolling in the late winter when the soil is loose around the plant roots; harrowing in a dry spring, after the plants are well started; cutting as soon as ripe, and stacking as soon as dry; keeping the surface of the soil stirred constantly to retain moisture when no crop is on the land. Above all, a periodical seeding to alfalfa and the use of barnyard manure.

## Dairying.

### Garget (Congestion of the Udder).

F. S. Schoenleber, in a recent bulletin, discusses this disease as follows:

Garget is a disease of the udder, usually affecting heavy milkers. It may occur at any time of the year, is not confined to any particular locality, and is not contagious.

Symptoms.—Usually, the first that is noticed is the condition of the milk, which is watery, colored with more or less blood, and containing a clotted, stringy substance (casein). This is frequently followed by a white pus-like fluid, and, in many cases, a very offensive odor.

In severe cases, the first symptoms to be noticed are first a chill, with horns, ears and limbs cold. This stage, which lasts from a few minutes to hours, is followed by a period of fever in which the horns, ears and limbs become unnaturally warm, and the udder is hot, swells, and becomes more or less solid in one or more quarters. The muzzle is dry and hot; the temperature of the animal is raised, the pulse is full and rapid; the breathing is quickened. The cow has little or no appetite, and she does not chew her cud. The bowels are more or less constive. The amount of milk is lessened, and the flow may be entirely absent in the affected portion of the udder.

In mild cases many of these symptoms cannot be recognized, and the first ones noticed are the swelling, heat and tenderness of the udder. If the trouble grows worse the tenderness causes the animal to straddle with its hind legs. If the cow lies down she will lie on the well side. The above troubles may disappear in a few days, and the udder resume its normal condition. If not, it changes into a chronic form, in which the symptoms partially subside. The result is the udder, or the affected part of it, becomes dry or forms abscesses. In the case of drying up, the parts may become hard and remain so permanently, or only until the next time of calving. If abscesses are formed they should be opened by a competent person and properly treated. Should infection take place at any time (the entrance of disease germs into the affected part) the result may be serious, and may even cause the death of the cow.

The treatment will depend upon the severity of the case and the stage in which the disease is discovered. If the animal is cold, two ounces of ground ginger, given in a pint of warm water, or any hot drink, may cut short the attack. This must be given from a horn or bottle. Blanket the animal and rub her limbs with wisps of straw, making her as comfortable as possible. Moist heat should be applied to the udder, by using heated wheat bran in bags, held in place by strips extending over the loins, between the hind limbs and around the abdomen.

Should the udder be very painful and the animal feverish, fomentations of hot water, as hot as the attendant's hand can comfortably bear, should be applied for several hours, for about fifteen minutes at a time. This may be done by passing a sheet around the body with four holes cut for the teats, and soft rags or bran packed firmly between it and the udder. After the fever has subsided, drench the animal with one or two pounds (depending on the age, size, condition and strength of the cow) of Epsom salts, with two ounces of powdered ginger, in a sufficient amount of water. When the purging has ceased, one ounce of saltpetre may be given daily. The udder will need constant attention for some time, in the way of gentle rubbing with camphorated oil, several times daily; at the same time gently removing all the milk by squeezing the teat instead of pulling or stripping it. If this causes the animal too much pain, a teat tube may be used, but must be boiled thoroughly for five minutes each time before using. When the udder is not tender, thorough hand rubbing several times daily, with or without the camphorated oil, will aid in bringing about a normal condition.

[Note.—A successful veterinary practitioner, though commenting favorably upon the above article, says that he would rather give half a pound of Epsom salts daily than to administer the larger dose recommended. He also states that he would prefer to give the ounce

of saltpetre in three one-third-ounce doses during the day than to give the whole quantity at once, and advises further that an equal quantity of gentian and one ounce of soda hyposulphite (baking soda) be combined with the saltpetre. Watch the case, he cautions, and, if following the acute stage of the disease depression is observed, as it often will be, support the patient with stimulants, such as liquor ammonia acetate, 3 to 4 ozs., or whiskey the same. If heart action is weak, add fluid nux vomica, 1 dram.—Editor.]

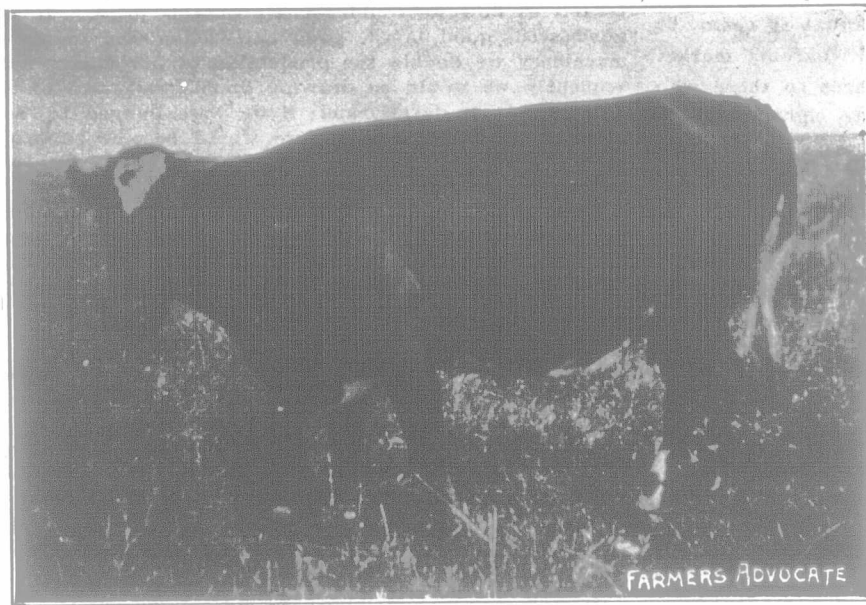
### Dairying in Alberta.

The present season has witnessed a strong development of interest in dairying throughout the Province of Alberta. The output of the Government creameries will be greatly in excess of any previous year, and a number of private creameries report good business. Dairying is proving very profitable, especially in those districts where the prevalence of scrub makes the clearing of the land for grain difficult.

Generally speaking, but few strictly dairy cattle are to be found. The dairy type of Shorthorn, similar to that shown in the illustration, is proving a profitable producer of milk, and at the same time the calves which find their way to the butcher's block in three years' time bring mighty good returns. In the herd from which this illustration is taken there is a touch of Holstein blood, and it is an interesting study in hereditary to note the influence of the Helstein cross, despite the presence of three or four top crosses of the Shorthorn. It is plainly shown in a slight roughening of the Shorthorn outline, in increased capacity of barrel, and is probably manifest in another important place—the pail.

Notwithstanding the increased butter production in the mixed farming country, butter prices are holding steady throughout the season. One man, who supplies butter to the C. P. R. hotels, reports having received a check for \$115 for his last month's output, and this is only a side line on a three-quarter section of land.

The dairy business of Alberta has a bright future before it. The markets are good; the interest of the people in the industry has been stimulated, and the next few years should lay the foundations of one of our most prosperous industries.



A Good Type of the General-purpose Cow, as Seen in the Innisfail, Alta., Country.

### Caring for Dry Cows.

Rev. J. D. Dietrich, a Pennsylvania minister who made a reputation for himself and also a comfortable living of fifteen acres of land, upon which he kept some thirty cows, offers the following advice on keeping dry cows:

A heifer that is coming in soon should have the same feeding as the cow that is dry. No bag, no cow. Feed so you get an udder—the eye makes a dairyman! Keep a strict gestation table, and read it over every week. Group your cows coming in at different times, and count 285 days for a cow to drop her calf.

When a cow is dry, thoroughly dry—not that she hasn't much milk, and what she has will dry up of itself—is an abominable way to dry a cow; five times out of six the cow will come in fresh with a bad udder, thick milk or bad quarter. The right way is to put her on timothy hay and water only, and milk her dry by skipping teats.

I know the carelessness of cow-keepers; they don't deserve the name of dairymen. After the cow is dry—and all my cows must be dry four weeks, not more, not less—we feed her for health and a good calf, and give the cow plenty of exercise. Her hind legs, in walking, rub her udder better than any man's hand can, and if she is fat and you are afraid of milk fever, walk her for exercise.

Bran is the safest feed that goes down a cow's throat; hay and bran when she is dry. In ten days to two weeks before calving she ought to begin to make a bag. If she does not on four

to six quarts of bran and all the hay she can eat, and her bowels are right, commence to give her a handful of cake meal; increase it to two handfuls, and on up to a pint, if necessary. At every feed keep your eye on the cow and her udder. It should not be a big, red, inflamed, ulcerous-looking thing, as hard as a brick, and out of shape, but a splendid pendant receptacle for milk, dignified for maternity.

During the dry period our eye is always on that dry cow. If she is given exercise and fed for the day the calf is to come, your eye will tell you just the progress she is making, as your ear can tell when a violin is in tune. If her manure is hard and knotty, and she is fat, a dose of salts, ginger and molasses is given to her, and always at the time of calving it is given to every cow, and if the cow is inclined to swollen udder, one-half pound more of salts is given to her 36 hours after calving.

The bran and water is given the cow little and often; that is, one quart of bran is given the cow five or six times a day in three to four quarts of cold water, and if she will drink more water, offer three to four quarts in between the bran and water, and feed hay sparingly for two days. The cow will refuse the bran and water after two days; then you can commence to give her a light mess of hay and bran, and about the same amount of linseed as you fed her before she was fresh. The next meal give a little more hay and succulent food, bran, and little more linseed on the fourth day, depending on the cow, her udder, her manure and her general look; but never increase her feed at any one time more than one-half pound of feed. After all danger is over, and the udder in good shape, you can feed the full ration.

### Temperature of Milk for Calves.

No Trouble With Separated Milk if Fed. Just Warm Enough.

In answer to a correspondent, who wrote in The Jersey Bulletin of having trouble in raising calves on separated milk, Mr. F. Delano, manager of Glenwood Farm, gives his experience in raising calves on separated milk:

"I start with the calf by leaving it with the cow the first week or ten days; then take from the cow and feed two quarts of the mother's milk for about one week, at a temperature of 90 degrees. Then I gradually change to separated milk by adding one quart for four or five days, then lessen the whole milk and add more skim milk by degrees until about four weeks old, when the whole milk should be dropped and the calf should be getting about three and one-half quarts at a time twice a day, at a temperature of 90 degrees.

"Be sure and use a thermometer, as it will not do to feed the young calf milk that is cold at one time and overwarm at another. Nothing will derange the calf's digestion quicker than changing from hot to cold milk.

At the age of four weeks the calf will begin to eat a little whole oats and a little hay (which should be clover), and when the calf is about six or eight weeks old I change to ground oats, with a little corn meal and wheat bran added, feeding a good handful in a box for the purpose, and dry. I never feed a young calf sloppy food, as it is apt to bring on scours.

"As the calf gets older I increase the milk to about four quarts, and also increase the grain ration, so when the calf is three months old it is getting one quart of the grain feed and all the hay it wants to eat.

"I might add that I have been raising calves for fifteen years, and have never lost one with scours. The stable should be kept clean and well bedded, and all pails used in feeding should be scalded out every day and kept clean. On this treatment our calves grow, and are as sleek as moles at all times."

WHEN YOU SELL YOUR FARM YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT PASS INTO THE HANDS OF A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO FARM. HE'S THE MAN WHO READS THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL BRING YOU IN TOUCH WITH HIM.



**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**Planting Strawberries and Trees.**

A correspondent at Steinbach, Man., says: "I intend to set out some strawberry plants next season. The land intended for this plantation is a high ridge, and the soil is mixed with gravel. How shall I prepare the ground? What varieties shall I set out? What about tree-planting on such soil? Where can I get settings of our native fruit trees free of charge? Or, where can I buy them?"

Ans.—Since the land is a ridge it is probable that it is not very well protected from the drying winds of winter. The first essential to successful fruit-growing in our climate is protection from the winds; when that is provided the small fruits will grow on almost any soil. The treatment for this land would be such as to get it in a mellow condition, like soil is in the spring after breaking and backsetting. If in stubble now, put some manure on it this fall or winter and plow in the spring, then harrow down to conserve the moisture; or, perhaps, it might be better to fall plow and harrow. This treatment should be given whether for strawberries or trees, but if a garden and orchard is to be set out, we would recommend a level and lower piece of land, if it could be had. In the spring pulverize the soil well with a disk harrow or cultivator, then set the strawberry plants about the second week in May. Simply make a long hole by driving the spade into the ground, spread the hole at the top, place the plant in and pack the soil tight at the crown. Set the plants in rows so that they can be cultivated easily with a horse or by hand, and in the fall cover with short prairie hay or long horse manure. After all danger of frost is passed uncover the plants, leaving the litter in the rows. There is considerable difference in the adaptability of varieties to different soils, so that several different varieties should be set out, and the best retained after a fair trial. Beder Wood, Dunlop and Irene generally do well.

Trees would do well in this soil if well cultivated. There is no free distribution of fruit trees. The best place to get these, and, in fact, any horticultural supplies, is from the Manitoba nurseries (see advertising columns). When giving an order to our home nurserymen they will be glad to advise you as to the best variety of fruit tree to select, but unless you have a plot well protected by forest trees you had better not try to grow plum, cherry or apple trees.

**Chief of Fruit Division on B. C. Orchard Conditions.**

Mr. Alex McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has been making a trip through British Columbia, and makes some interesting comments upon the possibilities and methods of fruit-growing in the Pacific Province. In an interview he said:

"As far as soil and climate are concerned, I think the dry valleys, such as the Okanagan, are most suitable for fruit growing, when it is considered that irrigation costs but \$2 per annum per acre. This cost is a mere trifle as compared with the advantage of dry climate, as well as abundant moisture for growth. The dry atmosphere gives you the shipping texture. On my visit there was still enough rainfall to keep the leaves a deep green, therefore there was freedom from the worst of all fungi, the apple scab, and this healthy foliage will give the trees almost a double capacity of growing. The leaf is to a tree what the lungs and stomach are to an animal. If a horse has weak lungs and stomach it cannot perform its task. So it is with the tree with scant foliage.

The green leaf means healthy fruit. With plenty of moisture in the ground and rain enough to keep the leaves from being clogged with dust, is sure to follow a big crop of healthy fruit.

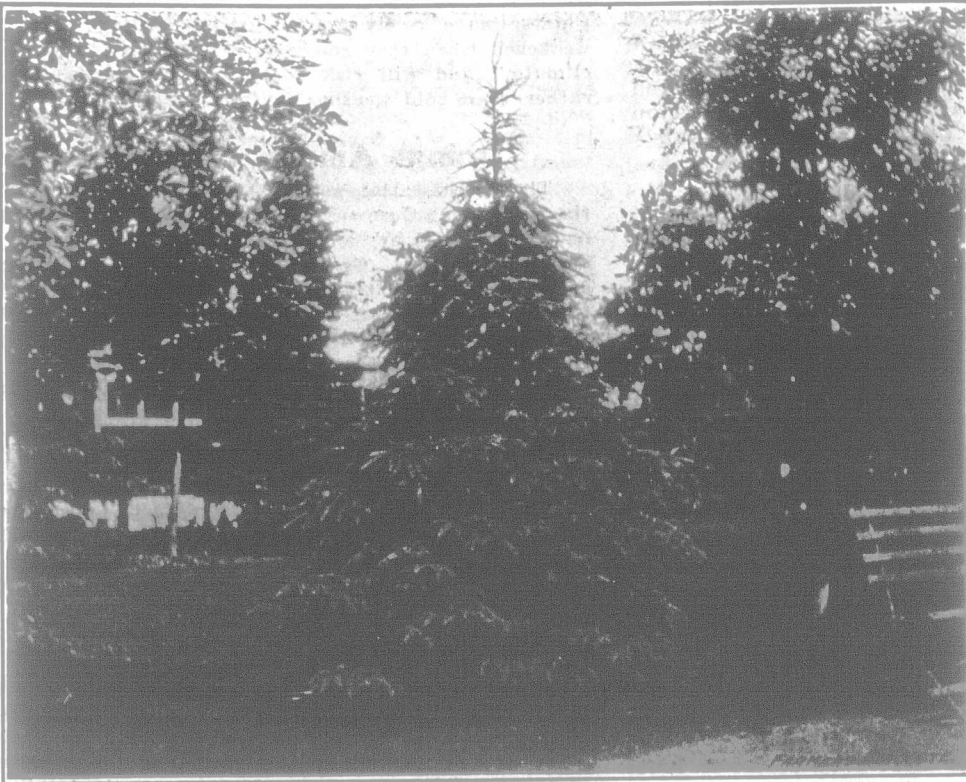
Another feature here is the freedom from codling moth and San Jose scale, as well as the scab, and these healthy conditions reduce the expense of cultivation from \$6 to \$10 per acre.

Speaking specifically, the British Columbia methods and orchard practices and the prevalence of clean culture are nothing short of remarkable.

The next point is the almost universal prevalence here of thinning out of the fruit, a practice I might say which is unknown in Ontario among even the best orchardists. The natural result of thinning out is that the quality of the fruit is much better. I make this prediction, that, in the nature of things the cultivation of fruit will become a scientific study here for all time among

fruit-growers, and result in a high standard of excellence, and for this reason: In many of the valleys the land is being subdivided into comparatively small lots and among those who have to make their living off their lot. From the nature of the situation they cannot go in for the coarser products, such as grain and cattle, which demand high freight rates in comparison to their value, so they must devote the very greatest care to make as much out of their fruit that will command the best price in the market, so that at the most the early vegetables will be the only addition to their fruit crop. So that in time there will be in British Columbia a fruit and vegetable business entirely out of proportion to the amount of available land for such purposes under ordinary conditions.

"The Ontario farmer does not have to grow



A Native Beauty—the White Spruce of Manitoba.

fruit. He has plenty of land, and can raise grain and cattle, and it makes him indifferent as to his fruit very often, and as to his method of marketing it. From these facts the British Columbia fruit-growers should in the course of time entirely monopolize the markets of the prairie Provinces.

"In the natural course of events, the British Columbia fruit should flow to the east as far as possible. Let the Ontario farmers try for the market if they will, but their fruit should also go eastward, but just as far as the freight rates will allow them.

"I think the fruit-growing business should be fostered here by the railway. The C. P. R. has made concessions. I think it should make further concessions.

"The three British sources of Canadian fruit supply are Ontario, British Columbia, and the States to the south. Of these three sources of supply certainly the one that should receive the least consideration would be the States to the south of us, though in the matter of freight rates the reverse seems to be the case. Even Ontario could afford to be generous, inasmuch as the farmers there are capable of engaging in a larger number of alternative industries, and are not limited to any particular line.



An Attractive Feature of the Brandon Fair.

**Poultry.**

**Egg-laying Type.**

The Utah Agricultural College has been experimenting with laying hens, and has published a bulletin summarizing results. In part, it says:

"There are poultrymen who claim that there is an egg type in fowls. They say they can pick out the good layers as well as the poor layers in a flock. The claim is based on the theory that there are certain peculiarities of form or shape which indicate good laying qualities, such as long body, wedge-shape, broad and deep in rear, small head, etc.

"In our experiments we have found hens with long as well as short bodies that were indifferent

layers; we have had good layers with short bodies as well as long bodies. The best record among the White Wyandottes was made by a hen with a large head; the best record made by a Barred Plymouth Rock was made by a hen with a small head. So far as our tests are concerned, the theory that the shape of the hen is an index to her laying qualities doesn't hold good. Whatever the merits of the controversy, the facts are that there have been poultry and poultrymen for centuries, and yet in every flock there are hens that will lay from nothing to probably 200 eggs a year each."

It is interesting to call to mind a statement of a writer in the last United States census report, that, "it has been discovered that there are 600 embryo eggs in the ovary of a hen. It has been further ascertained that two-thirds of this number can be secured in the first two years of the hen's life, provided suitable measures are employed." In the experiments at Utah two hens exceeded the six-hundred limit, and one laid 442 eggs, or more than two-thirds in two years, but no other records have been reported of over 400 eggs in two years.

"In view of the great variation in layers, the question as to whether there is an egg-type—in other words, whether there is any peculiarity of shape or form indicating good laying qualities—becomes very important. If the good layers can be picked out of a flock by reason of some characteristic shape or form, the question of improvement becomes a simple matter.

"With a view to testing the theory held by many that there is such an egg-type, a number of the photographs reproduced herewith of good and poor layers were sent to a number of poultry breeders and judges of long experience in the United States, with a request that they pick out the good and poor layers in certain groups and give their reasons for the selections. Some of



these gentlemen had often expressed publicly their belief in the egg-type theory. It may be, as some of the gentlemen protested, hard to decide the question from photographs, but a side-view photograph should show if the hen has a long body and a wedge-shape, the two points most relied upon by those who say that they can pick out the good layers. But it should be conceded that the photograph does not offer the same opportunity for a critical study as the hen herself would.

"The replies received did not seem to offer much support to the theory, as they did not distinguish the layers with any great accuracy."

These experiments bear out the opinion we have long held upon the subject of function in animals, namely, that the inherent power of an animal to produce, whether it be eggs, milk or meat, may be so strong as to excel the standard which one would be inclined to set by its external appearance. In other words, the external form of an animal is not an absolute evidence of the extent to which its functions are developed. The inherent tendencies must always be considered, whether it be in poultry breeding and selection, or in operations with other domestic animals.

### Chicken Census.

The statistics of 1901 furnish some interesting reading in connection with poultry-keeping. In March of that year there were 16,500,000 hens and chickens in Canada, as compared with 12,700,000 in 1891, or an increase of 380,000 per year. At this rate of increase, there would now be 17,500,000. The value of the 84,132,802 eggs laid by our poultry was estimated at \$10,268,159, and the marketed poultry at \$1,369,259, all from an invested capital in birds estimated at \$3,500,000. The Manitoba hen lays, on the average, 83 eggs per annum. This suggests the possibilities in selection, for expert poultry men now demand of a hen that she lay well nigh 200 eggs each year, and endeavor to breed a strain that will reach this standard.

### Events of the World.

#### Canadian.

Gold has been discovered on Lincoln Creek, Atlin Territory, B. C.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, is visiting his Canadian home. At present he is in the West with Sir Wilfred Laurier, and will take part in the inauguration of the new provinces.

The work has been begun on the construction of the railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit. The distance from surface to surface will be three miles.

Without medical attendance, and refusing the help her neighbors offered, Mrs. Henry Forster, near Devlin, Ont., nursed her entire family through an attack of smallpox, and attended to the farm duties besides.

The sale is reported of 15,000 acres of land in the Carrot River District of the Saskatchewan Valley, to the New Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land Company, of which Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague is president.

Nova Scotia fishermen have found, according to the Toronto Globe, that by using the Scotch system of curing herring, they can raise the price from \$6 per barrel by the old method, to \$12 or \$15 per barrel by the new.

Live-stock judges at Charlottetown Exhibition this year will be Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Ont.; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; C. M. McCrae, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Major James Sheppard, Queenston, Ont., will judge the fruit.

The parents of Robert Findlay, of Victoria, B. C., have received a letter from their son, written in the Russian prison of Medved Novgorod, where he was sent after being captured on a Japanese sealing schooner by Russian ships. He says there are 1,500 Japanese and 9 English-speaking people in the prison; but they are all well treated. Findlay expects to be released soon.

#### British and Foreign.

The volcano Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy, is again in violent eruption. Underground rumblings are heard, earthquake shocks are felt, and lava is seen pouring down one side of the mountain.

The expeditions of astronomers to Algeria proved successful in getting a splendid view of the sun's eclipse on August 30th. Numerous photographs were taken.

The Sultan of Morocco has released the French-Algerian citizen, Bouzian, but has not offered him any indemnity, nor made any answer to the other demands of France.

The close of the war with Japan does not by any means secure peace to Russia. Famine has twenty-two Russian districts in its clutches, and the effect of bring-

ing home soldiers to a country with insufficient supplies of food is regarded as certain to cause trouble.

E. S. Holmes, Jr., Associate State Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, has given himself up, and has given bonds for \$10,000. He, with two others, was indicted on the charge of trying to defraud the Government, by divulging prematurely the cotton crop report.

A milling company of Seattle, Wash., has recently received word from its agent in Hong Kong that the Chinese boycott of American goods has completely paralyzed the flour trade of United States with China. Breadmakers in the bake shops of Canton and Hong Kong refuse to handle American flour.

The Chinese Commission, which is just starting a tour of the world, had decided to cross North America by way of Canada, because of the unfair treatment the Chinese have received from United States; but they weakened when they considered "the rigor of Canada's climate," and will risk cool treatment in the States rather than cold weather in Canada.

### Doings Among the Nations.

The Russo-Japan war has so taken the attention of the world that Germany's campaign in Southwest Africa has been passed by; and yet, since the Hereros revolted in January, 1904, Germany has sent out 14,000 men, and has spent about \$60,000,000. The campaign, which is not by any means at an end, is a difficult one for soldiers trained in European fashion; for German South Africa is a vast wilderness of 325,000 square miles, and a population of 200,000 blacks, to whom the roughness of the country presents no obstacle when it comes to fighting.

The report of a new treaty between England and Japan has been confirmed. Its exact terms have not yet been published, but it is understood to afford mutual guarantees for the protection of British and Japanese interests, even if either should be threatened by only one hostile power. As an offset to that treaty, it is rumored that a secret treaty has been concluded between Germany and Russia, which concerns the Far East.

A German paper, the Vorwaerts, has been calling public attention to advertisements appearing in certain East Prussia papers. These are inserted by Russian land owners in the Baltic provinces, and call for men who are good shots, and who have received military training and discipline. Many have answered these advertisements—one noble engaging 75 men, and an-

*Twenty five cents  
will bring you  
The Farmer's Advocate  
and Home Magazine  
every week for the  
Balance of the Year.*

This offer is made in order that our present subscribers may introduce the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to their friends.

other 100 men. The men are to receive weapons and ammunition, fifty marks a month, clothes and lodging, and their duties will be to protect the lives and properties of their employers in case of revolt among the Russian peasantry.

### Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

Mr. A. C. Rutherford, of Strathcona, has been called by Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea to form a Government for the Province of Alberta, and has selected Mr. George Harcourt, for the past two years Superintendent of Agricultural Societies in the Northwest, to be Deputy Minister of Agriculture in his Government. Mr. Harcourt is well qualified for the work allotted him, being first a practical farmer, with a thorough knowledge of agricultural requirements, and with the experience he has had as an agricultural journalist and official of the Government, he is peculiarly adapted for his new duties. Success to his efforts. The new Deputy Minister holds the Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture degree, being a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

### Field Notes.

The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

Dominion fruit inspectors at Montreal have taken action against shippers who have violated the Fruit Marks Act by shipping four carloads of inferior apples marked as No. 1.

J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, at present in England enquiring into the butter and cheese trade, finds that owing to complaints having been ventilated at Ottawa, better attention is being paid to the handling of Canadian dairy products.

The common idea that the egg is a purely domestic article is narrow and unjust. It is estimated that 55,000,000 dozen are used by wine clarifiers, dye manufacturers, and in the preparation of photographers' dry plates. And even those whose freshness is a thing of the past, are used by thousands, says the Brooklyn Eagle, in preparing leather-dressing for gloves and book-binding.

Danish exports of bacon to Great Britain have decreased this year. During the first seven months of 1905 the bacon export of Denmark to Britain was valued at eleven million dollars, as compared with \$12,279,000 for the same period last year. On the other hand, Canada's export of bacon to Britain has increased from \$4,402,000 to \$6,307,000 for the seven months.

Col. Sewell, U. S. Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, is visiting the Canadian National Exhibition. In speaking to a reporter he said: Cheese in Brazil costs fifty cents a pound; butter the same. All the cheese comes from England. In his opinion there was no good reason, except the long distance, why Canada should not have direct trade relations with Brazil.

Last year, it is computed, New York city received 500,000 crates of American grapes, 2,000,000 tubs of butter, 2,000,000 barrels of apples, 125,000 bales of hops, 18,000 sacks of peanuts, 1,800,000 boxes of oranges, 100,000 barrels of molasses, 175,000 boxes of cherries, 250,000 boxes of raisins, 100,000 crates of pineapples, 8,000 cases of honey, 1,200,000 cases of cheese, 3,500,000 cases of eggs, 700,000 boxes of lemons, 175,000 barrels of oatmeal, 400,000 barrels of onions, 400,000 crates of plums, 3,000,000 barrels of potatoes, 300,000 barrels of rice, and 300,000 packages of breakfast food.

### Their Deeds Will Live After Them!

Among the various branches of the public service of the Northwest Territories, which ceased to exist on August 31st, none die with a better reputation than the Department of Agriculture. Called into existence by an ordinance of 1897, it may be said to have been organized and equipped for work during the summer of 1898, and, under the direction of the three men who have held the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, its career has been marked by progressive enterprise and intelligent administration.

A department of agriculture does not figure conspicuously in the public accounts; its revenues are made up of small fees, paid for certain licenses and privileges, and amount annually to quite an inconsiderable sum. To it attaches none of the glamour associated with large local expenditures, which might under certain conditions make it the convenient and powerful ally of the politician, but in a country like ours, where agriculture must ever be the principal industry of the people, the manner in which it performs its allotted duties is of the very greatest importance.

Briefly, the functions of such a department may be put in four classes: 1. Administration of laws relating to agriculture, and such other services as are usually assigned to a department of agriculture. 2. Educational work, such as farmers' institute work, holding of stock-judging classes, supervision and encouragement of work of agricultural societies, supplying official live-stock judges, preparation and publication of bulletins for public information. 3. Agricultural betterment, by offering facilities for procuring and exchanging pure-bred stock, experimental work. 4. Social, scientific work, which includes oversight of public health, including bacteriological and pathological investigations, collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to agricultural products, markets, contagious and infectious diseases, births, marriages and deaths, manufactures; surely a comprehensive field.

The reports of the Territorial Department of Agriculture show that all these branches of its work have



been intelligently dealt with, and the many interesting statistical tables in which they abound must prove of the highest value to historians and political economists who desire to treat of early conditions in the country now formed into the two magnificent provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is, perhaps, more especially with the up-to-date and aggressive educational policy of the department under the retiring Commissioner of Agriculture that its reputation is most happily associated. 'Tis true good foundations for the work were laid before his time, but the remarkable development of the country within the last two years has been especially favorable to the birth of opportunities, of which Dr. Elliott has not been slow to take advantage.

Whether by the institution of live-stock judging schools, co-operation in and encouragement to the work of live-stock associations, grain-growers' associations, investigations into values of wheat grades for milling purposes, inauguration of fat-stock shows, or the improvements carried out in institute work which have marked his administration, the interests of the farmer have been consistently regarded as paramount. Not the bitterest foes of the department—if it has any—can point to any subordination of its work to political considerations, and the retiring officials of the department, from the Commissioner down, may rest assured that the country fully appreciates their record of good work, intelligently and faithfully carried out.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has set a pace which the new provinces must maintain if they are to keep up to the mark, and no political machinations must be allowed to interfere with the work of "The Farmers' Department."

**A Tramp's Remarks.**

Surely one would think we have heard the end of the great summer fair question, but it seems a subject without end, and about which the half has never been told. The last fairs of the season—that is, the last of the ante-harvest season—were held in the southern part of Alberta a few weeks ago. We call them agricultural fairs; no one else used that title, but we follow the official designation and dignify them by the title AGRICULTURAL. The people were there. There were great crowds, and everybody talked of the sports and the races, and the nigger who played the bulldog and held the steer in his teeth. It wasn't bull fighting. That is a product of uncivilized countries; it's steer fighting.

Who pays for this exhibition? The people do, and yet we doubt the advisability of the Government footing the bill for the judging of live stock at shows in which the "sport" element predominates. At one show the horses were judged in front of the grand-stand—100 yards in front—and a patrol of mounted police, backed by all the authority of British law, stood guard, so that if you wanted to see the horses at close range it was a fight from the drop of the hat. The cattle were a little better; they were judged in a ring where they could be seen, but few people cared to look; if they stopped for that the steer fight might be missed. There were a few good cattle at Lethbridge all the same—cattle that were worth seeing. Parker was there with a good bunch of Herefords. "Thomas," the head of the herd, is a strong bull, a grandson of "Corrector," and well able to head any herd. The rest of Parker's contingent was also good. McCarty, from Raymond, had some Herefords there, one cow being an especially worthy-looking matron. The vegetables, both at Lethbridge and Raymond, grown on irrigated land, and the small fruits, were excellent, and a few apples, grown at Magrath, lent variety to the exhibit.

How these small towns do grow! High River—a patch of land a few years ago—is running over the prairie now, and new buildings are going up everywhere. High River has a polo team. Everybody has heard of it, and only Buffalo, N. Y., can score over High River in this game. A good polo pony is worth big money out here. It takes a horse of strength and speed for this game, and careful training thrown in, to make a good polo pony.

Macleod is to have the railway. It has had it all along some two miles away. Now they are going to have a switch into the town itself. Macleod fairly breathes the atmosphere of the plains; it's a typical ranching town, and is holding that appearance, in spite of the fact that conditions are changing here as elsewhere, and fall wheat is the talk of the season.

We were down in Cardston lately. Cardston is a Mormon town—Latter Day Saints they call themselves. It was conference time, and there were many visitors from Utah and other parts of the States. There was a motto in the church bearing the words, "Utah, we Love Thee," but one of the speakers explained that this had been left there from some previous occasion, a time in which they celebrated the entrance of their forefathers in which they celebrated their adoption—Utah. It would indeed be strange if the Mormons should not love the land whence they came, the land in which their forefathers changed the sage bush plains to smiling vineyards and gardens of plenty, but they love our land, they have faith in it; they know its possibilities, and what they have achieved in Utah will be repeated here—they will build homes, and they will all be Canadians.

**Coming! Seed Selection Demonstration Trains.**

A meeting of representatives of the C. P. R., C. N. R., Dominion Department of Agriculture, Manitoba and Territorial Grain-growers' Associations, Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture, Northwest Grain-dealers' Association, Winnipeg Board of Trade, Grain Inspector Horn, Warehouse Commissioner Castle, and Mr. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm, was held in the office of Mr. Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., on August 31st. The object of the meeting was to discuss a scheme submitted by Mr. Whyte to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, for the conducting of a campaign of seed improvement. Mr. Whyte was elected chairman of the meeting, and explained that his attention had for some time been directed to deterioration of much of the seed sown in the West, and to the wonderful results in the improvement of corn in the Central States as a result of campaigns of seed demonstrations conducted from special trains run through the country, stopping at given points to hold discussions upon seed selection. Such a plan had appealed to him as practicable in this country, and to this end he had written to the Dominion Department of Agriculture on May 27th, asking for its co-operation. The Department entertained the idea favorably, and Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, had come West and had investigated the whole field, discussing the working out of the plan with Mr. Bedford, Mr. McKay, Indian Head, and Mr. Dennis, of Calgary. As a result of this investigation, Mr. Clark was able to lay before the railways a plan of the campaign, which included a seven days' tour through Alberta, sixteen days in Saskatchewan, and twelve days in Manitoba. Mr. Whyte and Mr. G. H. Shaw, of the C. N. R., agreed to supply trains, consisting of a living coach for the lecturers, and two other coaches in which to hold the demonstrations, the Department of Agriculture to fur-

**The Toronto Exhibition.**

"Greater and better than ever" was the general verdict respecting the Canadian National Exhibition last week. Toronto may well be proud of its exhibition, which easily ranks at the head of annual exhibitions in America, if not in the world, for excellence in all its departments, which are numerous and varied beyond those of any similar institution within our ken. The attendance up to Thursday night in the first week of the show this year largely exceeded the record of any former years in the history of the fair, and Monday of the second week, Labor Day, was a record day in its history. The exhibition was formally opened by Prince Louis of Battenberg and Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario. To the latter the honor had been delegated, but at the inaugural moment he tactfully requested the Prince to press the button.

The live stock in all departments this year in point of quality and uniform excellence of quality and type was well up to the standard of the best of its kind. The horse department was very full and the exhibits of high-class character, and the entries very numerous. The weather, for the most part, was ideal, and owing to the bountiful harvest just reaped and the good prices prevailing for most classes of stock and farm products, the farmers attending the show were in the best of spirits and full of hope for the future. The senior champion and grand champion male in the Shorthorn class is the roan two-year-old bull, Old Lancaster, imported by W. D. Flatt, and owned by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont. The junior champion bull is the roan yearling, Marigold Sailor, shown by Peter White, Jr., Pembroke. The grand champion female is the cow, Mayflower 3rd, and the junior champion the yearling heifer, Queen Ideal, both shown by Watt Bros., Salem, who have the first-prize graded herd, the first prize for young herd going to White.

Royal Baron (imp.), shown by Hodkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, is first in aged Clyde stallions, Smith & Richardson's Baron Gartly second, and Ness & Sons' The Rejected is third. Graham Bros.' imp. three-year-old Refiner, by Baron's Pride, first in his class, will contend with Royal Baron for the championship.

A more extended report of the various departments of the exhibition will appear in our next issue.

**Clover Bacteria at Work for Farmers.**

Anent the problem of growing clover in Manitoba, Mr. P. Cameron, of Portage la Prairie, selected three plants of red clover growing on different parts of his farm, and submitted the roots to Prof. Shutt, of Ottawa, who pronounced the roots of all to be furnished with the nitrogen-growing bacteria so essential to the best growth of clover. These plants were taken from both cultivated fields and virgin soil, which goes to indicate that the land was inoculated with these bacteria naturally, a fact of considerable significance to Western farmers. Further evidence of this inoculation is furnished by the number of clover-growers who have entered our clover-growing competition, and who have very excellent crops without providing artificial inoculation. These facts bear out Superintendent Bedford's contention, that it is very seldom necessary to provide artificial nitrogen cultures to Western soils in order to get clover to grow.

**Gets After a "Private Wire" Firm.**

A press despatch from St. Paul says: "Frank A. Hyke, of Windom, Minn., has brought attachment suit against the Edwards, Wood Co., of this city, to secure a claim of \$72,284.60. He claims that as the amount he gave the firm between Sept. 1st, 1901, and May 1st, 1905. He charges fraudulent practices, and says that defendant did not trade on his account through Minneapolis and Chicago exchanges, and did not deposit the money for his own security, but "bucketed" and devoted the money to their own use. Sheriff Miesen attached thirty-four pieces of real estate in the country and a mortgage of \$2,000, and has also attached the account of defendants in the St. Paul National bank. Attachment has been made in other counties by plaintiff."

There are said to be some bucket shops in some of the towns in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A short time ago an editorial appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" on the bucket shop, which is a place where farmers or other men lose money easily, are "skinned or fleeced," whichever term suits best. "Ware hawk"—in other words, keep away from the bucket shop.

Mr. J. H. Monsees, of Swan River, Man., this year grew \$1,500 worth of strawberries, and has besides a large plantation of raspberries and other small fruits. The effect of his example is seen all over the district, as each farmer has set out a patch of the small hardy fruits.



**Fall Wheat is Not the Only Crop in Sunny Alberta.**

nish the lecturers and necessary apparatus. The responsibility for the carrying out of the detailed arrangements in connection with the meetings is to be left in the hands of a committee, representing the railway companies and the Department of Agriculture, who will attend to the matter of advertising and other means of giving publicity. The meeting throughout was most unanimous as to the need of these demonstrations, but there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some of those present to make it a "star" performance, accompanied by a "flourish of trumpets," more after the nature of a political rather than an educational campaign. For the sake of the success of the undertaking, we sincerely hope saner councils will prevail, and that men of sound practical experience, even though they may not be gifted orators, will be selected to carry on the demonstrations, rather than the silver-tongued and far too frequently theoretical, though interesting, speakers.

**Cerealists Saunders Works on the Ground**

Cerealist C. E. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, is going about his work in a way that will get the confidence of the farmers. He puts his time in in the grain fields, and makes no effort to woo those of the fourth estate. As a consequence, his face is not as familiar to people through the newspapers as some politicians and professors. At the time of meeting Dr. Saunders, Jr., he was looking for soft varieties of Red Fife wheat, which he expected to find on land newly broken out of brush. He finds among other things that the staple wheat crop is a mixture of varieties—some good, some bad—one had one being short-headed, bearded, and with a reddish chaff. The Dominion Cerealists is engaged especially in investigating varieties of wheat, and is endeavoring to get rust-proof, early-maturing varieties, of good milling qualities, and recently looked over 40,000 hybrids, with a view to getting the best. It is to be hoped that Dr. Saunders' visits to the wheat fields will not be infructuous, as such will result in benefit to the whole country.



**Things to Remember.**

**FAIRS.**

New Ontario, Port Arthur	Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15
Olds	Sept. 19-20
Strathcona	Sept. 21-22
Maple Creek	Sept. 26-27
Medicine Hat	Sept. 28-29
Saltcoats	Sept. 29
Macleod	October 3-4
Pincher Creek	October 5
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster.	
B. C.	Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Lloydminster	October 12
Birtle, Man.	Sept. 28
Vermilion Fair, Vegreville	Sept. 29
<b>MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).</b>	
Woodlands	Sept. 27
St. Andrews	Sept. 27-28
Stonewall	Sept. 27-28
Gilbert Plains	October 3
St. Jean	October 3
St. Pierre	October 4
Brokenhead	October 4-5
Russell	October 5
Macgregor	October 6
Austin	October 6
Headingley	October 11
Meadow Lea	October 12
Grenfell Grain Show	December 7

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

**Collect Weed Seeds this Fall.**

Every farmer is concerned about weeds and their modes of reproducing among his crops; yet how many are there who can identify the seeds of, say, one dozen of our commonest weeds, when they meet them separated from the plants, as they are in a sample of clover seed? They do not all look alike, by any means. While a few are somewhat difficult to distinguish, the great majority have peculiarities of form, size, color and structural markings, by which they can be unmistakably known from any other seeds. There are bulletins available, by the aid of which one can learn to know them; but by far a better way, is to go to the plants themselves, rub out the seed, label it, and thus gather the material for a reference collection, which can be examined and consulted at any time. To make such a collection is not a difficult matter, and the time spent is amply repaid in the knowledge gained of the seeding time, habits, etc., of the various weeds, aside altogether from the value of the collection itself. It is a commendable hobby for any farmer, and might well be encouraged among the farmers-to-be, from ten years of age upwards. It has a good influence in promoting cleaner farming. Someone may tauntingly remark, that "he can collect a good few seeds before he expects to see the difference"; yet, whether it be merely a coincidence, or really a result, I believe it is a fact, that an interest taken in this subject is usually accompanied by a lessening of the weed evil. Then, again, a useful and attractive diversion like this, can do much to make farm life more congenial, especially for the young folks, who usually have not the same financial interest which their parents have to hold their inclinations to the farm. With a lively interest in natural objects, they can well leave it to their city cousins to amuse themselves with collections of post-cards, stamps, and like fads.

To be a useful and attractive collection, each species of seed should be kept in a small bottle. The best thing for this purpose is a vial holding one dram, and closed with a metal screw-cap, and can probably be secured through any druggist for less than twenty-five cents a dozen. When a sample is enclosed, label it carefully at once, putting the common name on a neat slip of paper, which can be glued around the upper end of the vial, where it will not hide the seed. It is im-

portant to get the seeds correctly named. As there are many common weeds on every farm, for which the average person knows no name, the "Farmer's Advocate" would, no doubt, undertake to identify samples for those interested enough to send them. Then by taking the household "authorities" into your confidence, you will probably be able to have constructed some kind of a case in which to display the specimens, good enough to serve as a passport to the walls of the "best room." As certain weeds will have already matured seed, one should start collecting at once.

H. GROH.

**Suggested Treatment for Red Water.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue I see inquiries made with reference to red water in cows. In the north of Ireland it is a very common disease, and usually occurs on land that is damp, and where a certain kind of lily grows. The cure is very simple, and has never been known to fail if given in time: One pint of salt dissolved in sufficient lukewarm water to enable the animal to swallow it; or salt according to the size of the animal—sometimes one pint is not sufficient. The dose is repeated every day until the beast is well. I have seen splendid animals die, notwithstanding the efforts of several veterinary surgeons with all their skill. But since learning from a farmer to apply the salt remedy have never lost a beast, or known anyone to do so who tried it. We would suggest plowing up the land, as the disease is never known to occur where the land has been recently cultivated.

EDITH STEWART.

B. C.

**The Tariff and Wool.**

The Alberta sheep-breeders want a change in the tariff respecting wool. At the time of the last revision of the tariff Merino wools were allowed free entry into Canada, for the reason that they were not produced in any quantity on this side of the line, but since that time a considerable production of Merino wool has developed. On the other hand, the duty that is placed on wool now is against certain classes of wool not generally produced in Canada.

The sheep-breeders point to the fact that the price of wool in Canada or in Western Canada is very low compared with the price of wool in New Zealand and in Montana, and although the wool is of a very similar quality and quite as good as the foreign product, the latter is the kind used in Canada. The tariff is not entirely responsible for all this, but the sheep-breeders want the whole question threshed out.

**A Little Agricultural History.**

Clover is said to have been introduced into England in the year 1645 by Sir Richard Weston, and its cultivation soon spread over the whole country.

Turnips seem also to have been first planted in the same year in that country, introduced by the same enterprising landowner.

Potatoes were first brought into Ireland by Sir John Hawkins, in the year 1565. The honor of making this useful plant known to England belongs to Sir Walter Raleigh, who is also responsible for introducing the use of tobacco.

Tomatoes are natives of South America, and were brought to Europe by the Spaniards in the year 1583. They were introduced into England about twelve to thirteen years later.—[Mark Lane Express.

**A Distinguished Horticulturist Visits Manitoba.**

Prof. N. E. Hansen, Horticulturist of the Brookings, S. D., station, called on the "Farmer's Advocate" en route home from the Pacific Coast, where he had been to visit Luther Burbank, the wizard of present-day horticulture. The Professor has been doing a lot of work with the Manitoba sand cherry, and has now got some that measure 1/4 of an inch in diameter. He reports a Canadian horticulturist, H. Harold Hume, B. Agr., as doing good work south of the boundary, being a tireless worker and careful investigator. Prof. Hansen expects apple-growing for the future in the Canadian prairie country to depend on the use of and breeding up from the hardy Russian stocks, the pyrus baccata.

He states that it is utter waste of time to plant Eastern or Southern nursery stuff. He quite understands the customs regulation barring Minnesota nursery stuff on the ground of San Jose scale to be a hypocritical form of protection, there being no San Jose scale in Minnesota, but plenty in Eastern Canada.

**Markets.**

**Winnipeg.**

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The general trend of the wheat markets has been slightly lower, but giving some indications of a return to better demand. Trade in old crop wheat is now practically at an end, and business is being based altogether on the new crops, and as speculative short sellers for future delivery have got prices down about as low as it seems prudent at which to sell short, the buyers and users of actual wheat are now beginning to come into the market, so that it is probable prices will be maintained around the level at which they have now arrived, and perhaps have some reaction rather than further decline. It is evident, however, that prices on the American continent, and especially in the Northwest States and in Canada, are going to be far below the prices we have been accustomed to during the past twelve months. This is more certainly to be the case during the next four months, when the immense delivery of the new crop will be taking place. Crops are showing so large a yield that a large surplus must go for export, and the export demand will ultimately rule the price. America during the past two years, and especially during the past year, has been nearly out of the export trade to Europe, and Europe has got on very well without her, Argentine and Russia having practically taken America's place in supplying Europe. Now that America has a large surplus of wheat and flour for sale, she will have to take what Europe will pay for it. All our surplus can be sold, but several other countries will have wheat for sale, and will have a share in making the price. In the meantime new crops of fairly average yield and quality have been or are being secured in Europe, and other countries continue to make large shipments to Europe, and so export demand is dull, and it looks as if the selling of the new crop would have to be pushed from this side. The new crops in Argentine and Australia are making excellent progress on a larger acreage, and the outcome of these crops will be an important factor in prices after New Year. There has been very little doing in Manitoba wheat. Winnipeg and country dealers have cleaned up all their business on the old crop. Prices of new wheat are: No. 1 northern, 77c; No. 2 northern, 74c; No. 3 northern, 71c; No. 4 extra, 64c; No. 4, 64c; No. 5, 57c.

**Sheep and Cattle Exports.**

Exports of live stock from Montreal for the week ending September 2nd were 5,133 cattle and 1,785 sheep, against 3,865 cattle and 491 sheep last week. For the year to date, 68,078 cattle, 12,521 sheep and 197 horses were shipped, against 67,782 cattle, 14,846 sheep and 178 horses for the same period a year ago.

**Chicago.**

Cattle—Steers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.70 to \$4.35. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.70 to \$5.92; mixed and heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.65; light, \$5.10 to \$5.80; pigs and roughs, \$3.20 to \$5.50. Sheep—\$2.50 to \$5.10; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$5.75; lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.50.

**Buffalo.**

Hogs—Mixed and Yorkers, \$6.15 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.85. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, firm; lambs, steady; trade active; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.25.

**British Cattle Markets.**

Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.



Ralph Connor

(Rev. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg).

Some months ago, a commercial traveller halted at Winnipeg to secure orders for the novel which has not yet shaped itself in Ralph Connor's brain. That he booked over a thousand copies makes another exception to the old proverb; and, if a thousand copies in Winnipeg, how many in Canada and the United States? When an author reaches the million and a half mark, with translations in five or six languages; the public wants to know all about him, and has a right to know so much and no more. There is a side of every man's life that belongs to himself, and those he honors and loves, at least until he is a generation dead.

The genesis of Ralph Connor's pseudonym may not be generally known. When the editor of the "Westminster" was printing the first "Tale of the Selkirks," called "Christmas Eve in a Lumber Camp," he telegraphed Mr. Gordon for a nom de plume. When Mr. Gordon opened the telegram and read the message, his eye fell upon the stamp on his official letter paper, "Secretary Canadian Northwest Missions," and on the spur of the moment he chose the first syllables of the words, "Canadian North." It happened that the operator blundered, and the Editor, reading "Connor" instead of "Cannon," thought he might as well couple that Irish name with a good English one, and so Mr. Gordon was surprised, but not displeased, to read at the head of his first idyll, "Ralph Connor." Now that he has worn that pseudonym so long, it fits as if the Scotchman had been melted and poured into it. I said Scotchman, but, although every drop of his blood is Scottish, Mr. Gordon is Canadian to the heart's core. His father, a beautiful old man, and every inch a chieftain, who, at eighty-four years, is taking the Atlantic voyage as if it were a ferry-outing, is one of a Highland family in Perthshire. He came to Canada in the forties to preach to a Gaelic colony from "the Islands and High-

lands." Here he married Mary Robertson, daughter of a Lowland minister, who preached the Gospel for sixty years and was long known in the Province of Quebec as "Bishop Robertson." Mr. Gordon's mother taught philosophy in Mt. Holyoke Seminary at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-one refused the principalship to marry the Rev. Daniel Gordon in the backwoods of Canada. Mrs. Murray, of "The Man from Glengarry," is a transcript from the life of this noble woman. Her sister, M. M. Robertson, is still widely read, as the author of "Christie Redfern's Troubles," "Alison Bain," and other stories. The famous Oriental scholar and forerunner of modern Old Testament criticism, Robertson Smith, was a cousin. Andrew Murray, the mystic writer and that family of eleven missionaries in South Africa, are also cousins, and, if I am not misinformed, Robertson Nicoll is a connection. It is plain that Ralph Connor owes very much to his rich heritage. He was born in the heart of the Glengarry forests, and lived his early boyhood there. That revival in "The Man from Glengarry" is a real memory and no figment of the brain; and while the action of the book is in Glengarry, everything is practically true. It is thus plain, too, that Ralph Connor had great advantages in his early natural environment. I never can help pitying the man or woman city born and city bred. Nothing can atone for country influence during the first plastic years of life.

Young Gordon received his collegiate training in St. Mary's High School. It is worth noting how, in the holidays, he worked in the hay and wheat fields, and would not be outstript by grown men in the day's work achieved, the sensitive skin of the "tenderfoot" smarting with pain and bleeding from sharp contact with the wheat. After his university course at Toronto, where he figured prominently in college life, he taught classics for one year, and entered Knox College, graduating in 1887. One summer, during the Knox course, was spent as a Home Missionary at Cook's Creek in Manitoba. With the Canadian Quintette, he then spent a year in Edinburgh and on the Continent, going to Banff about six months after his return. It was here, in the heart of the Canadian Alps, that Mr. Gordon first saw the vision of the West, and grasped the great Home Mission problem facing the Church. It was here he formed a close friendship with that churchman and prophet of the West, Dr. Jas. Robertson, whose biography he is now preparing. It was here he ministered to the villages on the railway line and to the passing tourist, and received in turn the ministry of the mountains. "Black Rock" grew out of his Banff experiences, and the "Sky Pilot," for he was in close touch with Dr. Herdman and all the foothill country. After Banff, came another visit to Scotland and the Continent, although the visit meant the refusal of more than one call from important churches. While in Scotland, he presented the claims of the Northwest so successfully as to obtain "fifty thousand dollars" for Presbyterian Home Missions. His recent years have been spent with St. Stephen's, Winnipeg, during

which time a handsome new church has been erected on Portage Avenue. So far he has resisted all inducements to retire from the ministry and devote himself to literature. He possesses, in a rare degree, some faculties that go to make a successful ministry. He has the qualities that make pastoral visitation so valuable a factor in the work of a minister: sympathy, interest, the love of human kind, especially of little children. In preaching, he has the gift of spontaneous expression; and, if he comes into the pulpit with his sermon well thought out, it is fine homiletic literature as it falls from his lips. Then he is awake to new ideas for church and congregation. Both as author and minister, his great purpose is to show that the spiritual, the Unseen, is the real thing in life. No doubt, it is the subtle spiritual element in his books responding to the unuttered cry in the heart of men, that is the great secret of their popularity. No doubt, he will some time attempt a psychological novel, and we may be sure of one character in it—the superintendent; and another, his mother, because Ralph Connor could not write a book and keep his mother out. It was during his Banff ministry that Gladstone wrote the critical review of "Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Robert Elsmere," and gave that novel its immense circulation. Mr. Gordon read the book, but not the review; and he used occasionally to say: "I am going to write a novel to confute all that rubbish in 'Robert Elsmere.'" And this is his message: Christ, not a shadowy man of loveliest ethics, but Christ a real Man among men and the second Person of the Trinity, without Whom no man can fulfil his high destiny. Mr. Gordon attempted a mild novel of Northwest life during the later Reil Rebellion, but it never materialized. "It was at the request of T. Nelson & Sons, during his last visit to Edinburgh. When he did accomplish his first stories that made up "Black Rock," it was by urgent request. "A picture of life in the West—a series of pictures will do more for Home Missions than many addresses," he was told; and for the sake of the West, he wrote his first idylls. The little idyll, "Beyond the Marshes," was a sudden inspiration born of a profound impression made upon him by a sick girl in a little clearing beyond the marshes at Beausejour. It is a simple record of a visit, a record with the touch of genius upon it, and something more, a recognition of reverence of the nobleness of human toil and human suffering. "Beyond the Marshes" was Ralph Connor's first printed "book," and was published in Winnipeg. Of that popular book, "The Glengarry School Days," and his latest publication, "The Prospector," your readers are, doubtless, familiar. R. R.

In a fight among the river men, Le Noir, a Frenchman, had thrown, brutally kicked and seriously injured Black Hugh Macdonald, and his brother Macdonald Bhain takes up the quarrel. "Now, the Lord be praised," he cried, joy breaking out in his face. "He has delivered mine enemy into my hand. For it is the third time he has smitten me, and that is be-

yond the limit appointed by Himself."

Le Noir stood up against his antagonist. He had beaten men as big as Macdonald, but he knew that his hope lay in keeping out of the enemy's reach. Le Noir opened with a swift and savage reach for Macdonald's neck, but failed to break the guard and danced out again. Again and again he rushed, but the guard was impregnable, and steadily Macdonald advanced. That steady relentless advance began to tell on the Frenchman; the sweat gathered in big drops on his forehead and ran down his face. He prepared for a supreme effort. Swiftly retreating, he lured Macdonald to a more rapid advance, then with a yell he doubled himself into a ball and delivered himself, head, hands, and feet, into Macdonald's stomach. But Macdonald had been waiting for that trick. Stopping short, he leaned over to one side, and stooping slightly, caught Le Noir low and tossed him clear over his head. Le Noir fell with a terrible thud, but was on his feet again like a cat. . . . That unbreakable guard, the smiling face, with the gleaming, unsmiling eyes, that awful unwavering advance, were too much for him. Feigning a greater distress than he felt, he yielded weakly to Macdonald's advance; then suddenly gathering his full strength he sprang into the air, and lashed out backward at that hated smiling face. His boot found its mark, not on Macdonald's face, but fair on his neck. . . . At the yell that went up from Murphy's men, the big Highlander's face lost its smile, and became keen and cruel, and he came forward once more with a quick light tread. There was something terrifying in that swift, cat-like movement. In vain the Frenchman backed and dodged. Once, twice, Macdonald's fists fell. Le Noir's right arm hung limp by his side, and he staggered back to the wall helpless. Without an instant's delay, Macdonald had him by the throat, and gripping him fiercely, began to slowly bend him backward over his knee. "Le Noir," he said, solemnly, "the days of your boasting are over. You will no longer glory in your strength, for now I will break your back to you."

"Tonal," Black Hugh's voice sounded faint, but clear in the awful silence—"Tonal—you will not be killing him. Remember that now. I will—never—forgive you—if you will—take that—from my hands." But Black Hugh, the helpless cripple, before his death learns the lesson of forgiveness, and makes his son, Ranald, also promise to forgive the man who had crippled him. Louis Le Noir, the Ottawa River driver, is surrounded in the city streets by a Gatineau crowd, and is being helped by two of Ranald's friends. They are having much the worst of it, when relief appears, headed by Ranald.

"Glengarry!" cried Ranald, and like a lion he leaped upon the Gatineaus. Right and left he hurled the crowd aside, and seizing Le Noir, brought him out to his own men. "Who are you?" gasped Le Noir. "Why, no, it is not possible. "Who are you?" he said again. "Never mind," said Ranald, shortly, "let us get away now, quick."

That night, as Ranald and his



uncle were in their cabin on the raft, a man stood suddenly in the doorway.

"I am Louis Le Noir," he said, "and I have some word to say to de young Macdonald. I am sore here," he said, striking his breast. "I cannot spik your language. I cannot tell." He stopped short, and the tears came streaming down over his face. "I cannot tell," he repeated, his breast heaving with mighty sobs. "I would be glad to die—to mak' over—to not mak'—I cannot say de word—what I do to you fadder. I would give my life," he said, throwing out both his hands. "I would give my life. I cannot say more."

Ranald stood looking at him a few minutes in silence, then he said slowly and distinctly: "My father told me to say that he forgave you everything, and that he prayed the mercy of God for you, and," added Ranald, more slowly, "I forgive—you—too."

### City People in the Country.

According to the passenger agents of several of the great railroad systems centering in New York, the present season has witnessed an unprecedented exodus to the country for the summer, particularly of people of moderate means. And an especially gratifying feature of this exodus, noted by these same agents, is the largely-increased number of people who are either buying or renting small houses surrounded by a few acres of land for gardening and light farming. One agent declares that the demand for these small plots along his line, convenient to the city, is far in excess of the supply. "They all want a house with a garden," said one of these men, "and the bigger the garden, the better it suits." How much more sensible and conducive to the comfort, pleasure and health of a family is a vacation spent on one of these small farms than in the ordinary country hotel or boarding-house need hardly be said. And where the distance from the city and other conditions are such as to permit a man of family to make his permanent home in one of these rural localities, where he may have a bit of ground to till in his leisure hours and days, the arrangement is still happier and more advantageous all around. Those who can go farther out of the city for at least a good part of the year will have no difficulty in securing larger tracts of land for farming purposes near the borders of Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as in New York State, at prices marvelously low compared with the prices of farm land in these same localities twenty-five and thirty years ago. By applying to his farming operations the same amount of brains and business sense that he does to his mercantile or professional pursuit in the city, a man may not only add substantially to his income, but also gain what is better than money for himself and family, good health and wholesome pleasure and recreation the year around.—Leslie's Weekly.

### For Every Day.

"The religion that costs nothing," says an acute writer, "is worth exactly what it costs." Every ounce of effort we put into our religion comes back to us, sooner or later, in power. If we have no power, no worth, the reason is not far to seek—there has been no sacrifice, no pang, no striving.—Selected.

Keep the soil of life soft, its sympathy tender, its imagination free, or else you may lose the elementary quality of receptiveness, and all the influences of God may be in vain.—F. G. Peabody.

If you would know the value of money, go borrow some. Spare and have, is better than spend and crave.—Poor Richard.

There is no bitterness in poverty, when met, looked at, even laughed at, for it binds all the family together hand in hand, teaches endurance, self-dependence, and, best of all lessons, self-renunciation.—D. M. Mulock.

### A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

I really had not meant, when I began them, to run my holiday notes into five numbers. I have not only done so, but, if I dared to let my pen have its uncurbed way, I could easily fill five more and yet leave much unsaid. I cannot, of course, expect all our Home Magazine readers to be interested in these jottings, but I have an eye to there being amongst them a possible "Islander" who may feel a special interest in following what an outsider may have to say about his (or her) native place. If so, he will back me up when I claim for Prince Edward Island that it is behind no other province in the Dominion for

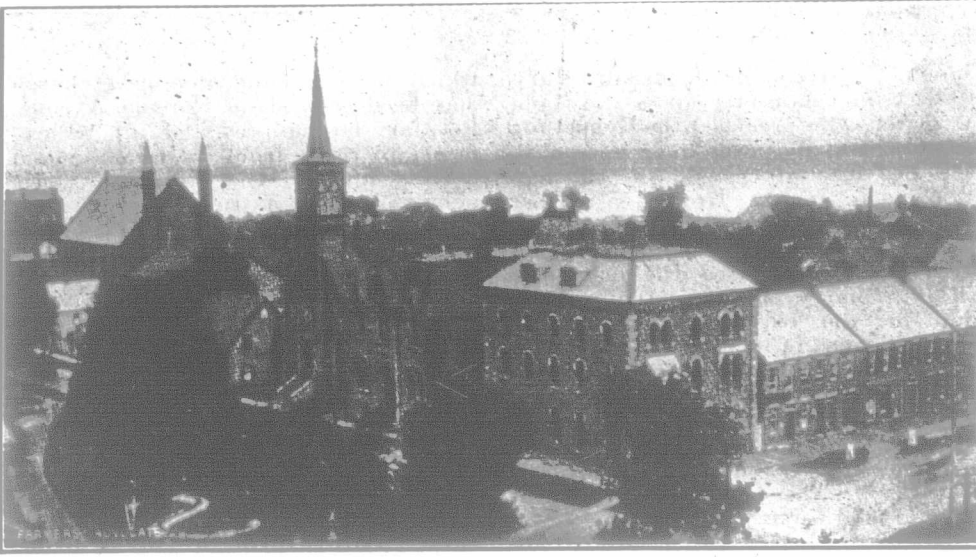
Have Made Manifest to the  
World  
Canada's Ability and Willingness  
to Share  
With the Motherland the Duties  
and Responsibilities of Empire,  
This Monument is Dedicated by Their  
Grateful Fellow Countrymen.

On the reverse side is inscribed the names of the fine young men of Prince Edward Island who fell at the eventful siege of Paardeberg after deeds of conspicuous valor.

Thus Canada, from ocean to ocean, honors her gallant sons.

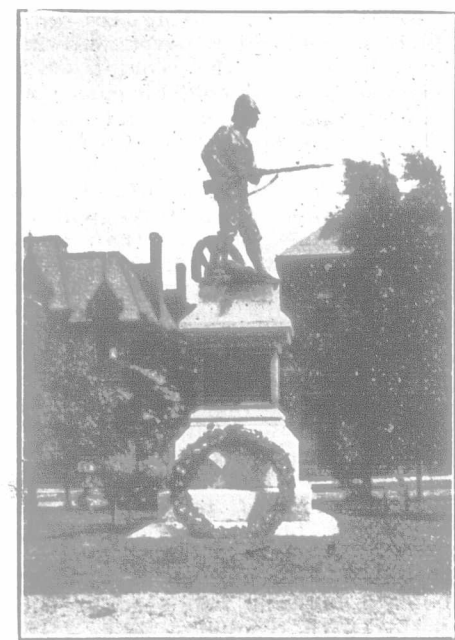
THE WEALTH OF THE SEA.

Those who love to fish, as well as to



Bank of Nova Scotia, Methodist and Zion Presbyterian Churches, P. E. I.

loyalty to the British flag, in pride of country, or in the honor and glory of calling itself "Canadian." Its claim to loyalty is indisputable—almost defiantly so, for as a province it has named its three greater divisions or counties, "King's," "Queen's" and "Prince," the idea being carried out further by providing in the original survey for its town sites, "a Royal domain, or Royalty," the intention being intended to cover certain privileges, such as "that a man who held a lot in a town might be allowed a lot in the Royalty for pasturing purposes." I do not pretend to understand the actual working out of this plan, but all I know is that it SOUNDS very friendly and nice, and from my point of view the very adoption of the style and title of "Royalty" must make it an impossibility for any P. E. Islander who may avail himself of the privilege it gives, to allow of the word "annexation" being uttered a second time in his presence.



South African Volunteers' Monument, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

### THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Appropos of this loyalty to England and their appreciation of the self-devotion of the heroes who dared to die for their country, there stands in Queen Square, Charlottetown, a monument of great beauty and chasteness of design, bearing the following inscription:

To the Men of the  
Royal Canadian Regiment  
Who by Their Valour and Efficiency

eat fish, should come to Prince Edward Island. There are two factories for the canning of lobsters within sight at the same moment, to the east and the west of our Stanhope beach, lobster catching being a great industry here. The season is just over, and the lobsters may begin to breathe again with some hope of enjoying themselves in peace. The beach is strewn with lobster traps, which have done good service, and which, by and bye, when the sea has tossed them ashore, may be tinkered into future use. Meanwhile, in the absence of rocks to sit upon when tired of wandering, or desiring to dry oneself after a morning dip, an upturned lobster trap serves one's purpose indifferently well, if you look out for projecting nails and do not mind a somewhat fishy odor. Fresh codfish is placed before us at table at least twice daily, to which will be added henceforth, mackerel galore, as the son of the house has just gone by with a string of beauties caught in his net. The children guests dip up oysters and clams, for this is oyster-land and clam-land too. The elder guests go trout fishing, and could go shooting, if they were so minded, but as our men folks at present consist of lads in knickerbockers, or an occasional visitor from Charlottetown, I have not as yet even seen the muzzle of a gun.

Perhaps, part of the charm of this lovely island is that it has not yet outgrown all of its primitive ways. The spinning-wheel still hums in some of the older cottages and homesteads. Upon our beds are blankets of home weaving, and upon our floors really handsome rugs of bright designs, firm texture, and not without artistic merit. Upon the beach stands a telephone post, the comrade of one facing it across the narrow inlet which separates us from the lobster factory. This telephone post is thrust directly through a large round stone with a view of keeping it more firmly imbedded in the sand. That stone, we are told, is a relic of the time when windmills, or mills of any kind, had no existence, and the grain was powdered into flour by two heavy stones, one above the other. One day a storm will come, and down will go the old grindstone, with all its memories of the old, old days. It was just over that old grindstone that we have watched the sun go down night after night in a vision of glory—such a wealth of coloring taking its hues from land and ocean perhaps, or, perhaps, from heaven itself, who can tell? Clear-cut against that brilliant sky have stood out nightly that row of sentinels, the tall pines of the western boundary of our Stanhope Farm. As

the glory dies slowly out, they seem to wave ghostly arms to us, and look almost uncanny in the darkening night, but they tell another tale at the break of day. They seem to hum tunes of welcome to the children who play in the grove, who swing amidst their branches, or to the older folks who serenely nap or read in their hammocks, and to me, the writer of these notes, they keep singing, "Come again! Come again!" But what can an old body, who is nigh upon her three score years and ten, reply, but, "perhaps, dear pines, perhaps?"

H. A. B.

### The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

#### CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

No sooner had the thought matured than I hastened to act upon it. Locking myself up in my room, I wrote her a letter in printed characters, in which I played upon her ignorance, foolish fondness, and Irish superstition, by telling her that I dreamed of her every night and wondered if she did of me; was afraid she didn't, so enclosed her a little charm, which, if she would use according to directions (which were that she should first destroy my letter by burning it, next take in her hand the packet I was careful to enclose, swallow the powder accompanying it, and go to bed), would give her the most beautiful visions. The powder was a deadly dose of poison, and the packet was, as you know, a forged confession, falsely criminating Henry Clavering. Enclosing all these in an envelope, in the corner of which I had marked a cross, I directed it, according to agreement, to Mrs. Belden, and sent it.

Then followed the greatest period of suspense I had yet endured. I could not know the result of my scheme except through the newspapers. And when a few days since I read that paragraph in the paper which assured me that my efforts had produced the death of the woman I feared, do you think I experienced relief?

But of that why speak? In six hours had come the summons from Mr. Gryce, and—let this confession tell the rest. I am no longer capable of speech or action.

#### CHAPTER XXXIX.

##### The Outcome of a Great Crime.

"Oh, Eleanor!" cried I, "are you prepared for very good news? Tell me," said I, stooping over where she sat, for she looked ready to faint.

"I don't know," murmured she; "I fear that what you will consider good news, will not seem so to me."

But when with all the fervor of which I was capable, I showed her that her suspicions had been groundless, and that Trueman Harwell, not Mary, had been the perpetrator of this deed, her first words were a prayer to be taken to Mary—"Take me to her! Oh, take me to her! I cannot breathe or think till I have begged pardon of her on my knees. Oh, my unjust accusation!"

Seeing the state she was in, I deemed it the wisest thing I could do, so drove with her to her cousin's home.

"Mary will spurn me; and she will be right," cried she. "But God knows I thought myself justified. If you knew—"

"I do know," interposed; Mary acknowledges that the circumstantial evidence against her was so overwhelming, she was almost staggered herself. But—"

"Wait, oh, wait, did Mary say that?"

"Yes, to-day."

"Mary must be changed."

I did not answer; I wanted her to see for herself to how great an extent! But when the carriage stopped and I hurried with her into the house which had been the scene of so much mystery, I was hardly prepared for the difference in her own countenance. Her eyes were bright, her cheeks were brilliant, her brow free from shadow; so quickly does the ice of despair melt in the sunshine of hope.

Thomas, who had opened the door, was glad to see his mistress again. "Miss Leavenworth is in the drawing-room," said he.

"I will go in at once; I cannot wait." And slipping from my grasp she crossed the hall and laid her hand upon the drawing-room curtain, when it was sud-



denly lifted from within, and Mary stepped out.

"Mary!"  
"Eleanore!"  
The ring of those voices told everything. I did not need to hear "My sin against you is too great; you cannot forgive me!" followed by the low: "My shame is great enough to lead me to forgive anything!" to know that the lifelong shadow between these two had dissolved like a cloud.

Yet when, a half hour or so later I heard the door of the reception-room into which I had retired, softly open, and looking up, saw Mary standing on the threshold, I own that I was surprised at the extent of the softening which had taken place in her haughty beauty. "Blessed is the shame that purifies," I murmured, and held out my hand with a sympathy I never thought to feel for her again.

The action seemed to touch her. Blushing deeply she came and stood by my side. "I thank you," said she; "I have much to be grateful for; but I cannot speak of it now. What I wish is for you to help me persuade Eleanore to accept this fortune. It is hers, you know, was willed to her, or would have been if—"

"Wait," said I, in the wild trepidation which this appeal to me on such a subject somehow awakened. "Have you weighted this matter well?"

Her look was enough without the low: "Ah, how can you ask me?" that followed it.

Mr. Clavering was sitting by the side of Eleanore when we entered the drawing-room. He immediately rose.

"Mr. Raymond," said he, drawing me to one side, "allow me to tender you my

apology. You have in your possession a document which ought never to have been forced upon you. Founded upon a mistake, the act was an insult which I bitterly regret. If, in consideration of my mental misery at that time, you can pardon it, I shall feel forever indebted to you; if not—"

"Mr. Clavering," I interrupted, "say no more. The occurrences of that day belong to a past which I for one have made up my mind to forget as soon as possible."

And with a look of mutual understanding and friendship we hastened to rejoin the ladies.

Of the conversation that followed it is only necessary to state the result. Eleanore remaining firm in her refusal to accept property so stained by guilt, it was finally agreed upon that it should be devoted to the erection and sustenance of some charitable institution, of magnitude sufficient to be a recognized benefit to the city and its unfortunate poor. This settled, our thoughts returned to our friends, especially to Mr. Veeley.

"He ought to know," said Mary. "He has grieved like a father over us." And in her spirit of penitence she would have undertaken the unhappy task of telling him the truth.

But Eleanore, with her accustomed generosity, would not hear of this. "No, Mary," said she; "you have suffered enough. Mr. Raymond and I will go."

And leaving them there, with the light of growing hope and confidence on their faces, we went out again into the night, and so into a dream from which I have never waked, though the shine of her dear eyes has been now the loadstar of my life for many happy, happy months.

(The End.)



The Angel's Nosegay.

An Angel flew down one day to earth on an errand from Heaven. He had been bidden to gather a nosegay for Paradise, and only the sweetest and fairest blossoms was he to pluck. So he wandered about the garden of earth, searching for flowers.

As soon as it was known that an Angel was in the garden, gathering a posy for Paradise, all the flowers began to put forth their brightest blossoms, and, holding up their heads, strove to vie with one another. "Surely he will be attracted by my sweetest scent and tasteful garb," said the Rose, as she shook the glistening dewdrops from her petals. But the Angel passed her by, for the wilful thorns grew so thickly together on her stem that he could not gather her.

"He will admire my faultless purity and smooth stem more than the wilful Rose," said a tall, fair Lily, as she held up her head in the sunshine. And the Angel, pausing, would fain have gathered the Lily, but lo! he found a small green caterpillar of jealousy hidden beneath her beautiful petals, ready to eat her heart out. So he passed by.

Then the Tulip, in gorgeous array, proudly drew herself up, and said: "I am the best arrayed flower in the garden. None can compare with me for grandeur of garb; surely the Angel will take me." But the Angel, again pausing, rejected the flaunting Tulip, for, looking not at her garb but into her heart, he beheld there a canker worm of pride, hidden deeply within, and so passed by. Thus the Angel wandered on through the garden, from one flower to another, until he began to despair of ever gathering a nosegay fit for Paradise, for each bore at its heart some worm or canker.

At last he came to a shady part of the garden, where grew Forget-me-nots and Pansies, and Lilies of the Valley, and sweet Mignonette. Although these had seen the Angel coming through the garden, and knew his errand, it had not disturbed them, but they said: "We will continue in quietness to fulfil the object with which we were planted here, for we are not worthy of Paradise." So the blue Forget-me-nots continued to gaze upwards into the sky, and as they gazed they became constantly more like the Blue overhead. And the Lilies of the

Valley continued to ring their tiny bells, and to make sweet music for the rest. The Pansies continued to cheer their companions with comforting and kindly words; while the sweet Mignonette, having no beauty of garb to boast, constantly sent forth such rare fragrance for the refreshment of those around, that the subtle odor stole far out into the garden.

Then the Angel drew near, and stooping low, looked wistfully to see if the canker-worm had marred these fair flowers also. But to his joy he saw that the delicate petals were perfect, and at length he had found some blossoms fit for a nosegay for Paradise. So he gathered of the blue Forget-me-nots, for he said, "They will grow more celestially blue in Paradise;" and he took of the kindly Pansies, for he said, "They will thrive yet more luxuriantly above." He gathered also of the gentle Lilies of the Valley, as he whispered, "They shall ring a peal of joy in Paradise;" and gathering largely of the fragrant Mignonette, the Angel rejoiced, saying, "This shall be the incense of Paradise." Then, clasping his sweet-scented nosegay, the Angel flew home, and lo! as the gates of Paradise swung open to receive him, a soft, sweet chant stole forth upon the air, "He hath exalted the humble and meek."—E. M. Dawson.

Mountain Gap, July 18, 1905.

Dear Editor,—I never wrote to your paper before, so I thought I would drop you a few lines.

I thought that was a very interesting story that A. F. Knowles sent to your paper.

I go to school, and I think it is great fun.

My teacher's name is Mr. Grant. He is a real good teacher; I like him very much.

We live on a farm, eight miles from the village of Grand View. My sister has a pony; his name is Top; he is quiet, and his color is black.

I would like to correspond with Amy Knowles, if she would write first.

I will now close, hoping to see my letter in print, and wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" success. I remain,

Faithfully yours,  
HAZEL REID (aged 14).

Is not "Mountain Gap" a rather insufficient address. Hazel?  
C. D.

A Slow Watch Loses Time  
A Fast Watch Steals Time

But an  
**ELGIN**  
WATCH  
Keeps Time

If your watch is an Elgin you have all the time there is.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All Jewelers sell them. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated joint history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free upon request to  
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To make the best Bread  
you must have the  
best Flour.

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

You may use pure fresh yeast, faithfully adhere to the old-time successful bread making traditions, the methods usually successful—but the baking turns out badly—simply because you have not used the right kind of flour.

Royal Household Flour is purified and sterilized by electricity, it is therefore uniformly pure and wholesome.

And because it is thoroughly purified it will yield a sweet, wholesome, light sponge that will bake into flaky, deliciously flavored, nourishing bread or pastry.

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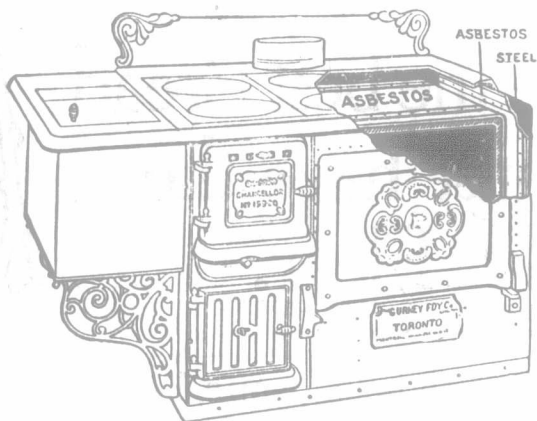
HIGHEST AWARD  
ST. LOUIS, 1904

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The Oxford Chancellor Range is built to stand the wear and tear of years of usage. The body is constructed of heavy patent rolled steel plates, interlined throughout with asbestos millboard. The steel body is closely riveted together with specially clinched rivets, so that no matter how hot the fire



the body will not warp and allow the heat to escape. This construction makes the Oxford Chancellor Range perfectly and permanently airtight. No leakage into the flues, stopping the draft and impairing the oven heat, is possible.

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"One of the finest and best we have ever seen"—  
R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba.

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The Williams Piano Company, Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

For a complete description of this piano, kindly mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



### The Sacredness of Common Things.

The place whereon thou standest is holy ground.—Exod. 3: 5.

Last week I tried to draw your attention to the divine "splendor" hidden under the surface of common things; to-day we go a step farther, opening our eyes to the truth that what God has made is not only splendid but also "holy." Moses and Joshua were warned to show the outward sign of reverence because they were standing on "holy ground"—and what made that particular spot holy? Surely it was because GOD was there. Can we find a spot in the whole universe where He is not? Therefore, I say solemnly to you who are reading this paper: "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground." It may not seem holy to you, for, though "earth's crammed with heaven, and every common bush afire with God," only he whose eyes are open bows down in wondering adoration of soul. The rest, as Mrs. Browning declares, "sit round it and pluck blackberries," quite unconscious of the Divine Presence in their midst. We call Palestine "The Holy Land"—why? Simply because the footsteps of our Incarnate God sanctified it. But His Incarnation has made not only Palestine, but the whole earth "holy ground." The first Adam was made of the dust of the ground, and the ground was "cursed" for his sake, but the Second Adam reversed the curse. His body also is made of the dust of the earth, and everything with which the Holy One is organically united must be holy. He has carried up into highest heaven the body which still links Him indissolubly in a very special way with this planet and everything in it. It may be—as Bishop Brent suggests, in "The Splendor of the Human Body"—"that the reach of the Incarnation knows no limits, and that the farthest star is touched by and gathered into it not less than our own special world." When the Most High stooped in wonderful condescension to link Himself organically—as every child of man is linked—"with fish and bird and beast," that Divine touch made everything holy. We need not wait for a future heaven, for heaven must always be where God is—and He is here. If our eyes are only open to see the Vision of the Almighty, we cannot fail to bow before Him in a lowliness of spirit that lifts us ever higher—as Browning grandly puts it:

"I but open my eyes,—and perfection,  
no more and no less,  
In the kind I imagined, full-fronts me,  
and God is seen God  
In the star, in the stone, in the flesh,  
in the soul and the clod.  
And thus looking within and around  
me, I ever renew  
(With that stoop of the soul which in  
bending upraises it too)  
The submission of Man's nothing-perfect  
to God's All-Complete,  
As by each new obeisance in spirit, I  
climb to His feet!"

No mind of man could have conceived that perfect ideal of God in Man which we find in the Bible, and which meets and fulfills our highest aspirations. It is as natural for the soul of man to reach out toward God as for a plant to climb up toward the sun. Close beside me, as I write—in my favorite conservatory-study—are three healthy sprays of the Virginian creeper, which have come up between the floor and the wall, forcing their way to the light through cracks less than an eighth of an inch wide. So it is with the soul—health, wealth, fame, even earthly love, can never meet its infinite craving after the Infinite. But when we grasp even the hem of Christ's garment we know that at last we have found what we hunger for. Even then we must hunger on—hunger for the full vision of His face, for the sound of His voice and the touch of His hand for hunger is a sign of life

and health. It gives pleasure rather than pain when it is being constantly fed with the true Manna, the Bread which came down—and is constantly coming down—from heaven.

"Tis the weakness in strength that I cry for! my flesh that I seek  
In the Godhead! I seek and I find it."

The soul must go on seeking until it does find the Christ—the Man who is also God—and, when He is found, it must cry out in its joy to other seeking souls: "We have found the Christ! Come and see!"

Our Lord's hallowing touch has transformed the commonest acts of life into parables and sacraments. The day begins with the morning bath, which cleanses and invigorates the body as the water of Baptism the soul. Then comes the daily round of work, for which the body is strengthened and refreshed in the same way as the soul. The children of a common father gather round him at his table from time to time, eating and drinking together in a holy communion and fellowship. The whole day is filled with sacraments. The woman working up her bread knows that the "sponge" must never be allowed to cool, and in like manner the Church must never give her Lord reason to say: "I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love." The bread will not be a success unless most of the material is worked in at the first kneading, and a good bread-maker knows that she must not spare herself in the matter of energetic hand-work (machine-made bread never has quite the right flavor). She also knows the absolute necessity of a judicious "letting-alone," so that the leaven may work secretly under the surface, raising the sponge everywhere. But, though "let alone," the rising sponge must never be forgotten. So also the Church will fail unless she takes care to educate the children, she also knows that societies cannot take the place of hand-work—individual teaching—and she, if she is wise, will hide the leaven in the meal and then stand aside, leaving the Holy Spirit to do His secret work. She will never hurry the leavening process, and will always remember before God the souls she is trying to raise. The woman knows that her sponge will sour unless, from time to time, she gives it fresh material to work on, and so the Church reaches out in eager missionary zeal, trying to leaven all the nations with the knowledge and love of Christ, knowing that when her part is done and the whole is leavened, her absent Lord will return. (This is not addressed to city housekeepers who know little of the mystery of bread-making.)

But I have no time to speak particularly of the many parables of daily life—especially farm life—which lift common things into a clearer, holier atmosphere, ending with the evening cleansing of the weary soul from the stains of the day's sins when the Master Himself stoops to wash the feet of His weak but penitent disciples. Then comes the breaking of the New Morning on the shore of the eternal sea, when we shall lift up our eyes to our Lord's face and enjoy the heavenly meal which He is preparing for the disciples who have toiled all night in the attempt to draw other souls to His feet. Those who work patiently and prayerfully under His directions will not draw empty nets to the shore. He who wishes to tread on holy ground need not take the long journey to Palestine, nor shrink away from his fellows for fear of contamination. The only holy Man was—and still is—the Friend of publicans and sinners. By His kindly human touch He inspires us with a desire to be holy too—kindness is a mighty power for good, because it is the outward sign of a loving heart within. The place whereon thou standest is holy.

"Seek JESUS in all things, and in all shall thou find JESUS."

HOPE.





Dear Chatterers,—Doesn't it warm the very heart of you to receive a word of praise (whether you happen to deserve it or not), or be consulted on some important matter, or be intrusted with someone's secret? Did someone answer, "no"? We do not believe you, my dear, not one of us. Though you may say with a shrug of your shoulders that you do not care a rap what people think of you, and that you can get along perfectly well without friends, we know, and what is more to the point, you know, that you are claiming a near relationship with Ananias and Sapphira.

We hear a great deal in these days about making books our friends and Nature our friend, but beyond that the human heart needs the human friend. Books and Nature are a little too perfect to be comfortable; we can't find fault, and we can't talk back, that source of great relief to humans. Friendship is a matter of giving as well as receiving sympathy, encouragement and advice, the last named particularly proving the Scripture statement of the blessedness of giving over receiving.

To begin with, we (and I fear me this "we" means women rather than men, but tell it not in Gath) should make a clear distinction between acquaintances and friends. Friendship, like love, may be a case of first sight, but it is just as rare and just as hazardous. Repenting at leisure is too often the result of one of these sudden friendships, and with a virtuous feeling of righteous indignation we refuse to have any more faith in mankind, because we confided in an acquaintance whom we ourselves had first disguised as a friend, and the part that hurt most was the feeling that it was all our own fault. Our doll certainly was stuffed with sawdust, but it never pretended it wasn't; we did the pretending and looked amazed—at our own stupidity.

Sincerity is a wonderfully good quality for friends to possess, but few there be that find it, present company, of course, excepted. Webster doesn't give bluntness and brutal frankness as synonyms for sincerity, but we often use them so. Between comrades, the demand is for the truth at any price; but remember, the naked truth is not welcomed in polite society, garb it in kind intentions and garnish it with loving words. That kind of truth is much stranger than fiction—to some people, not us, of course. Don't we often excuse some unkind criticism by saying, "Oh, well, I can say anything to Jean, we've known one another so long?" Maybe so, but that is no excuse for jabbing knives into Jean, is it?

Is there anything harder to do than to make an apology? To strangers and chance acquaintance one can apologize easily, for the occasion is usually trivial, and the strain is only temporary, but only a deep wound makes an apology necessary between friends, and then you have to live up to it afterwards, which takes a heap of grit and the grace of God in your heart. But it's worth it, for thereby you save a friendship from death and cover from your friend's sight a multitude of minor transgressions.

When I began this little talk about friends, I did not think there was so much to be said about it, but find this could be extended for several pages without exhausting the subject. Besides, you all have thought along this line, and have, doubtless, come to helpful conclusions. Sit down some evening and make five or six brief rules for conduct towards friends, and let us all have the benefit of your thinking. You see, I am only an acquaintance—hardly that, as yet—and I want to be a friend in the Ingle Nook, so I am anxious to get a recipe. D. D.

Dear Dame Durden,—I, like so many others, have never written before, but I notice that in July 19th number, an English woman from the far West asks for a few hints how to manage the "wee toddlers," and I thought, perhaps, she has not tried one way that I have.

I start when they begin to creep or sit alone, and get a strong box from the grocery store (larger or smaller, as you have kitchen room), the one I have at present being about like a small trunk; have it planed smooth at the top, if it is not so, and put a quilt in it at first, as they fall often if they have been used to being tied in a high chair or rocking chair; have it just high enough so that when sitting on the bottom they can reach up to the top with their hands to pull themselves up. They can stand and walk around, and have their play things in it too. In summer, when the door is open, they cannot get out, and in winter they do not get the cold draft off the floor. I do not keep them in that box all the time, but when out feeding chickens, or sweeping, or scrubbing, or having a cellar door open, etc. I know there is a danger of their standing on their little limbs too long, but give them playthings that they cannot lift easily. I always use camphorated oil for outward application for bruises and burns. Hoping these suggestions will be of some use, and not too long. ALBERTA A.

**The Preserving Season.**

As the pickling and preserving season is upon us, the recipes so kindly sent by the chatterers will be of help and interest just now:

1. To keep cauliflower without vinegar, place them in a tub and pour strong brine over them. You will find that they keep perfectly.

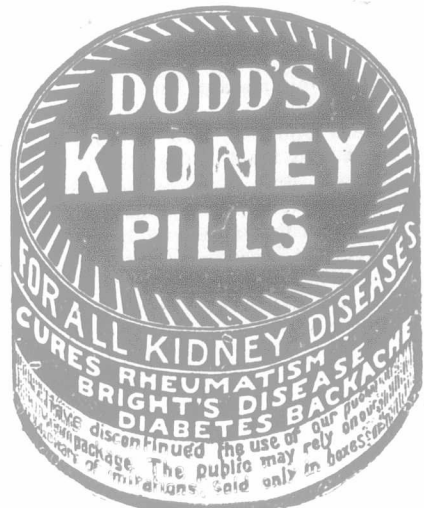
2. To Pickle Cucumbers: Peel and slice onions and cucumbers together, sprinkle with salt, and let them remain over night. To half a gallon of vinegar add one pound of mustard and enough flour to thicken; allow this to come to a boil. Drain brine off the cucumbers and place in the vinegar. Let boil until they become slightly softened. Put in a crock, and cover without sealing.—Diamond.

3. Worcester Sauce: One peck of ripe tomatoes, five lemons, one pint cider vinegar, half a pound salt, half a pound brown sugar, two ounces allspice, half an ounce ground cloves. Cook all together, and pass through a sieve. Cork tight while hot, and seal up.—J. H.

4. Chow-chow: (The proportions given in this good recipe will make two gallons of the relish.) Half a peck of green tomatoes, two large heads of cabbage, one dozen large onions, five heads of celery. Chop as fine as possible; sprinkle a pint of salt on the mixture, and hang up in a cotton bag all night. Press out any water remaining in the morning; put the pickle in a kettle, with a pint grated horse-radish, one pound white mustard seed, one-quarter cup ground black pepper, two ounces of tumeric, a tablespoon of cinnamon, two pounds of brown sugar. Boil for two hours, and put in stone jars.—C.

**Recipe.**

Coffee Cake.—One cupful of butter, one cupful of brown sugar, one cup of good molasses, one cup of strong coffee, two eggs, four cups of any good flour, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, one pound of raisins; bake slowly for two hours.



**The most Economical Tea**

Trying to save money by buying "cheap" tea is really being "penny wise and dollar foolish." Because the pound of "cheap" tea will not make nearly so many cups as will a pound of Blue Ribbon Tea. In fact, it takes about a pound and a quarter of most other teas to give as many cups as one pound of

**Blue Ribbon**

You can easily prove this for yourself.

Suppose it takes four teaspoons of the other tea to make the number of cups you use for breakfast.

Use only three teaspoons of Blue Ribbon Tea for the same number of cups.

You will find the Blue Ribbon "3-spoon" tea fully as strong as the other "4-spoon" kind, besides having a rich full flavor that the other never had.

So you see 3 pounds of Blue Ribbon Tea is really better than 4 pounds of the other tea.

Four pounds of "cheap" tea at, say 35c., would cost \$1.40, while 3 pounds of Blue Ribbon at 40c. would only cost \$1.20, making a great saving on every pound of Blue Ribbon, besides getting better tea.

The tea that seems cheap is really the most extravagantly expensive.

**Try a pound of Blue Ribbon Tea, and test this saving for yourself. Ask for the Red Label. Nearly every grocer in Canada sells it.**

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It contains much that interests all who do any buying. It contains a list of the goods we sell and the prices we charge, and we sell almost everything that makes for comfort to the individual or in the home.

It is more than a mere catalogue: it is an authority on fashions. We are in close touch with the European and American centres of fashion, and as soon as any new design appears our expert designers modify it to the tastes of the Canadian woman, and we offer it for sale while it is still new where it was originated.

Remember, everything we sell we guarantee. If you send us an order, and are not satisfied with anything you receive, we will gladly exchange it or refund you your money.

If you have not already received a copy of our Winnipeg Catalogue, write without delay. It is free.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG, CANADA

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MALTON, ONT., Aug. 17th, 1905.

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DEAR SIRS,—

It is a pleasure for me to tell you the good results I have had from feeding Carnefac Stock Food to my hogs. I have just sold ten hogs from one litter—they were five months and seven days old the day I killed them, and they averaged, dressed, 123 lbs.; one of them dressed 137 lbs. I consider those pigs did one-half better than any I ever fed before using Carnefac. I never fed hogs so cheaply. I weaned at six weeks, and fed altogether just seventeen bags of chop and half a pail of Carnefac.

(Signed) A. G. GREGORY.

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50-in. long. Loose fitting, large sleeve with cloth cuff. Lined with Hainster, storm collar of black Thibet, cloth covering of broadcloth in a large variety of shades. Price \$45.

Comfortable, warm, yet light in weight, these cloaks are well suited for driving and walking. Our catalogue E shows a number of styles.

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Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

**TEETHING.**

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.



**IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND**



It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies who address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

**The Little Things in Sewing.**

Two women of equal skill and taste in sewing, show all the difference imaginable in the results of their work. And this, merely because one goes at her work slapdash, while the other is slower and pays attention to all the little details that go to make a garment attractive and durable.

And this is what Mrs. Careful always does: First, she bastes all her work carefully before she stitches it upon the machine. The dress which she is fitting is trimmed while on the wearer, and on one side only until she can lay it together, and so be sure that both sides are cut out alike. When she sews in a sleeve, a strip of the goods is stitched in with it, and a double row of stitching is made. Hence her sleeves never rip out, or pull out of shape and tear down.

When she gathers a piece of goods to sew to a straight one, she does not guess at the fullness being even, but measures her work off into sections, pinning the gathered piece at each section before beginning to baste it in place. So her ruffles are never skimpy in one place, and too full in another, as I have seen so many that were.

She whips, or overcasts, all seams not tailor-stitched or bound. And if the goods is of loose weave, even the tailored seams are whipped before being stitched down. She stays all bias seams with a strip of the goods torn or cut the "long way."

When making buttonholes, she first makes a stitch the entire length of the slit and along both sides; then she whips the edges in close stitches, taking care not to draw the goods. And when the buttonholing is done, she does not have very much trouble with the children's tearing out their buttonholes.

In sewing on buttons, she slips a knitting-needle, or small nail, between her work and the button, and sews the thread around this until the button will hold no more thread. Then she pulls out the nail, and winds the thread firmly several times around the loose thread between the button and the cloth. This forms a sort of stem, and if care is taken in the laundry not to break the buttons, very little sewing on of buttons will ever have to be done on old garments.

The last thing, but not the least one, is to carefully tie and clip all machine ends of thread, whether at seams or hems.

And the result is that, even if her garments are plainer in make, and with fewer "flummaddles" to them, they look better and outlast the ordinary work, whether of dress-maker or house-mother. — [May Myrtle Cook.

**Don't You Think So?**

Thousands of people who are deterred from marrying by seeing what fools some of their friends make of themselves are in their turn just as foolish in allowing such examples to keep them from rounding out their own lives.

Not much use taxing bachelors to get them to mend their ways. Those who needed such a mean spur wouldn't make a very good quality of husband.

The girls who never learn how to do much except dress prettily and show off are to blame for lots of old bachelors.

Starting where Dad left off often means leaving off where Dad started.

Do not be too hard to please. One misses too much fun by not being able to enjoy the little things along the way.

—L. S. W.

**A Recipe for a Day.**

Take a quick dash of water cold,  
And then a leaven of prayer,  
And a little bit of morning gold,  
Dissolved in the morning air.

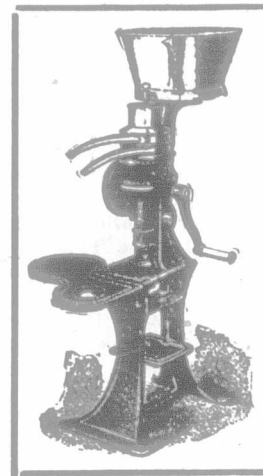
Add to your meal some merriment,

And a thought for kith and kin;  
And then, as a prime ingredient,  
Plenty of work throw in.

Spice it all with the essence of love,

And a little whiff of play;  
Get the wisest Book, and a glance above,  
Complete the well-made day.

**De Laval Separators**

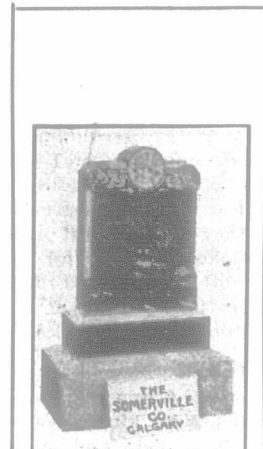


Under any and all conditions they stand alone in perfect efficiency.

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

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

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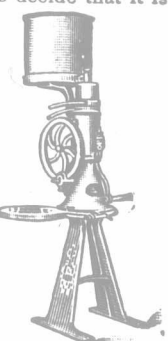
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If you could only see the Easy Running  
**EMPIRE Cream Separator**

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



**Free For Asking.**  
Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 12.

**Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.**  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**Just for To-day.**

"With every rising of the sun  
Think of your life as just begun;  
The past has shrivied and buried deep  
All yesterdays. There let them sleep,  
Nor seek to summon back one ghost  
Of that innumerable host.

"Concern yourself with but TO-DAY;  
Woo it and teach it to obey  
Your will and wish. Since time began  
To-day has been the friend of man.  
But in his darkness and his sorrow,  
He looks to yesterday and to-morrow.

"You and TO-DAY, a soul sublime,  
And the great pregnant hour of time,  
With God Himself to bind the twain,  
Go forth, I say; Attain, ATTAIN!"

When canning fruit, if two rubbers are placed between the lid and the jar instead of one, the contents will become air-tight.

**ONLY TEN Cabinet Grand PIANOS**

will be offered for a limited time on the undermentioned most favorable terms, in order to reduce present stock.

**Built of guaranteed materials, and warranted for 10 years.**

In walnut and mahogany cases, handsomely designed. Composite metallic frame, trichord and overstrung bass, Gold Medal action, full compass, ivory keys, three pedals and practice attachment.

**The principal feature of these instruments is their beautiful tone.**

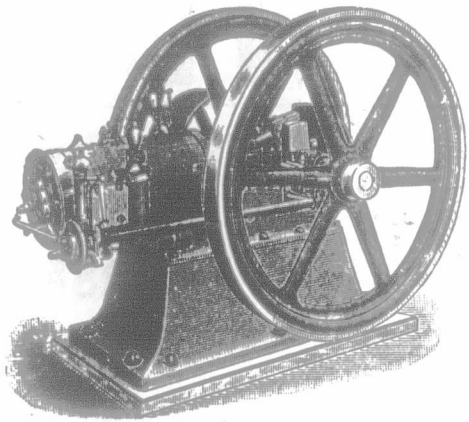
Worth, \$350  
Special price, \$280

Payable in three years, positively without interest.  
Any instrument shipped free of charge for 10 days' trial.  
Write at once for full particulars and catalogue.

**Layton Bros.**  
J 144 Peel St., Montreal

**An Advertiser Can Reach**  
more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.  
**THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

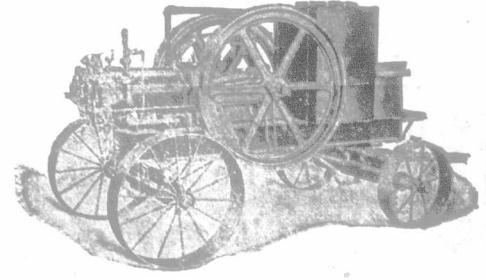




## The OHIO Gasoline Engine

Portable for threshing and Stationary for cutting wood and chopping.

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



## BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., Limited

152 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

### WANTED FOR SALE

- Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.
- TERMS**—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.
- A FARM** for \$1000. Innisfail district; 137 acres, three miles from creamery. Moderate improvements. Good land. R. Macnair, Wasa, B.C.
- BEEES** for sale, in nuclei or in full colonies. Write for prices. Untested queens, either Italian, Carniolan or Cyprian. \$1; tested, \$1.50; select, \$2. C. M. Vanstone, box 19, Wawanesa, Man.
- BEEESWAX WANTED**—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Duncan, Emerson, Man.
- CHANCE** to make one thousand dollars—Quarter section, four miles south of Balgonie. Good land. Fifteen hundred dollars. Apply Vincent H. Smith, Balgonie, Assa.
- FOR SALE**—160 acres elegant wheat land, Carman District; 50 acres in wheat, balance good prairie; stable and shanty; close to wood and water; 5 miles from two towns. Price, \$3,500; \$1,000 cash. D. Hindmarsh, Sperling, Man.
- FOR SALE**—Half section, 3 miles from Binscarth, 5 from Foxwarren, 90 acres breaking, prepared for drill. Price \$5000. Cash \$2000. Apply, Griffiths Bros., Binscarth, Man.
- FOR SALE**—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.
- GOOD wheat lands** near Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads. Prices right. Payments easy. It will pay you to write or call. Bell & McColl, Saskatoon.
- IMPROVED** and unimproved farms for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.
- ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES**, 5 miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, 60 acres broken, log buildings. Price, \$1,900. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.
- TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres** in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.
- WANTED** for Arrowton school, male teacher, professional, second or third class experience preferred. Salary \$45 to \$50 per month, according to qualifications. School to begin Monday, the 18th day of September. Address D. Anderson, Arrowton, S.D., or Arrowton, Man.
- WANTED** to buy—One and one-half to two sections, good agricultural land; improved or unimproved. Must be in Alberta, near a school, and within four or five miles of a station. No agents' land. Address, Box 733, Calgary.
- WANTED**—Position as engineer; got certificate for N.-W. T. Sober, steady and can be relied upon. Apply to J. B. Chase, Prosperity, Assa.
- AMHERST SOLID-LEATHER SHOES**.—Save money, save repairs by insisting on having Amherst solid-leather shoes. Every pair guaranteed solid leather, or your money back. Can we do fairer?

"He's what I call a budding genius."  
"Who? Bragg?" "Yes; like all budding things, he's inclined to blow."

### What You Gain

In a few words, you gain this by using a Tubular: (1) One-quarter to one-half more cream, because Tubulars skim by centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than the force of gravity that makes cream rise in pans. (2) One-half to twice as much butter, thus making gill-edge butter possible. (3) Half the work saved, because you finish skimming five minutes after milking, feed warm skimmed milk at barn, and have only the can of cream to care for. Write today for catalog W-186. It tells all plainly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

TORONTO, CAN. WEST CHESTER, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Sharple's TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

### 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.

### Veterinary.

#### BLOODY MILK.

My cow is suffering from something wrong with her udder. It gives bloody milk every time, and it is getting worse, clotted at times; is a young heifer, very nervous in disposition, and gives quite a good flow of milk. The udder is not hard or swollen, otherwise seems well and in good-milking order. E. R. B. B.

Ans.—Give one pound of Epsom salts dissolved in one quart of water, and follow with half doses of saltpetre morning and night in the feed.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Gibson, the popular manager of the Riddington Hall herd of Mr. Philo L. Mills, Nottingham, has gone to Buenos Ayres to judge Shorthorns.

### UNFORTUNATELY TOO TRUE.

After seeing the Toronto fair grounds, Ald. Latimer has come to the conclusion that a fire which would destroy the Winnipeg Exhibition buildings, could hardly be called a calamity. The Winnipeg grounds are infinitesimally small and dirty when compared with Toronto, while the buildings are far from being in the same class. That the grounds should be moved is the opinion of Ald. Latimer, who considers them too low to be successfully drained and kept in proper shape.—[Free Press.

There is no better practice than giving draft colts an early education in being haltered. They never forget a little training of this sort, and properly mouthing them before working at two years old, when they are better able to help on the land than waiting till three. When they are cutting their teeth they often feed badly, and are really of little use at work. Given three months' work at the earlier stage, and this done carefully, makes them sensible and handy. Early handling and breaking to the use of the reins are most essential in these days of machinery on the land and motors on the road, and will often prevent serious accidents to themselves and their attendants.

The various departments of the Patent Office teem with odd and absurd devices, but one of the oddest ideas yet put forward is a dummy horse, for which a patent has recently been granted a Canadian inventor, says The Express Gazette, of Cincinnati. The object of this horse is to avoid trouble with nervous animals which are apt to run away at the sight of a motor car or carriage. It is intended to be attached to the motor car for the benefit of the real horse's nerves. In order that the "horse" may serve its full purpose of utility, it is made with a hollow body, in which are to be stored the tools, extra gasoline and other things required by the motorman. The automobile horn is fastened in the mouth of the dummy, and at night the eyes are lighted up, one being green and the other red, and are supposed to serve the same useful purpose as port lights upon board ship.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**FOR SALE**—A few very choice Golden Wyan-dottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

### THE TINLING POULTRY COMPANY To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially

What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$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 a million birds. Who will help to supply them? Wishing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely,

E. C. TINLING, Manager.

## The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Limited

handle livestock on commission for sale at Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. Paul, Chicago, or for export from any point in Canada through any port in the United States or Canada.

Regular market day Friday of each week. If you cannot sell at the yards we will handle them for you at minimum of expense from any station to any of the above markets, or secure space and ship them to European markets.

Advances on shipments if required.

References: Bank of Montreal, Calgary.

Offices: Stock-yards, Calgary, Alta. P. O. Box 1082.

HEAD OFFICE:

1740 Notre Dame St., Montreal

Representatives in Winnipeg, Toronto, Liverpool, London, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow.

### Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

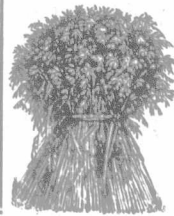
The London Printing and Lithographing Co. LONDON, ONTARIO.



# LAST MOUNTAIN LANDS

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

**McKILLOP & BENJAFIELD**



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

**Lumsden, - - - Sask.**



**HECLA FURNACES**  
*Defy the blasts of Winter*

Ask your dealer for  
*DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET,*  
or write direct to the manufacturers,  
**CLARE BROS. & CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.**

Clare & Brockest, Western Agents, 246 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

## DON'T BE BUNCOED

An American firm is putting on the market an imitation (externally) of the famous

## Dr. Clark's White Liniment

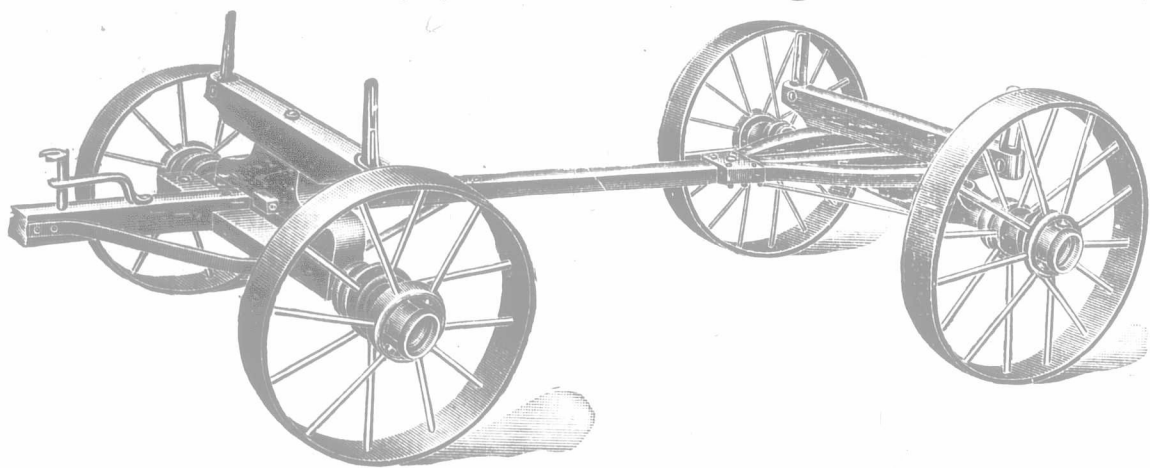
and we wish to warn all people of this worthless Yankee imitation. When you go into a store insist on having **Dr. Clark's White Liniment**, the one with the red strip over the top of the bottle—and the original and reliable one that has given satisfaction for years.

**DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT**

Sold by all dealers for 50 cents.

**THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.,** Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

## The HANDY WAGON, Made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



A cheap wagon for the farm, made with wide-tire iron wheels, and built low to facilitate loading and unloading. Carries a heavy load, runs easy, and won't cut into the ground.

For the convenience of our Manitoba customers, we have opened an agency in Winnipeg, and always carry a full stock there. For particulars and catalogue, write

**H. F. Anderson & Co.**  
Winnipeg

Our Western Representatives

## 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

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

**HERD LAW.**  
Could you give a short sketch of the herd law, or rather Manitoba cattle law?  
Man. W. H. L.

Ans.—In Manitoba stallions of one year or over, and bulls and boars of nine months or over, must not be at large at any time of the year. Rams of four months or over must not be at large from August 1st to April 1st. Apart from these provisions the municipalities control the running at large of animals, and one should be familiar with the by-laws in the municipality in which he keeps stock.

### Veterinary.

**ABSCESS.**  
Cow has a lump as large as a man's head on her flank. I opened it, and some bloody matter and then pure matter escaped. Is she ruptured, and is the milk fit for use?  
H. B.

Ans.—This is an abscess, not a rupture. Make the opening large enough to insert your finger, and then flush it out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, introduced with a syringe. While we do not like to use the milk of a cow with an eruptive disease, I do not think there is danger after the abscess has been opened. V.

**SCAR-BRONCHOCELE.**  
1. When filly was two years old she had distemper and broke out behind heels and fetlock joint. These sores were allowed to heal with proud flesh in them. She is five years old now, and no hair has grown on these parts, and there is a rough scab on the outside. How can I remove the proud flesh, get the hair to grow, and make the heels all right?

2. Foal, six weeks old, had a lump the size of a hen's egg in throat when born, and it is still there.  
J. D. L.

Ans.—1. You are mistaken about the proud flesh. A wound will not heal so long as proud flesh is present. It is not possible to make the parts "all right." The enlarged portions can be removed by an operation, but it is quite possible the wound would not heal any better next time. I would advise the use of oxide of zinc ointment to soften the scales you mention, and if you are determined to endeavor to remove the enlargement employ a veterinarian, as a bungling operation would in all probability be serious.

2. Rub well once daily with compound iodine ointment. V.

## Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. 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.

## ABSORBINE

Removes the Inflammation and Bunch. Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse up. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 12-B free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankin, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine 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.**

## 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.

**\$3 a Day Sure** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.**

## Homeseekers' Excursion.

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

Speaking of getting up early on the farm, a story is told of a man who went to hire out to a certain farmer in Iowa, whose ambition to get as much work done as possible caused him to sleep with one eye open and his pantaloons arranged so he could jump into them a la fireman. About 3 o'clock the next morning after the newcomer had been hired, the farmer met him coming down stairs dressed in his store clothes and baggage in hand. "Where are you going this early in the morning?" demanded the horny-handed son of toil. "I am just going somewhere to stay all night," replied the man, who had decided that night work was not included in the contract.—(Livestock World.)



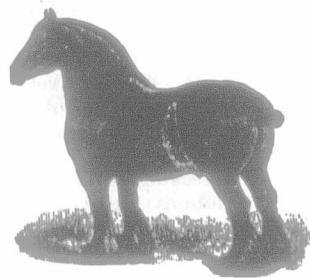
# Fistula and Poll Evil

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.

## Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, 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.

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

Station: **Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.**  
**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,**  
Holdenby, Northampton, England.

## Herefords

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

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

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

**TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM**

HERD OF  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

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

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

Some fakery give sensible advice. A Kankakee girl recently wrote a certain Chicago firm whose ad. she saw in the paper for a recipe to whiten and keep the hands soft. The reply she received was as follows: "Soak them three times a day in dish water, while your mother rests."

## THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY

**Dodd's Kidney Pills Doing Good Work Around Port Arthur.**

**Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.**

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 11.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said:

"My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had La Grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles and pain in the kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now enjoy good health."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

#### RUPTURE

I have a colt with small lump just in front of sheath. Kindly advise as to treatment and seriousness. E. J. B.

Ans.—This is a rupture, which, coming as it has and being small, will probably go away before the animal is two years old. If it increases in size, have the veterinarian put a clam on to hold it up until nature covers the aperture.

#### POLL EVIL.

Horse has a swelling about the size of one's two hands on the left side of neck, an inch and a half behind his ear. The swelling has been coming on gradually for about two months; is quite hard and sore to the touch. The horse is in good condition, and healthy in every way. Okanagan Valley. J. S.

Ans.—The symptoms suggest a case of poll evil, and the soreness is due to abscess formation, which might be checked by a biniodide of mercury (1 to 8) blister. If matter has formed, it must be withdrawn, and good drainage established. It would be advisable to have a veterinary surgeon see the horse in that case, and have him operate.

#### Legal.

##### PROTECTING MILCH COWS.

Am I at liberty to muzzle or cause owner to muzzle a year-old steer which is sucking five or six cows every day? Owner was asked to take steer away or muzzle it, and refused to do either. My cattle are branded, while his are not. J. R. C.

Ans.—Impound the steer.

##### PRE-EMPTION—AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE.

1. Can a person who is not in a position to go and take a homestead, preempt a quarter section in the Edmonton district? If so, what would it cost per acre, and what conditions are there in connection with a pre-emption claim?

2. To whom should I apply in order to obtain a license as auctioneer for the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and what would be the cost of same? J. A. Man.

Ans.—1. You cannot pre-empt a homestead, but you might get someone to make an entry claim for you. Then you would have to fulfil the conditions, which stipulates that the homesteader must live upon his land at least six months in each year.

2. To the municipal council in the municipality in which you wish to operate. As a rule a licensed auctioneer is not confined strictly to one municipality.

##### ASSESSING UNPATENTED LANDS.

1. Bought 120 acres unpatented yet provincial lands, at \$2.00 per acre, and had paid down in 1903, \$78.00, and in 1904, \$105.00. Is municipal council entitled to assess this land for said two years at \$360.00 yearly, just the same as patented lands, and collect taxes of said sum, or can taxes be legally collected of \$78.00 or \$105.00, respectively, being purchaser's right, interest and estate to same?

2. What is the assessable value of the right, interest and estate of a homesteader to an unpatented homestead? The council has been assessing same at \$3.00 per acre, the same as patented ones.

3. Is the municipality entitled to sell unpatented homestead and provincial lands for arrears of taxes, and can same be conveyed to a person, corporation or company having no right to homestead entry?

4. Is the municipality responsible to landowners for damages caused to contiguous hay lands by overflowing water collected in drains and watercourses along roads, because of neglect to provide for carrying off same by cleaning out and completing drains, being asked to do so many times? "ENQUIRER."

Man.  
Ans.—1. No.  
2. Until the patent issues, there can be no taxes.  
3. No.  
4. Yes.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest  
**Veterinary Remedy**

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

#### SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER,
- WIND PUFFS,
- THRUSH,
- DIPHTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
- SCRATCHES,
- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES.

#### REMOVES

- BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

#### The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of  
**The Lawrence, Williams Co.**  
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

#### THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.  
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,  
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

#### CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEB, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

# INSIST

ON HAVING

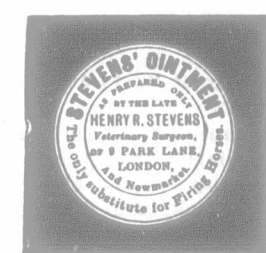
## STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, once, and you will always insist on having it. It is a reliable article. Veterinary doctors to the Royal Stables use it. Cures

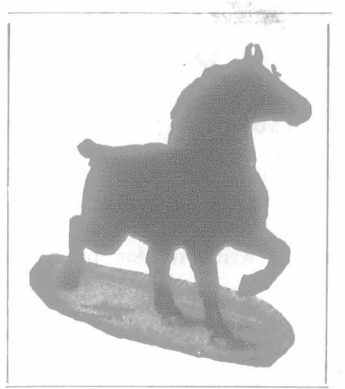
Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone

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

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At the Great St. Louis World's Fair were awarded the "PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP" of Percheron Horses.

#### Summary of Winnings:

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 2 Grand Champions         | 3 Bronze Medals  |
| 2 Reserve Grand Champions | 58 First Prizes  |
| 5 Champions               | 39 Second Prizes |
| 6 Reserve Champions       | 18 Third Prizes  |
| 15 Gold Medals            | 7 Fourth Prizes  |
| 9 Silver Medals           | 6 Fifth Prizes   |

171 Total Prizes, Value \$9,272.00.

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**Convenience & Strength**

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# NATIONAL

The Cream Separator that skims the cleanest, wears the longest, and has a low-down supply can.

Only five bearings, three of these are "case hardened" ball bearings. Very easy to turn and easy to clean.

The skimming device in No. 1 consists of only two parts; No. 1A, only three cylinders.

Don't buy before examining the National.

Made in three sizes: No. 1A—500 lbs. per hour. No. 1 —350 lbs. per hour. No. 'B'—250 lbs. per hour.

Write for booklet and prices to  
**RAYMOND MFG. CO., Limited**  
344 PORTAGE AVENUE  
WINNIPEG - MAN.

## PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

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

WINNIPEG	BRANDON
Clydesdale Stallions, aged class—First, Second and Third prizes, also Championship.	First and Second in three-year old Clydesdale Stallions.
Three-year-old Stallions—First and Second prizes.	First, Second and Third in aged Percheron Stallions.
Clydesdale Mares—First and Championship.	First and Second in three-year-old Percherons.
Percheron Stallions, aged class—First prize.	First for pair of heavy-draught Mares or Geldings.
Three-year-old Class—First and Second prizes.	First for three-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and Championship over all ages.
Clydesdale Stallion and three of his get—First prize both at Winnipeg & Brandon.	The First-prize yearling Filly; First-prize yearling Colt, and First and Second prize two-year-old Colts were all sired by our horses.

If your district requires a first-class Stallion, write immediately to  
**Alex. Galbraith & Son,**  
BRANDON. JAS. SMITH, Mgr.



NEW IMPORTATION OF  
**Clydesdale Stallions**

Just arrived from Scotland.  
Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

See them at the Toronto Exhibition or write us for prices and particulars. See Gossip, page 1248.

**W. & RICHARDSON,** - - Columbus, Ontario.

**\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75**

...plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch... also offering a **HEART-SHAPED** watch... Best value in the West.

**THE NEWEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO.,**  
344 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

### Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

**LOST.**

**GROVE PARK, Assa.**—Gray mare, eleven years old, about 1,100 pounds, dark scalds on both shoulders; black mare, eleven years old, about 1,100 pounds, white star on forehead, white snip on nose, front feet white, three brands: one on shoulder, and one on each hip. Shoulder brand is T. Fifteen dollars reward for information leading to their recovery. Jacob Tochar, Dongola, Assa.

**LIPTON, Assa.**—Red and white cow, bell and strap on neck, five years old, branded T 6 F on right side. Five dollars reward to finder. Abram Samovici (20-22-13 w 2).

**MORTLACH, Assa.**—Bay mare, four years old, about 1,150 pounds, one front foot white, branded quarter circle, bar under, left hip. Was last seen about eight miles north-east of Boharm siding. Had on five-ring, double-stitched halter, with long, hard, twist rope on. Suitable reward for recovery. E. B. Telford.

**MOOSE JAW, Assa.**—Small brown horse, branded 4 F 5 on left hip; bay horse, branded lazy V V (resembling diamond) D on right thigh, and T C on left thigh. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. Robert Gilroy.

**REDPATH, Assa.**—Since May 30, 1905, light bay mare, foal, three weeks old, one hind foot white, little white on the other, about 1,350 pounds, extra low-set, not branded. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the same. John Burnell.

**REDVERS, Assa.**—Since June 9, 1905, two bay pony mares, four and five years old, older one weighs about 900 pounds, younger about 850 pounds. C. Dauvin.

**YELLOW GRASS, Sask.**—Three bronchos, two bays and one brown, branded K L on left thigh. Fifteen dollars reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the same, or \$5 for any one. Matthew Kearns' livery barn, Lang, Sask.

**BOWDEN, Alta.**—Bay gelding, rising three years, branded half inverted E, E, on left shoulder. Information leading to recovery will be handsomely rewarded. William Sure.

**MORTLACH, Assa.**—Since June last, one sorrel mare about 1,200 lbs. weight, had mane cut off, and white on face, had halter on. Ten dollars reward for recovery of same. W. E. Parker.

**ESTRAY.**

**RIDGEFORD, Assa.**—Black mare, pony, white strip on face, white hind feet, branded P F on right hip. F. T. McDougall (14-30-24 w 2).

**LONGLAKETON, Assa.**—Light bay stud, yearling, white stripe on face, four white feet, branded X V. John Dombrowski (20-22-20 w 2).

**DUBUC, Assa.**—Two farm horses, dark bay, one with four white feet, stocking legs, and white face, aged, no brands. Fred Mayoh (S. E. 16-21-4 w 2).

**BALCARRES, Assa.**—Bay pony gelding, about two years old, no brand; iron gray filly, about two years old, no brand. S. W. Barnes (26-23-12 w 2).

**LOGBERG, Assa.**—Heifer calf, red, white on flanks. M. Babjuk (10-25-31 w 1).

**STAVELY, Alta.**—Gray horse, weighing about 900 lbs., branded A on left hip, kink neck. Henry Griffin.

**IRVINE, Assa.**—Brown mare, with roan markings, branded lazy M on left thigh. George Haycock.

**STRASSBURG, Assa.**—Dark gray mare, weight about 1,050 lbs., branded CLO, monogram, on left shoulder and hip, also F on left jaw. George E. Elwood.

**YORKTON, Assa.**—Gray gelding about ten years old, branded with heart, F over. Wm. G. McCaw.

**FLETWODE, Assa.**—Mouse-colored horse, white face, white hind feet, weight about 800 lbs. John McMillan.

(Continued on next page.)

### What are Piles or Hemorrhoids

From which so Many People Suffer and Know Not How to Obtain Relief and Cure.

Piles or hemorrhoids are small tumors which form in and about the orifice of the rectum, and because of the itching, stinging sensations produced they cause the keenest suffering imaginable.

Piles are spoken of as itching, bleeding or protruding, according to which symptom is most noticeable, but every form of piles is accompanied by feelings of misery and uneasiness, which can scarcely be described.

As a cure for piles, Dr. Chase's Ointment stands alone. It is positively guaranteed to give satisfactory results, and is backed by thousands of the most reliable people in the land as the only actual cure for this distressing disease.

Do not think of submitting to the suffering, expense and risk of a surgical operation or wasting time in experimenting with untried remedies, when this tried and proven ointment is at hand to relieve and cure you. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.



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

### Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal McGregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

### Sittyton Stock Farm


**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Members of this herd won the two grand championships at Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1905 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.

### SHORTHORNS

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

### THORNDALE STOCK FARM



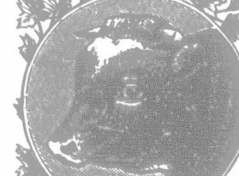
**SHORTHORN** herd numbers 180, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sailor—37071. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

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

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

### BUNNY 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.

### Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.  
Herd catalogue on application. Address:  
C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.  
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. on

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Forty years ago, when I first discarded drugs and devoted my whole attention to the study of Electricity, I could not afford to do business on to-day's basis, but I have so perfected my Electric Appliances, and the knowledge I have gained from all these years of experience and research is so great, that I will now give my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, to any man who suffers from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Losses, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, absolutely

## FREE UNTIL CURED.

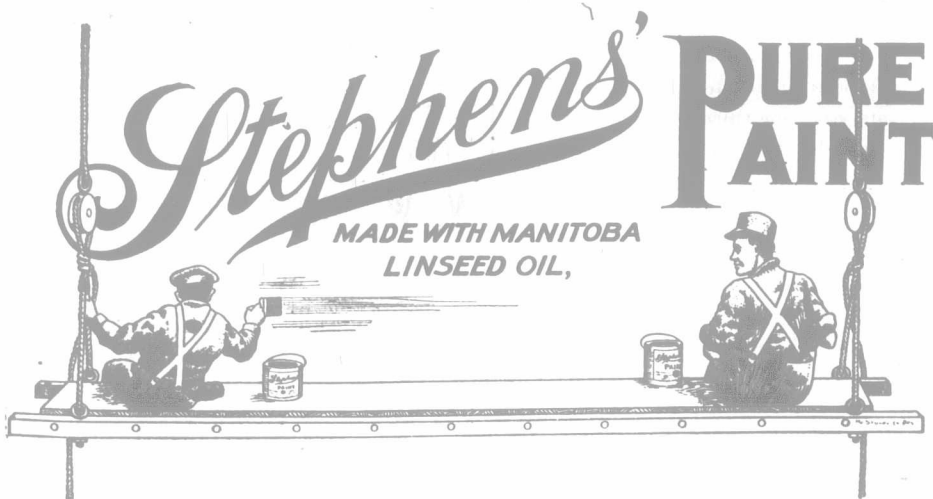
I don't ask you to pay or deposit one cent until I convince you. Simply call or write for a Belt and wear it for two months, and if cured pay me the usual price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If not cured, return the Belt, and that ends the matter. If you prefer to pay cash, I give you the usual wholesale discount. Be sure you get the genuine. My great success has brought forth many imitators, and I must caution the public against their worthless, blistering imitations.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or write for one and my two valuable books on Electricity and its medical uses. Sent, sealed, free by mail.

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### Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

ARTHURVALE, Alta.—Black Poll steer, three years old, branded bar, 4 reversed F, right ribs, and 7 reversed G, left ribs, with dewlap cut. F. Hogg.  
WAUCHOPE, Assa.—Bay mare, three years old, branded W on left shoulder. Victor Renauld.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Light bay horse, aged, white face, three white legs, branded L, lazy B over, on right hip, with halter on; dark brown stallion, two years old, low-set, strip on back. W. J. Shepherd.

MUNSTER, Sask.—Dark brown pony, mare, four years old, white face, right front foot and left hind foot white, no brand. M. Pollries.

QUARREL, Alta.—Bay gelding work horse, with leather halter on, no brand; bay gelding work horse, with leather halter on, branded J N left shoulder; cayuse gelding, leather halter on, no brand, one eye out. John A. Brown.

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Roan cow. H. E. Miller.

FORGET, Assa.—Red mare, with a small piece of rope around her neck, branded ----- on the left hip. H. M. de Lapiere.

CHURCHBRIDGE, Assa.—Bay filly, legs white up to the hock, white stripe on face; light bay filly, black points, white stripe on face. Robt. Fraser.

DALRYMPLE, Assa.—Light bay mare, white stripe down face, dark mane and tail, branded bar 3 C right shoulder. C. Palmer.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Stray horse. John Armstrong.

(No post office given) white cayuse, with rope halter on, branded reversed C on left thigh, and N C on right front shoulder, weight about 800 lbs., shod on front feet. D. J. McMillan (6-54-25 w 4).

BARDO, Alta.—Red cow, branded resembling reversed 4, in circle, on right side, and O on left side. Hugh Gallagher.

ROCANVILLE, Assa.—Pony gelding, about five or six years old, white stripe down face, two white hind feet, no brand visible. D. A. Leckie.

MILESTONE, Assa.—Sorrel horse, about one year old, blaze face, white feet, branded E on left flank; young bay mare, white in face, white feet, branded turkey track on left jaw; young gelding, bay, white on face, white feet, branded turkey track on left jaw; bay mare, white in face, about six years old, branded O, bar through, on left shoulder, and T C, bar under, on left thigh; bay mare, aged, three white feet, branded turkey track on left shoulder; black mare, white in face, white hind feet, aged, branded J C, bar under, on left shoulder. John W. Kinkade (S. E. 20-10-20 w 2).

PONOKA, Alta.—Black mare, white feet, 12 to 14 hands high, branded on left thigh. James Stoutenburg.

NEW FINLAND, Assa.—Since June 20, 1905, light bay mare, two years old, white star on forehead, no brands, had halter on. John Tuhtala (32-17-33 w 1).

LYNDON, Alta.—Since June last, buckskin saddle pony, about 800 pounds, about nine years old, indistinctly branded H on right shoulder. Fred Burton.

FAIRY BANK, Alta.—Gray horse, about 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, branded R on left shoulder, fundered, legs scarred by wire fence. Hiram Earl.

ARCOLA, Assa.—Buckskin mare, 900 pounds, branded lazy B, over 6, 8 over lazy B, on left shoulder; roan Indian pony, red ears, 800 pounds; cream pony, appears to be colt from the buckskin mare. H. Kippan.

### IMPOUNDED.

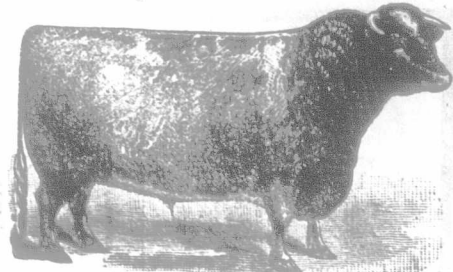
ROSTERN, Sask.—Red bull, about eight years old, branded I D on left hip. Seager Wheeler.

STRASSBURG, Assa.—Bay mare, about eight or nine years old, about 17 hands high, brand resembling horse's hoof, with K in center, on left shoulder. John Kaltenbruner.

CRAIK, Assa.—Bay horse, about twelve years old, left hind foot and right fore foot white, no brand, weight about 1,200 lbs. B. F. Browning.

FRANCIS, Assa.—Sorrel pony horse, one white foot; sorrel pony mare, about 800 or 900 pounds weight, hind feet white. J. L. Smyth, poundkeeper, Village Pound.

(Continued on next page.)



## ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

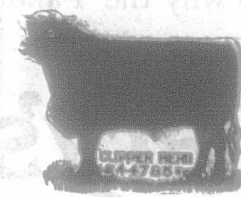
Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 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.

## 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.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854

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

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

## Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

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

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

## 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.

## 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. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

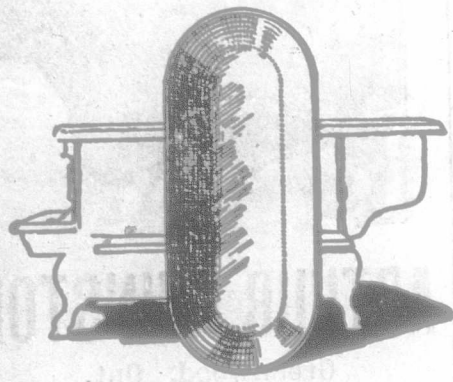
## John Gardhouse & Sons, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep, Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

FOR SALE Some choice YOUNG COWS, with calves at foot, and heifers. BELL BROS., om The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.





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McClary's are the only range makers in Canada with a plant for making enamelled steel reservoirs, and that is why the Pandora is the only range that has a one-piece reservoir.

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TO THE  
**New West**



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

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Limit on these tickets thirty days; stop-overs allowed west of and at Dauphin. Maps and descriptive folders from any Canadian Northern Agent.

#### WINNIPEG TICKET OFFICES:

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#### FOR SALE

YOUNG COWS  
JOHN McFARLANE  
Green Oak Farm, Box 11, Dutton, Ont.

#### HIDES and SKINS

Conservation Societies. Top prices  
T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

#### Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

STRASSBURG, Assa.—Bay mare, very old, little white spot on forehead, left hind leg sore, about 17 hands high, indistinctly branded under left hip, branded reversed J on left front leg. John Kaltenbruner.

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Since August 14, 1905, dark bay or light brown mare, 1,050 pounds, branded BH, bar under, on top of right hip, and J, quarter circle over, and bar under, on left shoulder, little white on right hind foot. D. Copeland.

CHICKNEY, Assa.—Brown and white pony, aged, white stripe down face, three white feet, white patch on off side and small piece of white on near shoulder, no brand. Henry Dixon.

VAUNDER, Sask.—Iron gray mare, about ten years old; iron gray horse, about five years old, branded with 5. A. P. Marcotte.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Dun-colored mare, about eight years old, branded lazy B on left shoulder, and inverted J on right hip. Messrs. Delucy & McClellan, poundkeepers.

ANTLER, Assa.—Black mare, about 1,100 lbs., star on forehead, front feet white, halter on, branded T on right hip; gray mare, about 1,100 lbs., short and heavy set, two dark patches on shoulders, halter on. James Rutherford.

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Large white ox, large lump on left shoulder, rope around horns, branded B N on right ribs. H. A. Esplen.

CRAIK, Assa.—Two bay colts, two years old, branded R, half diamond under, on right shoulder—one a gelding, with half of one hind foot white, the other, filly, has star in forehead; bay filly, two years old, white on left hind foot, branded Z, with bar under, on left flank and on right jaw; black mare, has black foal, right hind foot white, branded R, half diamond under, on right shoulder; bay gelding, branded R, half diamond under, on right shoulder; bay mare, left hind foot white, star on forehead, branded R on right shoulder; sorrel stallion, three years old, white face, hind legs white, branded P, bar under, on right flank; sorrel mare, with foal, branded R, half diamond under, on right shoulder. B. F. Browning (S. E. 10—24—29 w 2).

#### TRADE NOTES.

HOULTON & BENSON, whose ad. will be found in another column, have now for sale 6,000 acres of scrip at \$5.00 per acre, in blocks of not less than 240 acres. The terms are one-third cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, at 6%, or \$4.75 per acre for spot cash.

This can be located anywhere in Manitoba or the Northwest, and there will be no difficulty in getting out the necessary papers at any time. This price is only good for immediate sales.

HARNESSING THE WIND.—Messrs. Smyth, Hardy & Company, of Calgary, have just erected on the Balgreggan Stock Farm, owned by Mr. John A. Turner, President of the Cattle and Horse-Breeders' Associations, one of the latest Canadian Airmotors for power purposes.

The outfit is one of the most complete west of Winnipeg, and a duplicate of the one erected for the Hon. John Dryden, recent Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario. It consists of a 14 ft. mill and 40 ft. tower, and furnishes power for a grinder, feed cutter and saw, all of which implements are included in the outfit.

Smyth, Hardy & Company have been very successful in placing a number of these Airmotors in this part of Alberta. Messrs. Chas. Jackson and A. P. Patrick being included among the more recent purchasers.

At present this firm is located in a very unpretentious building on the corner of Seventh Ave. and First St. East, but they carry a full line of Canadian Airmotors of all sizes, both for pumping and power purposes, and are prepared to meet an outfit suitable to the requirements of the most fastidious rancher, on the shortest notice.



DO YOU KNOW  
THAT BACKACHE  
IS THE FIRST  
SYMPTOM OF  
KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is! and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

## TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

#### MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

of Stewarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefit from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."



Sheep and Cattle Labels with initials, name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address, F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, - Ontario.

AYRSHIRES. 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Appie Hill, C. P. R.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

#### W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

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

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

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

#### YORKSHIRES

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba.

#### MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

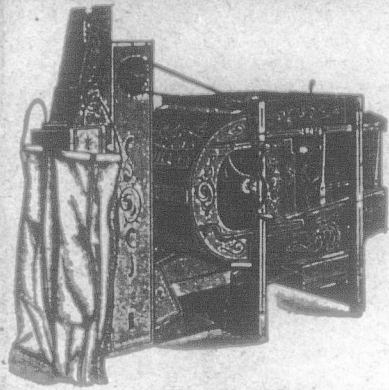
Choice-bred stock now for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Assa.



# INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%

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

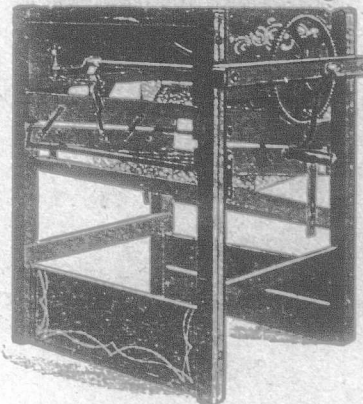


CHATHAM FANNING MILL.  
Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

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

## PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

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



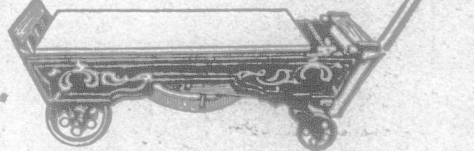
CHATHAM SEPARATOR  
For separating Oats from Wheat

## Chatham Farm Scale

is a necessity to every farmer who wishes to know how much he buys and sells. It is standard weight, guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and is made in 3 styles, capacity, 2000 lbs.—2-wheel truck scale, 4-wheel wagon scale and 4-wheel wagon scale, high beam.

Sold also on easy-payment plan

Five Years' Guarantee



CHATHAM FARM SCALE, CAPACITY 2000 LBS.  
Also Two Other Styles.

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

### Only One Example

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

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

### Guaranteed for Five Years

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

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

## THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 202 CHATHAM, CANADA

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



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

**\$45**

Portland Exposition  
VIA  
Yellowstone Park

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

**Detroit Lakes**  
Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

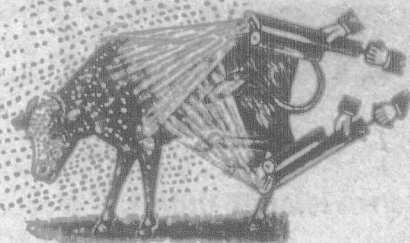
**EASTERN CANADA TOURS**  
Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

### LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

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

## Save your Eyesight



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

### BUY FLY-KILLER OIL

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

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

Canadian Agent:  
**JOHN J. WHITE, Maple Leaf Dairy**  
Brandon, Man., Can.

## Bargains in Real Estate in the OKANAGAN VALLEY, B.C.

130 acres, 3 miles from Enderby, on Salmon Arm Road; house, stables, etc.; spring water; 60 acres under crop; 2 1/2 acres orchard; berries and small fruits. Price, \$4,000. Part cash, balance at 7 per cent.

80 acres good fruit land, 6 miles from Enderby, going at \$12 per acre.

Other properties for sale. Write to

**WALTER E. TRUESDALE**  
Real Estate and Insurance Agent  
ENDERBY, B.C.

## TOWN OF HANTON

Southern Alberta, in the Line of C. P. R. Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of these choice lands are daily growing less. We will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success.  
**McPHAIL & McINTYRE.**

## Advertise in the Advocate

## A STRENGTH BUILDER FOR WEAK MEN.



Are you what is termed a weak man? Are your nerves weak? Does your back ache? Do your stomach, liver, bowels and other organs refuse to perform their functions? Do you feel more tired when you rise than when you go to bed, and do you lack energy in the ordinary pursuits of life?

### DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and impotent men. It gives strength to every nerve, organ and muscle, and drives pain out of the body. It is an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Varicocele, etc. It is arranged for women as well as men, and cures Female Weakness.

### WORDS OF GRATITUDE FROM MY PATIENTS.

"I have used your Belt for three months. I am now free of Rheumatism. It has done its work well. I am satisfied it is the only cure for that disease."—J. H. SAGER, Okotoks, Alta.

"I have been cured of back trouble, Varicocele and Vital Weakness thanks to your Electric Belt."—T. J. SWEENEY, care of Seaman's Institute, St. John, N.B.

"All drains have ceased, my back is improved, and my nerves are stronger. Your Belt has done me much good."—DAVID SHIELDS, Cranbrook, Ont.

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, dull ache across your kidneys? Have you pains and aches, dizzy spells, despondency, losses by night and by day, confusion of ideas, weak back, varicocele, and are growing weaker in every way? Cure yourself now and enjoy happiness for the rest of your life.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

## PAY WHEN CURED

If you can't call at my office, write for my beautiful book, which describes my method and gives prices. All letters are given prompt attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and upon receipt of your symptoms I will advise you fully whether my Belt will cure you, and the cost. I will hold your letters sacredly confidential.

If you have an old belt of any other make, which has burned and blistered you, or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it.

Call To-day! CONSULTATION, BOOK, FREE! TEST.

IF YOU CAN'T CALL SEND COUPON FOR FREE BOOK

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

Name.....

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Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

## B. P. RICHARDSON

Barrister, Solicitor,  
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GRENFELL, - ASSA.

### Lands for Sale.

Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.

### 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 Engravers, Photographers,  
326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## 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.

## STILLINGFLEET & FRASER INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Kelowna, B. C.

500 acres of the choicest fruit land in British Columbia. This splendid property is situated 5 1/2 miles from Kelowna. It is subdivided into lots of 5, 11, 12 and 20 acres, and prices range from \$15 per acre to \$150 per acre. This fine place has a good irrigation system, also telephone connection to town. The soil is especially adapted to fruit-growing, and the property itself lies in the most charming portion of the entire Okanagan Valley.

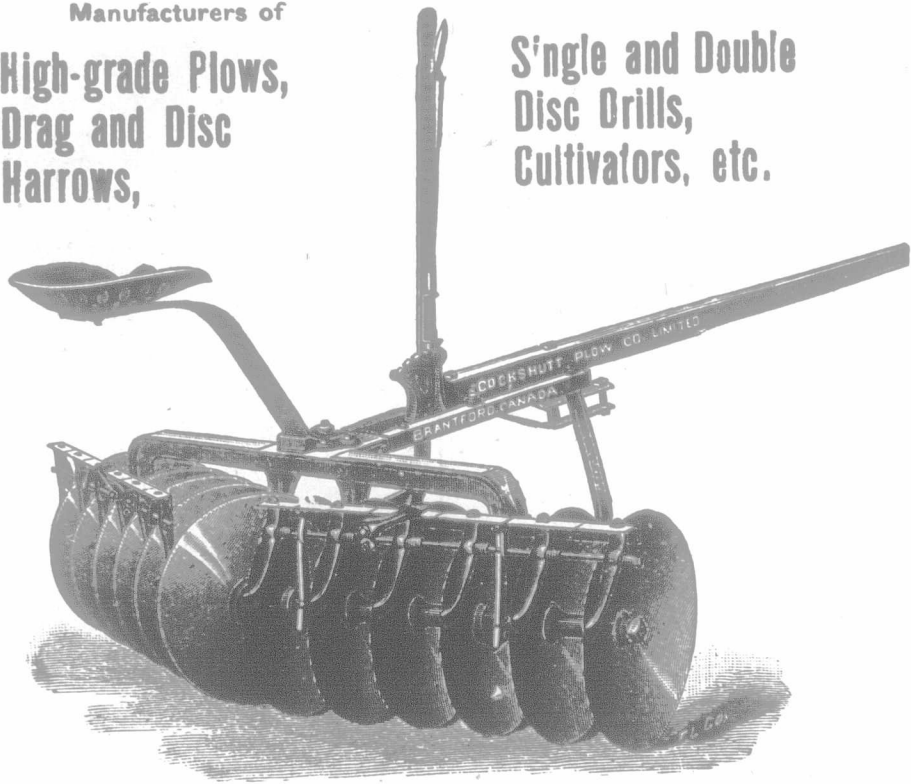
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited

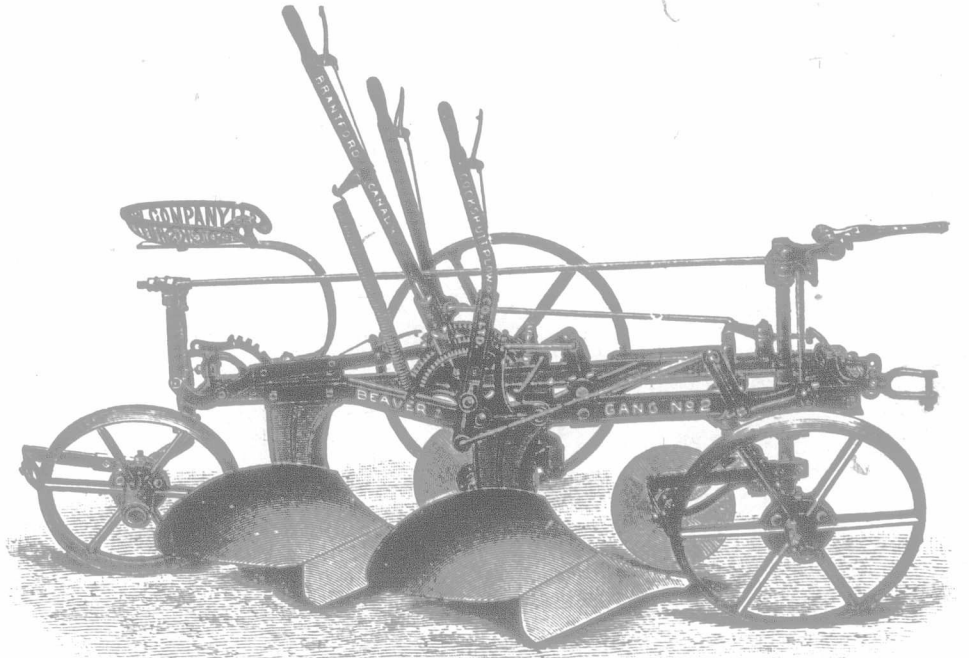
Manufacturers of  
High-grade Plows,  
Drag and Disc  
Harrows,

Single and Double  
Disc Drills,  
Cultivators, etc.



## Cockshutt Disc Harrow

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



## The New Beaver Gang

This cut represents our Beaver Gang, an entirely new, light riding plow which we are placing on the market this season.

**WHEELS**—The wheels are dust-proof. The furrow and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. The land wheel is extra large and set well out from the plow, which makes the plow run steady and easy.

**FRAME**—The frame is strong and rigid, and is made after the style of our famous Empire Gang.

**BOTTOMS**—The bottoms are the important part of a Plow. On the Beaver we are using the same bottoms as are used on our 12-in. High-Lift Jewel, and which have proved themselves exceptionally good cleaners in sticky soil.

**LEVER**—The lever arrangement is new and most complete. The landing lever is a great advantage to the operator and perfectly controls the plow.

We can also supply this plow with adjustable beams which can be quickly set for wide or narrow work.

If you are looking for light-draft riding Gang Plow which has all the advantages of a High-Lift Plow, but much cheaper in price, buy the BEAVER, and you will get

## Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd.

Factory: Brantford.

WINNIPEG.

## YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

## NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, - WINNIPEG.

Provisional Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg.  
Now opened to complete organization.

The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

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G. R. CROWE, President Northern Elevator Co.  
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SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor Province of Manitoba.  
FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.  
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HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.  
FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.  
E. C. WARNER, President Midland Lined Oil Co., Minneapolis.  
A. STAMFORD WHITE, Messrs. A. S. White & Co., Chicago, and Liverpool, Eng.

NOTE—The list of Directors is subject to the vote of the Shareholders at their first meeting, who may then increase or decrease the number.

### GENERAL MANAGER:

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, Late Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Ill.

### SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.

**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000**

In 20,000 Shares of \$100 each.

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

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

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

Forms of application, prospectuses, or any further information, may be obtained on application.

S. J. H. HARRIS, Secretary for Organization.

At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,  
Winnipeg.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.

ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

One hundred and twenty-five branches in Canada,  
the United States and England.

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WINNIPEG, MAN., John Aird, Manager.

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Business may be transacted by mail with any of the branches of this bank in Canada or the United States, accounts being opened, deposits made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc., etc.

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