

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

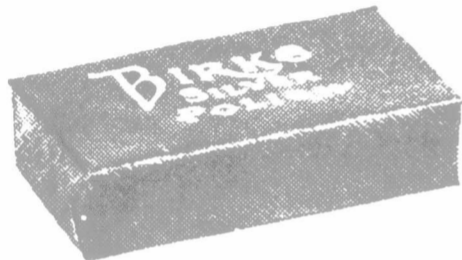
BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN MANITOBA
and N.-W.T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 27, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 618



Birks' Silver Polish, in cake form, 25c.

(Postpaid to any address)
We frequently have fine pieces of silver brought to us completely ruined by inferior polishes. After years of experience with different polishes we can comment this as the best yet produced. It contains no injurious ingredients and cleans as well as polishes. Silverware on which it is used retains its brilliancy for an unusual length of time.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS - JEWELLERS
67-69 Sparks St. OTTAWA
Phillips Square MONTREAL
359-362 Main St. WINNIPEG

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Mark.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.
LANDS FOR SALE.

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

BUSINESS Shorthand, Penmanship, etc., thoroughly taught. Good positions secured. Outfit for Home Study in all three, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., St. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

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

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

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

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

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

The London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co. . .

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1863.
Head Offices for Canada, MONTREAL.

Lord Stratheona, Chairman of Directors.
B. Hal Brown, General Manager for Canada.

Life Insurance Only.
All Modern Plans Issued.
Dollar for Dollar of Liability Deposited with the Dominion Government.

Head Office for Manitoba and Northwest Territories.
British North America Bank Building, 436 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

A. STEVENS BROWNE.
WESTERN MANAGER.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

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

No modern cow stable is complete without one of

Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.

Our Double-headed Steel Track can be curved and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Loudon Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.

British Columbia Farms

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

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

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH HAS NO EQUAL

Grain!

VISITORS attending the Dominion Fair, July 25th to Aug. 6th, are cordially invited to call at our office (Grain Exchange Building), when we will be pleased to make your acquaintance and explain our ways of doing business.

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

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

WINDMILLS

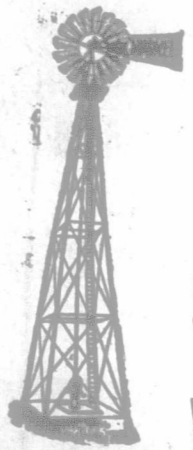


THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR
on the farm is better
THAN A HIRED MAN.
Never Tires. Never Sleeps.
Will Save You

MANY A { **DOLLAR, LIFT, HALF DAY.** }

Quality Guaranteed.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
TORONTO, ONT. LIMITED.
Manitoba Agents: Manitoba Pump Company,
Brandon, Manitoba.

Keep in the Front.



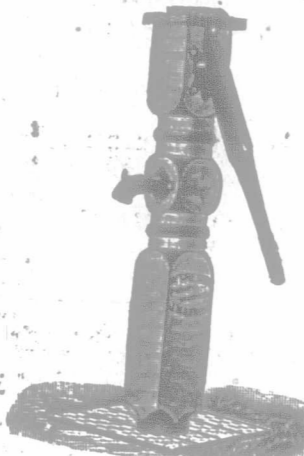
To do it you must have the best, and the **BEST WIND-MILLS** are the

Woodstock Steel Mills

when fitted with **GRAPHITE BEARINGS.** They run without oil; no more **CLIMBING TOWERS TO OIL BEARINGS.**
Grinders, Pumps, Tanks and Saw Benches.

Woodstock Wind-Motor Co.
WOODSTOCK, ONT. LTD.

Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T.



THEY SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

MAGGREGOR PUMPS,
Second to None.

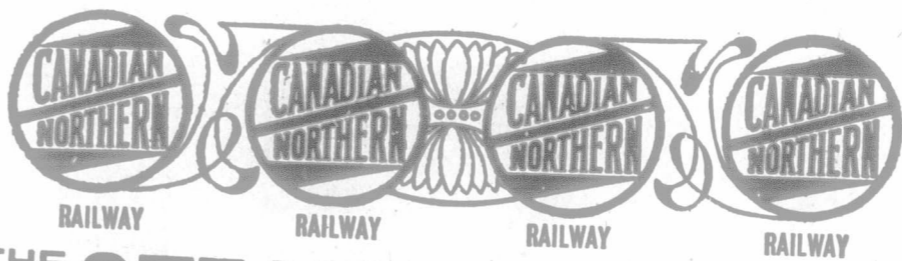
There is nothing better on the market to-day for either stock or for general purpose work than a good wood pump, such as are made by the **Macgregor Pump Co.** Our pumps are all guaranteed. We are pump experts.

JAS. MATHEWS,
Macgregor, Man.
Agents wanted.

For 10 years the best...
STEELE & CO. LTD.
has been associated with pleasing
Photographs.
You are invited to call at our galleries at Calgary and WINNIPEG.

RIVEREDGE FARM FOR SALE
230 acres, 2 miles from town; \$21 per acre. Some good Shorthorn females also for sale cheap.
A. A. TITUS **NAPINKA.**

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME, or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.
NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,
312 P Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED
NOW IN SERVICE DAILY BETWEEN **Port Arthur and Winnipeg**

Leave Winnipeg 16.50 k } DAILY { Leave Port Arthur 18.50 k
Arrive Port Arthur 8.30 k } { Arrive Winnipeg 10.30 k

THROUGH **FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS, DINING CAR SERVICE, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COACHES, VESTIBULED THROUGHOUT** EQUIPMENT OF THE NEWEST DESIGN—MODERN—COMFORTABLE.

THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED connects at Port Arthur with steamers of The Northern Navigation Co., to and from Sarnia. The Canadian Pacific S. S. Line to and from Owen Sound. The Canadian Pacific All-Rail Route, and all Steamboat Lines doing business through Pt. Arthur.

THROUGH ONE-WAY AND ROUND-TRIP TOURIST TICKETS

Via Lake and Rail, and All-Rail Routes between points in **EASTERN CANADA and MANITOBA** and the **CANADIAN WEST.**

ON SALE WITH ALL TICKET AGENTS.

R. L. DALY,
City Ticket Agent,
Cor. Main and Portage Ave.,
WINNIPEG.

WM. PHILLIPS,
Gen'l Eastern Agent,
52 King St. East,
TORONTO.

R. H. BELL,
Trav. Pass. Agent,
231-232 Bd. of Trade Bldg.,
MONTREAL.

GEO. H. SHAW, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THERE'S NOTHING HANDSOMER

Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

Pedlar Metal Ceilings

are both economical and artistic. For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible. Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks
HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.
3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. **E. CURTIS,** Field Manager.
Address all letters to **W. P. RUNDLE,** Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD.
172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root in the West. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular.

HIGHEST PRICES - PROMPT RETURNS.

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

HAVE FOR SALE

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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

Printed list sent on application.



MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

Send stamps for samples and booklet.
To **W. G. Fonseca:**
I have had my new office covered with the "All Wool Mica Roofing," and used considerable of it on other buildings. I believe it to be a substantial and reliable material, which neither heat nor cold affects. I can safely recommend it. (Signed)
D. E. SPRAGUE.

W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
188 HIGGINS AVE., - WINNIPEG.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

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

Colonial Medicine Co.,

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.
GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Canada Life Building,

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

T. R. FERGUSON, **W. W. RICHARDSON.**

J. C. LINTON, Established T. B. LINTON, ROSSLAND, B. C. 1883.

LINTON BROS.
Booksellers & Stationers,
DEALERS IN

Toys, Fancy Goods, Wall Papers, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Agents for Empire Typewriter.

LINTON BROS.,
ROSSLAND, B. C., AND CALGARY, ALTA.

DAVIDSON'S Latest improved Farm Fanning Mills and Bee Supplies, Circulars free. Honey for sale.
B. DAVIDSON, Box 48, Uxbridge, Ont.



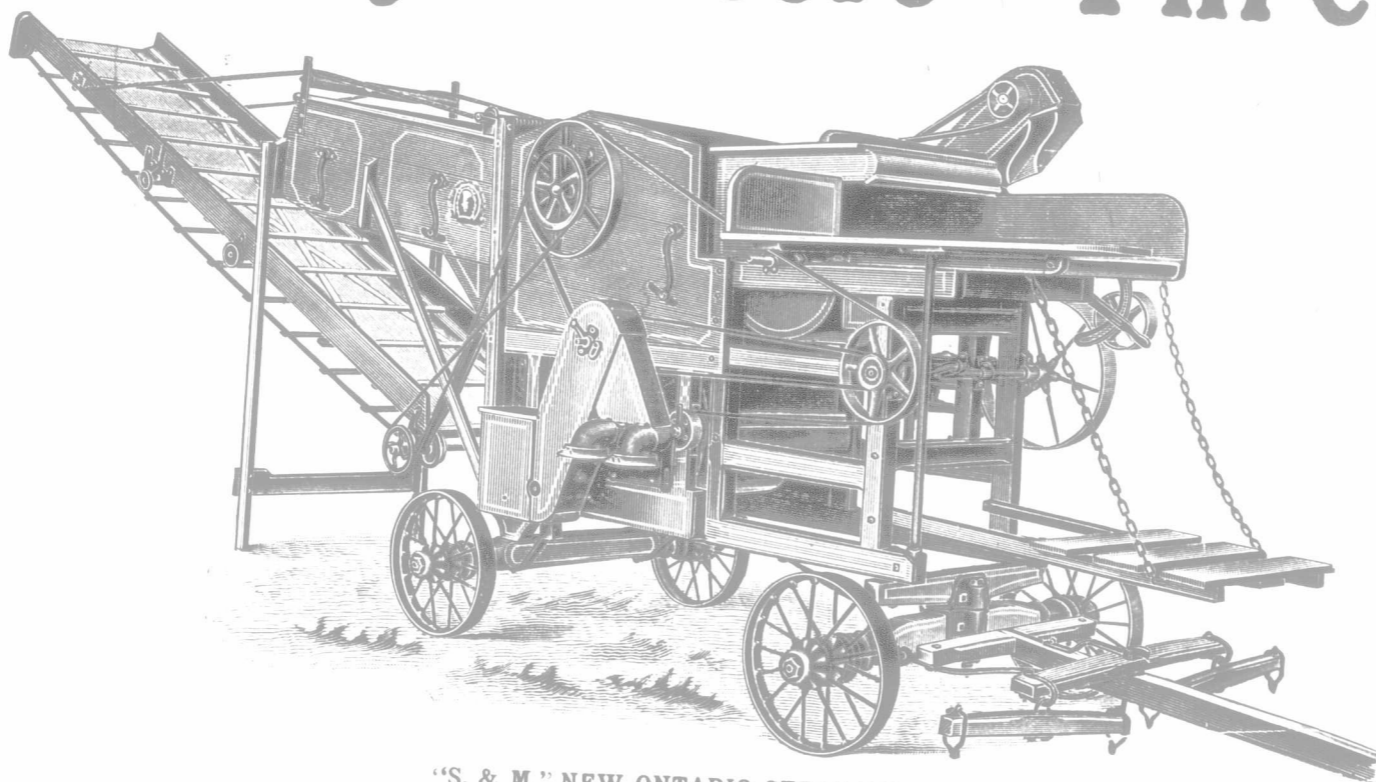
CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY

Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT
PRESS CO.,
305 West Water St.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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

A Handy Little Thresher



DOES
NOT
COST
MUCH

SOON
PAYS
FOR
ITSELF

"S. & M." NEW ONTARIO SEPARATOR.

SUPPLIED WITH OR WITHOUT TRUCKS, CARRIERS, BAGGERS, ELEVATORS, ETC., ETC.

Will thresh several hundred bushels per day, according to power used. Can be readily operated with our 3-Horse Level Tread or 6-Horse Sweep Power. Threshes clean and fit for market.

Write for particulars and prices.

Our Specialties: Threshing, Saw Milling, Plowing Tender and Road-making Machinery.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Selling Agents for **WINNIPEG, MAN.**
Manitoba and N.-W. T.,

Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Canada.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,000,000

One hundred and nine Branches throughout Canada and in the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| CALGARY, Alta.
C. W. Rowley, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, Assa.
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| CARMAN, Man.
C. E. Complin, Manager. | MOOSE JAW, Assa.
R. A. Rumsey, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, Man.
J. S. Munro, Manager. | NEEPAWA, Man.
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, Alta.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PONOKA, N.-W. T.
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. |
| ELGIN, Man.
D. H. Downie, Acting Mgr. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELKHORN, Man.
E. M. Saunders, Manager. | PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, Man.
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | RED DEER, Alta.
A. Scott, Acting Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, Man.
H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | REGINA, Assa.
H. F. Mytton, Manager. |
| INNISFAIL, N.-W. T.
H. M. Stewart, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, Man.
F. J. Macoun, Manager. |
| LLOYDMINSTER, N.-W. T.
MEDICINE HAT, Assa.
F. L. Crawford, Manager. | TREHERNE, Man.
H. B. Haines, Manager. |

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, John Aird, Manager.

REMITTANCES TO EUROPE.

Drafts Issued Payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED, SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANKING BY MAIL.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD ST., E. C.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

MONUMENTS

Headstones, Etc.

No connection whatever with any other firm or individual.

When purchasing from an agent be sure he is representing our establishment.

Write for prices and designs.

We have received two cars of marble from Vermont, and expect the balance of shipment (four more car loads) within two weeks. This consignment consists of some of the

FINEST MARBLE

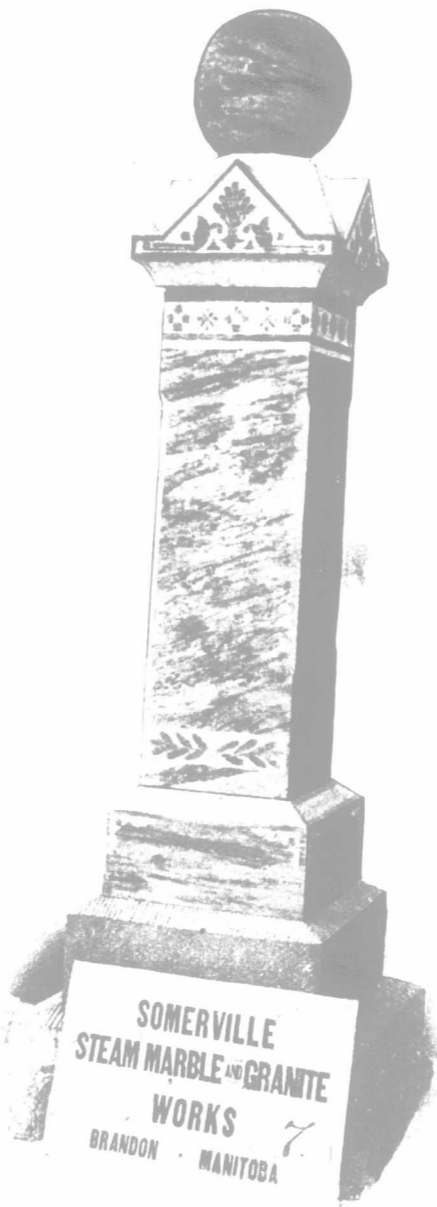
EVER BROUGHT TO CANADA. We buy in large quantities and the quarry owners give us the pick of their stock. Just a word about

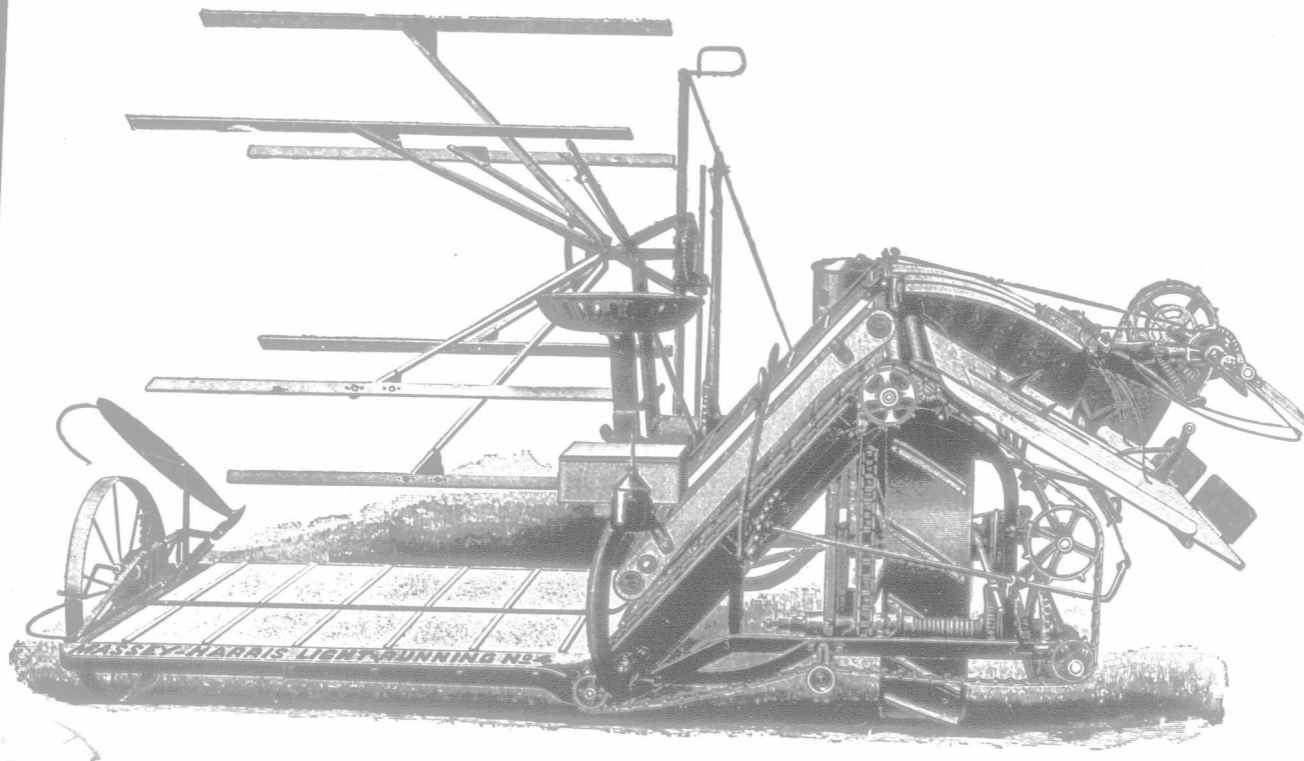
SCOTCH GRANITE.

If you want something very choice, let us hear from you quick. Our representative will be in Aberdeen, Scotland, in July, on a purchasing trip, so you can look out for some choice designs. For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from

The Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works,

BRANDON, MAN.

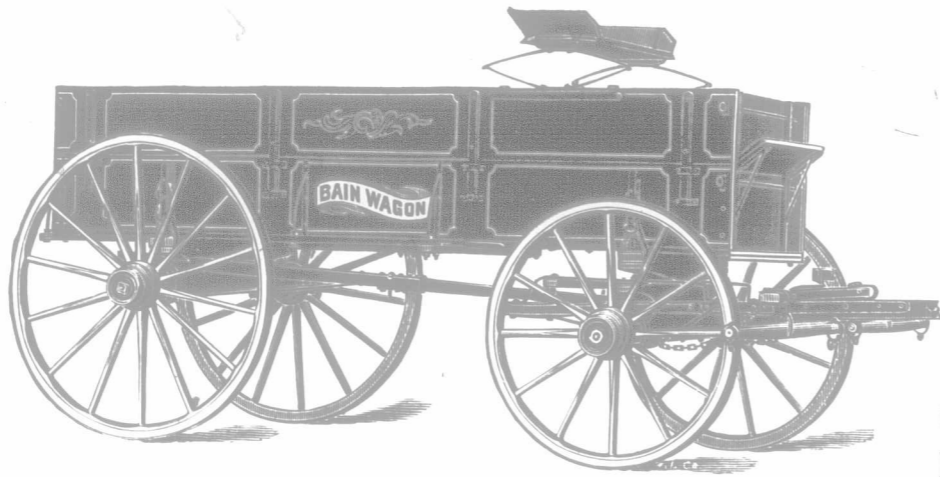




THE FARMER'S BEST FRIENDS

Honestly Made
and
Scientifically
Constructed
Implements

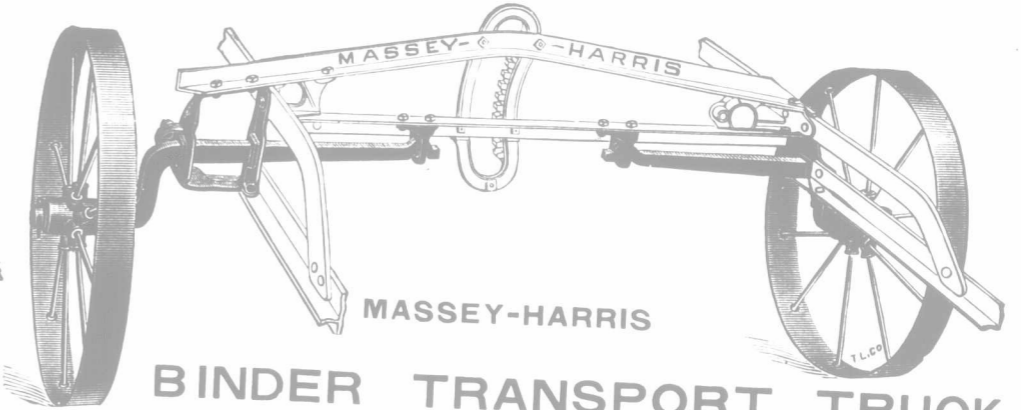
THE BINDER THAT LEADS--ALL OTHERS FOLLOW.
WIDTH OF CUT. 5 TO 8 FEET.



THE CELEBRATED BAIN WAGON

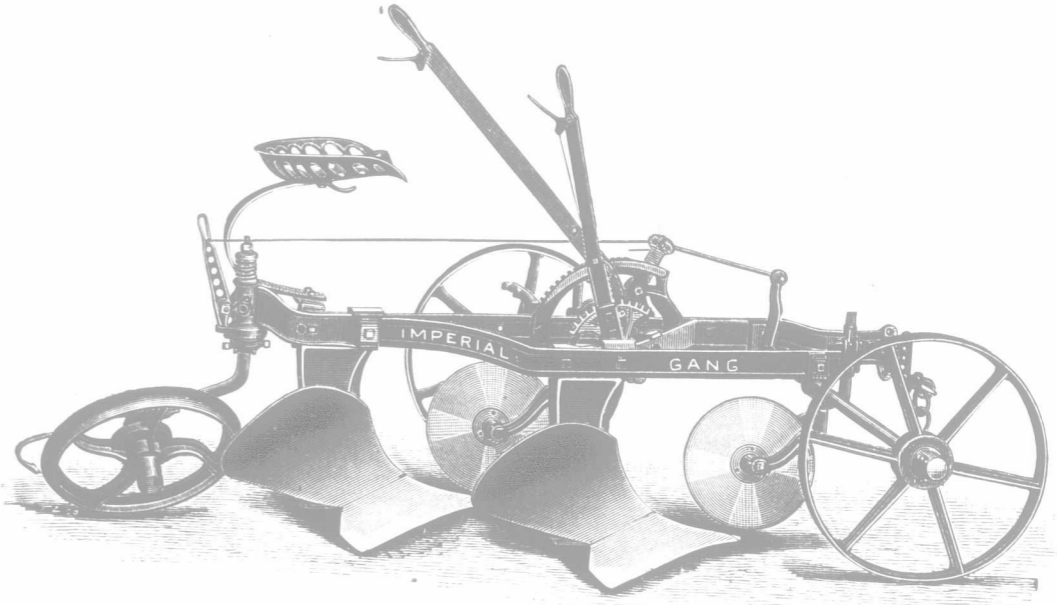
Dominion Exhibition visitors will be cordially received at our Winnipeg Showrooms, Princess St., south of the Market Square.

Agencies at all the principal points in the West.



BINDER TRANSPORT TRUCK

Inspect the products of our factories before purchasing.



THE IMPERIAL GANG PLOW WITH RIDING ATTACHMENT.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Branches:

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

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

VOL.
Incor
The
Paul p
causes
leges:
"T
member
Massach
determi
which sh
tire con
proof c
petency.
etts Col
is to fit
pursuits
the farm
such an
enthusias
this to
dignify a
of their
look forw
and desig
ing in vo
ture. T
the insti
one conn
"Evid
been entir
tions of I
science w
ture to a
employem
medicine o
fact that
the intellig
greater nu
ber of ind
other calli
er number
before the
course of s
School. I
schools end
motion of
have used
practical il
culture, da
diamonds,
"The ar
other State
sion and ni
and their e
ing of the
were bestow
and study it
[The abo
lege run on
ing staff of
principal do
agricultural
the three lar
colleges in t
known Cana
charge of m
who are grad
Henry, the n
a Bachelor o
College. Pr
lege of Agric

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JULY 27, 1904.

No. 618

Editorial.

Incompetence in Agricultural Colleges.

The following excerpt from one of the big St. Paul papers throws an interesting light on the causes for failure of some of the agricultural colleges:

"The statement put forth that 'not a single member of the class which graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College this year has determined to adopt farming as a vocation,' is one which should insure the prompt dismissal of the entire corps of officers and professors. No better proof could be offered of their absolute incompetency. The assumed purpose of the Massachusetts College, as of all other agricultural colleges, is to fit young men and women for agricultural pursuits—to educate them for and not away from the farm. Teachers competent for positions in such an institution will, first of all, possess an enthusiasm for farm work. They will impart this to their pupils. They will so exalt and dignify and ennoble farm life, in the conception of their classes, that every member thereof will look forward to such a life as the most attractive and desirable of all. That is the kind of teaching in vogue in the Minnesota School of Agriculture. The result is that the student who leaves the institution to enter any other pursuit than one connected with farming is a rare exception.

"Evidently these Massachusetts professors have been entirely unable to get away from the traditions of Harvard; have acquired none of the new science which has lifted the processes of agriculture to a plane where their pursuit gives as full employment to the intellect as does either law, medicine or divinity; have failed to discern the fact that large pecuniary rewards can be won, by the intelligent application of those processes, in a greater number of cases proportionate to the number of individuals engaged in them, than in any other calling. They have failed to note the greater number of profitable opportunities that open before the young man who has mastered such a course of study as is afforded in the Minnesota School. Perhaps, as in some other misdirected schools endowed by state and nation for the promotion of scientific methods in agriculture, they have used the acres which should be devoted to practical illustrative work in field farming, horticulture, dairying, etc., for golf links, base-ball diamonds, and the like.

"The authorities of Massachusetts, and of other States where it is desired that the perversion and misuse of the nation's gifts shall cease—and their endowments be directed to the uplifting of the farmers' life, as intended when they were bestowed—should visit the Minnesota School and study its methods."

[The above backs up our contention for a college run on practical lines, and that the teaching staff of the M. A. C., from the president (or principal) down, should be graduates of up-to-date agricultural colleges. It is worthy of note that the three largest and most successful agricultural colleges in the U. S., as well as our own well-known Canadian college at Guelph, Ont., are in charge of men, each termed dean or president, who are graduates of agricultural colleges. Prof. Henry, the noted Dean of the Wisconsin College, is a Bachelor of Agriculture of Cornell Agricultural College; Prof. Curtiss, Dean of Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Ia., is a graduate in

agriculture of the college of which he is now head; Prof. Davenport, head of the Illinois College, is also a graduate in agriculture, as is President Creelman, of the O. A. C., to which institution he owes his agricultural degree. The trend of the times and the feelings of the farmers is ample justification for the selection of an agricultural college graduate as principal of the M. A. C. in preference to choosing a man holding a degree in arts; and, we are pleased to note, a contemporary is in perfect accord with our ideas, as it has suggested an agricultural college graduate for the M. A. C. presidency. The improvements at Guelph in late years is significant, and is pretty good evidence that for a farmers' college to be successful, it must be responsive to the impress of men closely in touch with the farmers themselves and officered by men properly trained.

The Shortening of Credits.

In another article, we refer to one effect of the credit system on a branch of the farming industry, an injurious effect which is, unfortunately, not limited to that single industry (dairying). As one goes up and down the Western country, listens to the opinions at various places, and reads the country papers, he is also forced to the conclusion that the continuance of the credit system is due largely to the merchants themselves. We constantly find local papers inveighing against the common practice of taking credit from the local merchant and sending cash to the departmental stores, which these papers claim is injurious to their advertisers. In some isolated cases, business is overdone. Too many stores and merchants are there to do all the business that there is to be done, and the cry against the mail-order system is really a plea for protection of infant concerns, whose great misfortune is that they were ever born. Manitoba and the older settled portions of the Territories are in a position that lengthy credits from the town merchant are not necessary, and if not necessary, are certainly not desirable.

The implement man and the real-estate dealer are better able to take care of a credit, owing to the security held, than is the merchant, who would be doing himself, his customers and his district a service by insisting on cash, or, at least, a shortening of credit to three months. We have seen credit allowed, time and time again, which reached from seven to eleven months, which is unbusinesslike, and does not encourage thrift.

The Neepawa Board of Trade discussed this matter recently, and we understand that the farmer members of that board are a unit in believing that credits should be shortened.

Banks are now plentiful, and are, we understand, ready to assist in the matter, and where such institutions will not lend their aid, it is folly for any merchant to expect to escape unscathed in the turmoil of collecting accounts. Shorter credits, or cash, mean, that the merchant can take his cash discounts, calls for less bookkeeping, and, therefore, light expenses for help, and he therefore can sell more cheaply; the towns are stronger financially, as there will be fewer business failures, and one encouragement to extravagance on the part of buyers will be done away with—the careful buyer is invariably the one with a certain amount of cash to spend, the extravagant one is he to whom settling day is in the dim and distant future. Shorter credits means safer farming (diversified), more skilful agriculture, and the resultant and accompanying benefits.

Good-bye to the Salmon Sandwich.

Some time ago we took occasion to refer to the salmon fishing industry of the Pacific Coast, and incidentally quoted a leading U. S. periodical which said "his extinction (the salmon) is threatened unless the greed of the fishermen shall be curbed."

The exports of canned salmon from B. C. for 1903 amounted to \$2,589,680; of fresh salmon, \$161,711; smoked, \$565; pickled, \$232,739; a total of \$2,984,695,—nearly three millions of dollars. In addition, there is what the farms and cities of Canada consume, so that the salmon fishing is one of our greatest assets, similar in a way to another great asset, the timber of our forests, but capable of being entirely destroyed or preserved similarly, according to the methods of using those assets countenanced by the Government.

Within recent years, the Department of the Interior has done more to awaken interest in the preservation of Canadian forests than any corporation or government previously, an attitude in marked contrast with that of Marine and Fisheries, which has, by a recent regulation, given a free hand to a few greedy cannerymen to exterminate the salmon, by permitting the establishment of fish-traps. The unfortunate yielding of a department of the Government to the importunities of political hacks, instead of preserving for the country as a whole its natural assets, is most unfortunate, and deserves to be severely censured.

A few cannerymen and their friends on Vancouver Island have raised the plea that Canada raises fish for the U. S. cannerymen to catch, and that because the U. S. impose no restrictions on the greed of the Yankee fishermen, therefore the Canadian Government should permit their fishermen similar privileges.

To understand the question thoroughly, one needs a map of B. C., and should remember two things about salmon: First, it is a deep-water fish, and matures in four years; and, second, that its great breeding and spawning ground is the Fraser River.

Under the trap system very few fish will get up to the spawning grounds, so that the extinction of a Canadian industry, worth in a poor year (1903) nearly \$3,000,000, and in a good year (1902) double, and in an extra year (1901) treble that amount, is already in sight.

Hatcheries might be established. There are four under Dominion control now, and one building by the B. C. Government. The reports for 1902 show the salmon fisheries returned \$3,753,874, with a total investment of capital in B. C. fisheries of \$2,681,433. The Provincial Commissioner, a salaried officer, says: "Our fishermen should be permitted to take only that portion of the run which is in excess of the number necessary to the perpetuation of the species. The present regulations for the Fraser do not accomplish the object of their enactment." As to traps, it is not fair to extort an opinion from him, as he holds his office under political tenure, which is notoriously unstable in the Coast Province. Briefly, the permission to the big companies to fish with traps by the Department of Marine and Fisheries is wrong. The small fishermen cannot afford traps. If the Department did its duty it would endeavor to arrange with the U. S. Government some way by which the salmon might be preserved from utter extinction by arranging for a weekly close season in order to permit the fish to get to the spawning (breeding) grounds.

At the present time the onus of the rapidly approaching extinction of the salmon, and the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES: IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BASKATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, per week. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

rendering more expensive to the farmer's articles of food, rests on the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Federal Government.

Land of the Manitou

(Manitoba).

Land of the Manitou—stretching afar,
Unfettered by crag, or beck, or scour,
Rolling away like a passionless sea,
With the dim sky line for thy boundary,
The hot sun beats on thy heaving breast,
Where the oriole plumes its blood-red crest,
And from afar in the twilight dim,
The Assiniboine voices its vesper hymn.

The red man looked on thy wide domains,
Studded with seas and measureless plains,
Where nought was heard but the bison's hoof,
And the wail of the wandering prairie wolf.
"This is the Land of God," he said,
"Land of the Manitou—giver of bread,"
"A Paradise for Blood and Cree,"
"Through all the moons that are yet to be."

Then down the dim long years that are sped,
We see the war trail with its blur of red;
We see the files of the red man's hosts,
And the dripping scalps that their warriors hoast.
Until at length by grove and brake,
The white man's smoke to heaven awakes—
Bright harbinger of things to be,
In pledge of thy glorious destiny.

For where the wild war dance has been,
The pioneer's sickle is flashing keen,
And the roll of the binder from plain to plain,
Is heralding the husbandman's reign.
The fierce war whoop is heard no more,
The tomahawk rests by the tepee's door;
And the white man bares his head to God,
For the Land of the Manitou, red on red.

For here is plenty for palace and slum,
For haughty prince and pauper dumb—
Brave bulging bins from year to year,
Wen by the pluck of the pioneer.
So we bless thee, Land of the Manitou,
Laden with bounties for White and Sioux;
And with Bungee and Cree of glimmering sight,
We call thee "God's Land" in the afterlight.

Portage la Prairie

DON MACVICAR.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

FOUNDED 1846

One Reason Why the Dairy Industry Languishes.

At the present time the local creameries are having a hard time of it, due to the country merchant and the big central creameries, and find it harder than ever to enlist new supporters or hang on to the old ones.

Such is unfortunate, as there is yet undoubtedly a field for creameries at points where railroads intersect, and opportunities to build up business with benefit to town and country. A trade in dressed poultry and eggs, in addition to making up the cream from a given section of the country, could be built up under energetic, businesslike management in quite a number of central points. As one of our leading Western dairymen (Supt. W. A. Wilson, Regina) points out in our issue of July 13th, the country merchant is largely to blame for the downward tendency of the creamery industry in Western Canada, and that in districts where such should thrive.

In his anxiety to get trade, many a country merchant takes in butter (farm dairy) at a price in trade several cents higher than its cash value—all butters smell and taste alike to him, and he takes all he can get on the trading (exchange) for goods basis; later on, a commission man or butter-renovating expert comes along from the larger centers of population and buys the merchant's collection at a few cents a pound less than that person gave for it in trade. In order to be able to stay with this method of doing business, the country merchant must put his goods at a higher price than he would if he sold on a cash basis, in order to make a profit, first, on his goods, and, second, on his butter transactions. Injury is thus done in two ways—the farmer is made to pay a higher price for articles he needs than he should, and the creamery industry and all that it means to agriculture is severely injured. The various boards of trade in the country towns can well afford to take this matter up, for what benefits the farmer helps the town.

The Basis of the Egg Business.

Notwithstanding the increased attention paid to the development of the poultry industry in Canada during recent years, the continued high price of eggs, as well as dressed birds, in most parts of the country, has been a matter of surprise to a great many people. In most cases, this has been attributed to improvements in transportation facilities and the growth of exports, but, as a matter of fact, the exports have been falling off, both in poultry and eggs. The export of eggs last year (1903) amounted to \$1,436,130, showing a decrease compared with any one of the previous years. In the agricultural press, poultry-rearing and egg-production have deservedly occupied a great deal of space, and have been made a conspicuous feature of experimental farm work, and the Dominion Illustration Stations have made poultry fattening and export a specialty. Undoubtedly, poultry-raising is being more generally, systematically and intelligently carried on. Notwithstanding all this, how, then, is the decrease of exports to be accounted for? The explanation, doubtless, arises from the growth of home consumption and the good prices obtainable for eggs and dressed birds in Canadian cities and towns. The population of the country is rapidly increasing, particularly through immigration, trade is buoyant, industries are running at high pressure, and prices are naturally good for nearly all sorts of food products under such conditions. The "Farmer's Advocate" was, the other day, assured by one of the largest and oldest egg dealers in Canada that the home consumption of eggs had practically tripled within a very few years, and this was to be attributed in large measure to the attitude of the medical profession in the prevention and treatment of a wide range of diseases of a wasting character, relying upon nutrition by the use of eggs and milk, rather than of dependence upon medicines. For convalescents, too, and in a great variety of forms, the use of eggs has marvellously increased, and this bids fair to continue for many years to come. With the British market, which absorbs, in addition to what is produced at home, some \$26,000,000 worth of eggs annually, as a safety valve, Canadians can with every pros-

pect of continued profit cultivate the poultry business. It does not involve large investments, it is safe, less laborious than some other lines of farm work, and if the flock should ever cease to be profitable it can readily be reduced. In England, Canadian eggs, on account of their large size and appearance, are growing in popularity, and if proper attention is paid to their selection, packing and transport, that market may be relied upon with a great deal of confidence.

Jottings.

There is a remarkable scarcity of good bulls, fit to head herds, in Canada. We need to open our Shorthorn Herdbook up, as suggested in the "Farmer's Advocate," to the best of the British cattle.—Jas. Yule, Manager for Sir William Van Horn.

Of the spruces, our native spruce is the hardest, as well as the prettiest, and is the safest to plant in any locality. They are rapid growers, if good cultivation is given.—A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.

We always break land as light as we can, as early in the season as possible, and roll each week's breaking at the end of the week, then back-set when the summer-fallow is done, or when it is too wet to plow the summer-fallow, backsetting can be done.—G. Spring Rice, Regina.

Horses.

Lightning-stroke.

This accident is not of equal frequency in animals of different species. Lightning appears to select special victims among animals, as the horse, ox and sheep. From reasons that cannot readily be understood, the horse is more frequently the victim than members of other species. The accident may occur either in the stable or field, more frequently in the latter. The consequences of the stroke, of necessity, vary according to the intensity of the electric fluid, and, also, according to whether its influence is direct or indirect as experienced by the animals.

Symptoms.—Violent electric discharges produce instantaneous death. Slighter strokes, and those which fall upon a neighboring object, cause conditions of more or less stupefaction and paralysis. In some cases they produce a condition of unconsciousness from which it appears impossible to arouse the animal, and this condition may persist for several hours. In other cases there is noticed a degree of stupefaction and partial paralysis. If led, he appears stupid, and staggers in his gait. The pulse, respirations and temperature in many cases being almost normal, while in others the two former may be abnormal, but the latter is seldom affected except in the latter stages of the accident that is about to prove fatal. The appetite may or may not be impaired. In cases where the stupefaction disappears, or begins to disappear in a few hours, where the paralysis is not marked and a desire to eat remains, the effects are likely to be slight, and a perfect recovery will probably take place in the course of a few days; while in more severe cases, the paralysis, partial or complete, persists for some days, notwithstanding treatment. In the majority of cases when death does not occur quickly, recovery may be looked for, even though it be slow. It is seldom permanent disability, either partial or complete, remains as a sequel to lightning-stroke. It is not uncommon to observe external wounds. On the skin, we may find straight or angular lines, or irregular figures, indicating the course followed by the electric spark, and on the surface of which the hair is burned (these markings have sometimes been mistaken for imprints of twigs or branches.) Lightning may also burn a large surface of the protecting hairy growths—eyelashes, hair tufts, etc. We sometimes observe very deep burns of the skin and underlying connective tissues and muscles; the latter, when lacerated, present a dark red or blackish tint. Post-mortem examinations of fatal cases present nothing characteristic other than the local alterations. In the majority of cases, the veins are engorged with dark blood, and the brain, lungs, kidneys, etc., contain small blood clots; but these characteristics are often entirely wanting. The flesh of an animal killed by lightning-stroke decomposes very rapidly.

TREATMENT.—There is no specific treatment for this accident; it must be purely symptomatic. Stupefaction must be combated by quinine and stimulants as two-oz. doses sweet spirit of niter in one-half pint cold water, or six to eight ozs. whiskey or brandy diluted with an equal quantity of water, given as a drench every two or three hours, as long as indicated. Paralytic symptoms

require the application of muscular stimulants and irritating topical applications as smartly rubbing with camphorated liniment, frictions, massage, etc., and where a battery can be procured, the application of a slight degree of electricity appears to give good results. The activity of the bowels should be encouraged by the administration of a slight purgative, as six drams aloes and two drams ginger, followed by two-dram doses of nux vomica two or three times daily. If necessary, when recovery is taking place, the patient should be assisted to his feet, or even raised by slings, and as soon as possible given walking exercise.

"WHIP."

A Noted Equine Stock-getter Owned in Manitoba.

Many a brilliant prizewinner in live-stock circles disappears and is heard of no more, for the simple reason that, splendid specimen as it may be, it is unable to hand down its superlative qualities. Many comments are heard similar in tenor to the above regarding some of the winners in the various show-rings, and it is, therefore, all the more pleasing and satisfactory, also, to be able to note the stock-getting abilities of a high order of stallion or mare, bull or cow.

At a sale of fillies imported by Graham Bros., several of which came to Manitoba, we note that many of them were got by the Clydesdale stallion Woodend Gartly, owned by the Napinka Horse Syndicate, Napinka, Man. (The names of the fillies and the prices obtained are to be seen in our issue of July 27.) In addition to these mares, several of the winners at the big Scottish shows were sired by the horse above mentioned. Probably the reason why the stallion mentioned fortunately came to Canada is that his sire and also his half-brother were proving such getters as to bid fair to rival the great Baron's Pride, and the best way of disposing of a possible rival in the breeding ranks was that followed in the case of the Napinka horse—he was forced to emigrate—much to the gain of the Manitoba horse-breeding industry; men with good pure-bred mares might arrange to have the advantage of his services. Woodend Gartly was a Chicago winner, and was imported and sold by Galbraith & Son, of Brandon. When it is considered, in addition to the above, that many of our best farmers are becoming possessed of good registered draft mares, the future for the draft horse industry in the West looks well, an industry which heretofore has been mainly supported by the Mutch Bros., J. A. Turner, Moodie, J. B. Thompson, S. Benson, J. A. S. Macmillan, S. Maclean, Rankin & Son, Jno. E. Smith, Thos. Greenway, Alex. Morrison, Andrew Graham, the Stotts, Elders and others of lesser note perhaps, but doing good work quietly, even if without the acclaim of prizewinning. The market for good drafters is generally pretty good, and is a safe business for farmers, providing they have a liking for it and are horsemen.

Buying a Horse.

It behooves a farmer to have his eyes open and clear when he goes to buy a new horse or team that will give him good service and prove good value for the price paid.

There are said to be tricks in the horse-dealing business, but whether that be true or not, it is certainly important for the would-be purchaser to understand what he wants, what the work to be done requires, and what constitutes a sound, serviceable horse for the place to be filled. It is also absolutely necessary to consider every horse unsound, until proved the contrary, no matter from whom he is to be purchased. Friends and relatives, when it comes to a horse deal, are to be considered the same as strangers until the business has been completed. Even the deacon is not to be given any credit unless the horse he has to sell corroborates in appearance and performance the qualities he claims for him. There is to be no sentiment in the matter—simply business sense.

For the above reasons, when the neighbor has a horse for sale, and our reader goes to inspect the animal, he should go unawares, if possible, and see the horse, first in the stall, and afterwards in action. This is necessary for the reason that when a horse is at rest in his stall some things will show up that would disappear when he is trotted, or he overlooked were he first seen out of doors. For instance, when looking at a horse in his stall the flanks should be watched for abnormal breathing, indicating "heaves"—a trouble often temporarily alleviated by drugs when the view of the intending purchaser has been anticipated, and at the same time a glance will show whether a strap is buckled tightly around

the neck back of the ears, indicating that the horse is a "wind sucker."

We next step up beside the horse and examine the manger, which is always chewed a great deal if the animal is a "cribber," and, finding such evidences, it is but a moment's work to open the mouth and find if the incisor teeth corroborate the suspicion. Next the horse is made "stand over" in his stall. If he has a spavin and is lame from it he will jerk the affected leg as he steps, and this may also be done as an evidence of "chorea" (shivers or crampiness). The latter disease, which is incurable, is still better seen as the animal is made to back out of the stall. For the first few steps the hind legs will be jerked higher than normal, but when he is trotted, or even walked, there may not be a trace of this unsoundness to be seen, except, possibly, when he is suddenly turned.

After the "at rest" examination he should be placed on a level floor. Watch him for a few minutes, and if he is sore-footed, the foot that causes pain will be stuck out in front of him, or the hind feet will be eased turn about persistently. Walk around him and form a general idea of his shape and quality and suitability in size, weight and bone. If all of these things are satisfactory, next have him walked and trotted, and note his gait, with any departures from normal, free, open or sound action.

If he stands these tests, the serious examination commences, and this must be a most critical one if the price asked indicates a valuable animal and absolutely sound. If a cheap horse, and only sold "serviceably sound," the examination need only be for wind and lameness, and then a search for anything that will be likely to make him useless, either temporarily, during busy seasons, or permanently, at once, or in the near future.

Commence at the head, and examine the teeth for age; parrot mouth, which makes a horse unable to graze; diseased molars, which are indicated by foul odor; discharge from the nostrils or a wad of food in the cheek; injured bars where the bit presses on the floor of the mouth; lacerated tongue or ulcerated tongue and gums. Glance at the nostrils for discharge, red spots, ulcers or tumors in the false nostril. Now test the sight by slightly lifting the hand as if to strike the eye, which will make him wink if he can see. Look at the eye and the lids. Where a horse has had several attacks of periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness) the lids will be wrinkled and a bluish tinge appear over the eye, or irregularity of the contour of the cornea, while white spots may tell of cataract or merely of injuries that have not affected the eye sight. Examine the bones of the lower jaw for departures from normal, also those of the face under the eyes for enlargements, possibly showing disease of molar teeth or chronic catarrh.

Abscesses under the jaw will be easily found if present, and indicate "strangles" in quite young horses, but are suspicious in old ones, indicating diseased molar teeth, and possibly something worse. The hand is run over the poll, where "poll evil" is located; under the mane for skin disease; along the jugular groove and at the throat-latch for abnormalities. Then the withers are examined for "fistula" or sores, and the shoulder for swellings, collar boils or fibroid tumors, and the elbow for "shoe boil." The fore limb is next examined carefully for broken

knees, splints, bowed tendons, grease or scratches, and any other things that depart from sound condition. The foot has to be examined very carefully for departures from good shape, founder, thrush, corns, quarter cracks, quitters, sand crack, ringbones, sidebones and nail prick or stone bruise.

Never accept a horse with leather sole on foot. Have him unshod before deciding that there is nothing wrong. This applies to fore and hind feet, and, as a general rule, it is safest to have the shoes removed where the horse is valuable. The body is next looked at carefully for canting, sore back, weak back, sagged back and waxy coupling. The state of the scrotum is to be looked to in geldings, and the udder in mares. Lift the tail to see if it is strong, not false, and not newly docked or affected with melanosis tumors in white animals. At the same time the anus is inspected and the vulva in mares. Paralysis of the anus is not uncommon, and lacerations of the perineum in mares constitute a "gill flirt." The hind limb is next to be gone over for unsoundness similar to those in the fore limb, including spavin, ringbone, thorough-pin, etc., while the stifle will come in for a careful look and the contour of the hips be noted for injury to the points of the ilium caused by running in at a narrow door.

Next test the animal thoroughly for wind, and the work will be fairly complete. In conclusion, it may be added that each limb must be examined in succession as above advised.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Size of Hackneys.

There is a prevailing opinion that the Hackney stallions imported to this country are, as a rule, deficient in size, and that they would but for this be more popular and more largely patronized. That this opinion is erroneous has been proven over and over again in districts where Hackney stallions have stood or travelled for service, their progeny generally having grown into carriage horses of the most desirable type, and the highest selling class. The London Live-stock Journal, in replying to a correspondent last week on this point says:

The idea that exists amongst many people that a sire must be big in order to get big stock is entirely erroneous. Not a few of the very best 16 hand or 15 hand 3 inch Hackneys have, as a matter of fact, been sired by quite small horses, which, however, have had big blood behind them. There is a vast amount of difference between the stock of a horse which has come from pony stock and one which is bred from a full-sized family; but it is generally accepted as a cardinal principle of breeding that the mare has more to do with the size of the foal than the horse has. A big rangy mare, provided she be not a chance-bred lig one, but a descendant of a large strain, may be regarded as a pretty reliable breeder of big stock. Of course, if the stallion is big-bred likewise, the probability of big foals being thrown by her becomes almost a certainty, though there are exceptions to every rule; but the cases are rare in which an undersized pony-bred mare has been known to throw foals to a big horse. She may possibly do so now and then, but the occurrence is more of a fluke than anything else. In short, the best advice that can be given to those who desire to breed big stock, is to select big mares, and big-bred ones, and not to trouble so much about the size of the sire, provided he does not inherit a pony cross, as that might be fatal to the object in view.



Princess May and Norval Queen.

A pair of pure-bred Clydesdale mares at the Dominion Exposition. Exhibited by J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont.

Stock.

Innisfail Fair.

Under the auspices of the Innisfail Agricultural Society, the first "Summer Stock Fair" was held on July 12th. Twelve annual fall fairs is the district's past record, but this year they decided upon holding a summer exhibition for live stock only, and their venture proved a success. The society now purposes having an autumn fair of poultry, grains, roots, grasses, dairy products and ladies' fancywork.

Innisfail is noted as the dairy center of the West. Over fifty per cent. of all marketed creamery butter from the Territories last season was shipped from Innisfail, or points within 20 miles. The total butter output of the Territories last year was 663,087 pounds; of that amount, Innisfail creamery contributed 168,931 pounds.

Mixed farming is the mainstay of the district. Hog-raising is growing in favor, as it rightly should where dairying is carried on so extensively, and many good specimens of bacon hogs were shown at the fair. As a mixed-farming adjunct in a dairying center, nothing can equal hogs. There is talk of a pork-packing factory being built, and the agricultural society are helping to push the project.

Innisfail Agricultural Society is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of over 150. Besides managing the annual show and all matters relating to it, it conducts farm experiments for the benefit of the district. Last year fall wheat, clover and grasses were tested, and this season experiments are being conducted with rape and alfalfa, the latter on inoculated soil and with Government assistance.

The society meets the first Friday of each month; and visitors whose mission bears on the advancement of agriculture are always welcome.

With the same aim in view, that of getting and giving information along agricultural lines, it was arranged that after the awards were placed at the fair, the judges would give their reasons and demonstrate to the crowd in a practical manner, by having several of the sections brought back to the ring and gone over, the judges using the very animals they had placed, giving their reasons for each decision; however, a heavy thunderstorm interfered with this portion of the programme, and scattered the crowd in short order. A portion of the judging was delayed owing to the shower.

Fully 400 people were at the fair. There were no counter attractions, so it was purely a live-stock show.

Over 375 entries were recorded, the largest previous entry being about 200.

HORSES.

The turn-out of horses was exceptionally good, a very great improvement upon the showing of last fall. Heavy draft, agricultural and general-purpose, when taken as classes, made the best showing; however, in the driving and saddle sections many very good individuals were found. There were also some very promising foals by a Hackney sire.

Clydesdales were the only pure-bred draft stallions shown. Three competed in the aged section, all of good type. The placing in this ring required close judging, so after considerable deliberation, Dr. Reed, of Georgetown, Ont., who officiated in both heavy and light classes, finally placed T. E. Irwin's horse first, and later gave him the silver medal for best heavy draft stallion any age. W. J. Dodd's entry got second place, and J. Scarlett's horse third.

The ring of unregistered heavy draft brood mares over 1,000 pounds made a good showing, there being 12 entries. The ribbons were placed as follows: W. Rosenthal's first, A. Mather's second, and J. F. Farrer's third. Rosenthal got first in three-year-old filly or gelding section, also first with foal; J. F. Farrer got second, and M. Beaton third. Geo. Duncan got second with three-year-old, also same placing in the two-year-old section; J. Layden got first, and S. Dickson, Jr., third. Yearlings—W. J. Darragh first, and W. G. McArthur second. There were four entries when draft team to wagon was called, H. Barkemeyer winning first and second with two fine span, and W. J. Dodd third.

The general-purpose class made an excellent showing both as regards numbers and quality. In brood mare section seventeen competed, the placing being in order as follows: W. Peters, Geo. Geary, C. Moffat. Eighteen foals were shown, Geary's winning first, I. Depencier's second, and E. T. Leitch's third. In team to wagon there were twelve entries: first, John Duncan; second, S. Fead; third, J. L. Bartlett. In the other sections of this class Geo. Geary won one first and two seconds; J. Brown, Jr., one first; J. Lee one second, and W. J. McArthur and W. J. Baycroft one third each.

W. R. Wilson owned the only Thoroughbred on the ground—a very nice yearling filly—and was well entitled to the first prize, which she secured.

Competition in the Riding and Driving Class was very good, there being scarcely a section with less than six competing. A detailed list of the winners may be seen in the Stock Gossip columns of this issue.

SHORTHORNS.

Red, white and roans made a good showing both in quality and quantity. Jas. Wilson was the largest exhibitor. He showed a number of choice females, and with them won most of the prizes.

Bulls three years and over brought out three. Alberta Prince, owned by David Sinclair, won first. He was outstanding in his class, and later won the silver medal awarded by the Union Bank for the best Shorthorn bull any age. This bull has been sweepstake male at Innisfail for the past three years. A. C. Brown's entry got second, and W. J. Baycroft's third. Only one two-year-old was shown, owned by W. J. McClure. Six yearlings faced the judge, John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont. They were a mixed lot both as regards size and quality. W. J. Dodd won first with a good typical Shorthorn of growthy appearance. Second place went to Jas. Wilson's eight-months-old calf, a very promising youngster. Owing to there being no section for calves born prior to Jan. 1st, 1905, the little fellow competed with some almost two years of age. J. R. Moore got third.

In cows there was strong competition, but after due consideration Jas. Wilson's three stood at the top. They are low-down cows of good substance, splendid quality and lots of Shorthorn character. With two-year-old heifers Mr. Wilson won first and second, the first being a low-set, thickly-made heifer, and the second one of more upstanding make, yet possessed of abundance of substance. Geo. Geary got third with a very fine heifer with calf at foot. She, of course, showed to disadvantage owing to suckling her calf, yet her size and general formation fully entitled her to a place among the winners.

Mr. Wilson won all prizes in the yearling and heifer calf sections, also herd prize.

AYRSHIRES.

Two bulls were the only Ayrshires on the ground, both fairly good animals. S. L. Boyd won first, and E. M. MacBeth second.

SHEEP.

There were very few sheep on the grounds. Geo. Geary had a few pure-bred ones, and with them won prizes in the short-wool class. W. J. Darragh and Geo. Arnell each showed two pens of grades, and won in the order their names appear.

SWINE.

Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, I. O. C. and grades were represented. C. Moffat showed some very fine Berkshires, and with them won most of the prizes. W. Buckemeyer got one second, and E. F. Lanborn a third.

H. A. Malcom showed Yorkshires and Tamworths; A. J. Hewson, Yorkshires; J. C. Pratt, Tamworths, and B. Hilbert, I. O. C.'s.

The Tuberculosis Report.

Professor Koch, of Germany, sees nothing in the interim report of the British Royal Commission on tuberculosis, an outline of which has already been given in the "Farmer's Advocate," to alter the opinion he expressed at the great conference on this subject in London, Eng., two years ago. He asks: "What were the questions referred to the commission? First, whether tuberculosis in men and animals is one and the same. This the commission," the professor agreed, "may have succeeded in answering, but he would wait for their proofs. Second, whether animals and men can be reciprocally infected by it. The commission have proved, probably, that the bovine animal can be infected by material of the human origin. This, however, has been generally known," said Dr. Koch, "but they have not proved that men can be infected by material of bovine origin. This is the supreme question which the commission has not decided." With increasing emphasis, Dr. Koch continued: "I see absolutely no reason to change my view, arrived at after years of careful experiment, that there is no evidence to prove that men can be infected by animal tuberculosis in any than the very slightest degree. The commission has only treated half the question, and that the less important half. I remain where I was. Show me," he added earnestly, "one single man who has been so infected. Prove to me that he has been so infected before you ask me to change my point of view."

Beef-ring Giving Satisfaction.

In the district north-west of Regina about ten miles, a beef-ring has been started which is giving good satisfaction. There are twenty members in the ring, and each one in turn provides a two-year-old steer or heifer in beef condition. A former Toronto butcher, one of the twenty, does the butchering, and receives for his trouble \$2.00, which the owner of the animal pays him, and the by a regular system into forty pieces, each man getting two, one for roasting and the other for boiling. The killing is done in the evening, and by seven o'clock in the morning anyone can get livering the meat for those of their district. A record is being kept of the weight of meat which each man gets, also the weight of the animal which will be totalled up, and those who provided more meat than they received get six cents per pound for the extra, and those who received more than their animal weighed pay six cents per pound. The plan is giving good satisfaction, and is being much appreciated. The company purchased the necessary articles for killing, and provided a suitable

How Easy for Farmers!

Sir.—Said a cattle dealer to me yesterday: "I am searching for a cross-bred dairy Shorthorn cow for a customer. I know exactly the type of cow he wants. He is willing to pay from £30 to £50, but, although I have travelled miles in search, I have hitherto been unsuccessful." "Why not try the pedigree herds?" I asked, and mentioned several where he could find what he wanted. "Yes, I know that, but it would not be a one and two ciphers that would buy the cow there."

And yet how easy the pedigree breeders have made it for the tenant farmers to breed the class of cattle referred to above, so that in place of a few in each parish, they should be general on each farm. They are just as easy to breed, cost less to keep, and return infinitely more money than the poor specimens which now form the majority on most farms. From the farthest parts of the globe customers come to us, and take back with them, at heavy cost of purchase and carriage, the male animals necessary for improvement, whilst some of our own farmers will not pick them up at their very doors, but keep on using mongrel bulls of the moderate type. These pedigree bulls can be actually purchased at a price to return a profit "in addition to their services," for after being used so long as kinship will admit they can be sold to the butcher at an increase on the original purchase price, whilst the service fees from neighbors' cattle will pay the bull's keep. Again, the foreigners who come to us for males have a much more difficult task than have our farmers in the inferior class of their cows, requiring years to bring them up to excellence, whilst our farmers have rich material at hand, both male and female, and all that is required on their part is simply judgment to blend the materials. With such advantages at the doors of our farmers, foreign visitors will naturally expect to see the highest types of live stock on all our farms, but they don't always find them, as is proved by the confession which opens my letter. Surely this must be another addition to the old axiom that the easier and cheaper the means to an end the less they are valued. With the facilities now at the door of every British farmer, there is no reason why there should be a middling beast on any of our farms, yet there are to-day hundreds and thousands of farms on which you find animals that are a disgrace to the twentieth century, and in the hands, too, of men who own snug bank balances, men who by the exercise of judgment, and without dipping into those balances, might quadruple the value of their live stock. Whence, then, the apathy to improvement at a time when, grain-growing being no longer profitable, our very agricultural life and prosperity depend upon our live stock? It has been said to be a characteristic of the Briton that he is ill at ease under prospect in adversity.

Has improvement in cattle-breeding been made too easy? If so, it is more than probable that if those of our farmer who have not already done so, as many have done, do not throw off their carelessness in this respect, the days of adversity are not far distant, the days when foreign flesh meat will be equal in quality to our best, and, same level. Then, and then only, will those British farmers who have neglected live-stock breeding have to prove their grit under adversity, in the effort to win back the lost superiority.

But how much easier would it be to retain it, and go on with the work of improvement in place of sleeping at our posts.

In the present position of British live stock, the greatest improvement must come through the males, and well it is for the nation that we have these in superabundance and cheap. The duty of every farmer, to himself and to the nation, is thus clear—not a few farmers here and there, but to active operation such skill and judgment in the selection and mating of his male animals that his females. The duty is the more imperative, but our very existence as a nation, is threatened, and both can only be retained by our farmers keeping in the forefront of their foreign competitors in the breeding of the best animals and until we are overwhelmed we begin the universal improvement. The effort will have to be made, and a start in a new era is much more favorable to the one in front than from behind scratch. This is a matter of national importance, culture, by changing the attitude of the Board of Agriculture and societies, and agricultural show luncheons are under a cloud, and the one description of calamity if the same should be as regards our cattle breeding. (Signed) The Livestock Journal.

Registration of Shorthorn Cows and Produce.

In the annual report of the Shorthorn Society reference is made to a suggestion by a member, that, with the view of reducing the size of the volume of the Herdbook, cows on their first entry with produce should have their full pedigrees given or obtainable in that volume; but that in their subsequent entry, with further produce, the pedigree should be given as far as the dam only, with a reference to the first entry. This suggestion was referred by the council to a committee for consideration and report. The committee, after considering proofs of a portion of the last volume, printed in accordance with the above suggestion, and also in other forms, reported: that the amount of space that would be saved by the adoption of the suggestion would not be sufficient to justify an alteration, which would mean the partial abandonment of the present system of giving every pedigree (by abbreviation one to another) complete in each volume; but should the size of the volume continue to increase and compel the adoption of a new system, the most likely arrangement appeared to the committee to be that of giving the entries of the cow calves in the same form as the pedigrees of the bulls are now given—i. e., one entry—and not as at present as produce and then later as a dam, an arrangement which would allow of a considerable saving in space and the continuance of the present system of each volume being complete in itself.—[Live-stock Journal.

Farm.

Backsetting.

While some parts of the country have had plenty of moisture during the summer, others have complained. This lack of moisture has a serious effect on the work of breaking and backsetting by rendering it harder to do, and, therefore, a smaller amount can be broken. Lack of moisture also is responsible for slowness in rotting of the sod, and, consequently, not as good a job is made. Backsetting should start as soon as the breaking (first plowing) is thoroughly rotted. This is usually done in the same direction as the breaking, only the second plowing (backsetting) is done deeply, so as to bring up additional soil, which will make the seed-bed. All backsetting should be finished before harvest begins, and it is considered by such an authority as Mr. Bedford that it pays to give the backsetting a good disking in the fall, thus ensuring a good seed-bed for the grain next spring, if, say, a light harrowing is given before or after the seeder has gone over the land.

When to Cut Green Feed.

One of the feeds on which the Western farmer relies to a large extent is the green (cut) oat sheaf. Usually, oats intended for this purpose are not sown on the cleanest of land, consequently, a considerable quantity of weeds are also included. In spite of this, the oat sheaf is the prairie farmer's favorite fodder. To get the most nutriment in the oat sheaf, Supt. Bedford recommends cutting the green feed just as the top kernel of the head is turning brown; and he advises making the sheaves moderately small and loosely tied, in order to avoid the heart of the sheaf becoming mouldy. The sheaves should be stooked right after cutting, and allowed to cure thoroughly before being stacked. Mice play havoc with oat sheaves put in the barn, but affect stack very little. The most economical way of preparing sheaves for feeding is to run them through the cutting-box, but the feeding of this cheap, handy and useful article of diet—the oat sheaf—is another story.

Pilot Mound Show.

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the Mountain Agricultural Society was held at Pilot Mound on July 7th and 8th, and was a pronounced success. The attendance was large, and the exhibits in many classes well up to the standard. Horses were the strongest class, the call for brood mares and foals, the call for draft and agricultural classes, bringing out a rather numerous string, containing some really good ones. A class which took some hard judging was the one for the special prize of \$25.00, given by W. J. Gosnell, for the best heavy draft stallion and four of his get. Jno. Armstrong proved to be the fortunate winner. In cattle, the Shorthorns were not very well represented, but quite a few Herefords were to be seen, the Whitefaces apparently having the run of this district. Pigs, sheep and poultry were not very numerous, although some excellent ones were seen. The Mountain Agricultural Society ought to "buck up." It was apparent from the crowd who honored the show by their presence that the people are willing to give it every support. The district is one of the richest in Manitoba, and contains some excellent stock, and with better grounds and suitable buildings, the Mound would be in the race with one of the best shows in the Province.

A Director of the M. A. C.

Mr. C. George Caron, St. Charles, Man., a member of the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College, whose photo appears in this issue, was born in Louiseville, Que., in 1851, and was educated at the College of Nicolet and the Agricultural College of St. Anne, Que. Twenty years ago he came to Manitoba, and settled at St. Charles, where, as the owner of six hundred



C. George Caron.

Member Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College.

acres, he has been farming ever since. During the years 1886 and 1887 he was a director of Manitoba Dairy Association. In 1886, he started the second centrifugal creamery in the Province, and in the fall of the same year won all the first prizes for butter at the first provincial exhibition held in St. Boniface, and in the following year also succeeded in capturing the coveted premium for creamery butter at the Toronto Industrial. Mr. Caron has also paid some attention to beekeeping, and is at present a member of the Provincial Association. In municipal politics



Alex. Morrison, Glenross Stock Farm, Carman, Man.

Member Advisory Board, Manitoba Agricultural College.

likewise has his ability been recognized; for three years he served as councilman in the municipality of Assiniboia, and for three more as reeve. For twenty years he has been a member of the school board of his parish, and at the last election came within a few votes of being the provincial representative for the new division of Assiniboia.

It will thus be seen that, both by educational

training and practical experience, Mr. Caron is specially fitted to do credit to Manitoba farmers as a director of their agricultural college.

Another Member of the M. A. C. Board.

Another member of the Advisory Board of Manitoba Agricultural College, whose photo-engraving appears herewith, is Mr. Alex. Morrison, Carman. Mr. Morrison is a native of Carleton Place, Ont., and came to Manitoba in 1878, homesteading where he now resides, on the Glenross Stock Farm, near Homewood station on the C. P. R. For many years he has been interested in pure-bred stock, Shorthorns and Clydesdales being his specialty, and at present he has on his farm a large herd of reds, whites and roans, and a few pure-bred Clydes of special merit.

In response to the solicitation of his friends, Mr. Morrison for several years was an active figure in municipal politics, where he repeatedly filled the position of reeve with credit. One year ago he was vice-president of the Manitoba Cattle-breeders' Association, and his appointment as a member of the M. A. C. Advisory Board was very popular among those who knew him. He has always taken considerable interest in agricultural education, and in his new position will no doubt assist in doing much to further the interests of Manitoba farmers.

Trees and Soil Moisture in the Chinook Country.

By Arch. Mitchell, Macleod, Dominion Forestry Instructor for Alberta and Western Assa.

One of the most important problems before the Southern Alberta farmer is the preservation of moisture. Old-timers are continually warning us that dry years have come before, and will come again, and that, although the past few years have seen an abundant supply of moisture, there is still a hard time ahead of the farmer in that respect. Newcomers, in view of the present state of things, may be inclined to scoff at, or, at least, underestimate the gravity of this warning, but forewarned is forearmed, and it behooves the prudent farmer to look ahead and prepare for, not the proverbial rainy day, but for days which will not be rainy. We have it on good authority that there have been only about six years when crops were a failure, within the last thirty years. This is a very good showing, yet it carries with it a warning.

According to old-timers, although the summers were dry, the winters were pretty stormy, and it would seem from what one can gather that the average of the annual rainfall was maintained, and that if rain were lacking in summer, when rain was most necessary for the well-being of the crops, there was an increase in the snowfall of the winter. It would, therefore, seem that the preservation of soil moisture, including that supplied by snowfall, was one of the most important questions before the Southern Alberta farmer, and it is one well deserving his attention, immediately he settles down on his land, and he should never forget it. The importance of the shelter belt in this connection does not seem to be properly understood. The experience of one year's residence is no criterion by which to estimate the peculiarities of a climate, and it may take two or three years for many of the new settlers to realize that in this breezy country, it very often happens that the snow which falls in the winter is blown into the nearest coulees, instead of remaining to melt and moisten the land. Belts of trees would prevent this. The experience of last winter should be a warning to any thinking man. After the few inches which fell about the middle of November, there was no snow until about the month of March, when we had a good fall of moist snow just before seeding time. Previous to that, the winter had been a time of drying winds, and it will be remembered how dry the land was, and that it was covered with great cracks about two feet deep and several inches wide. Old-timers declared they had seen exactly the same in the dry years. The snow fell, and, fortunately, it was not followed by a high wind, and it all melted gradually and soaked into the soil. But for that absence of wind, seed would have had a difficulty in germinating, and there would not have been the thrifty growth made early in the season.

A belt or two of trees, four to six rods wide, across each quarter section would soon render all this uneasiness about the retention of the winter's snowfall a thing of the past. Reports from Indian Head show that sixty feet wide of crop is sheltered for every foot in height of shelter belt, and when it is realized that trees have grown as much as twenty-two feet in about years in Southern Alberta, it will be readily seen that in a very few years it is possible for a farmer to protect his land so that he may have a very great proportion of his share of soil moisture.

Shelter belts would be useful, too, as a moisture protector in another way. Many have noticed that it is not the sunshine

the country, so much as a steady west wind blowing for a few days in succession. Tree-planting, vigorously taken up, would, in a very short time, check this to a great extent. And then there is another and well-known way in which trees affect the humidity of a country. Rain falls among the trees, and snow drifts in, in the winter, and the forest floor becomes well moistened. The over-spreading branches, and early-appearing leaves of spring shade the soil from the direct action of the sun's rays, and if there be sufficient depth of woods, the drying effect of air currents will be prevented, the soil moisture is thus almost wholly available for the use of the trees, and is gradually transpired through their leaves into the air. The atmosphere is kept more humid by this regular stream of moisture, and precipitations occur more frequently. A dry thunderstorm in a well-wooded country is, on this account, almost unknown, and there is no doubt whatever that a much more frequent precipitation would follow systematic planting of trees on the chinook-swept plains of Alberta. What an advantage this would be the average farmer is no doubt persuaded, but that is not enough. Every farmer ought to look upon tree-planting as a necessity, if he would hope for a uniform measure of success in his business, and he ought to at once make up his mind to do his share towards thus improving the country. On his own farm, a man may benefit himself very greatly, as we have tried to point out, but it is only in the hearty co-operation of the whole farming community that we can hope for the highest results from tree-planting as a factor in the conservation and regulation of moisture.

Farms in Denmark.

Before 1792 the land in Denmark was principally held by a few large proprietors, and since that time it has been gradually passing into the hands of the tenants, and is now held chiefly by peasants themselves as proprietors. The distribution of the land at present, according to the latest returns available, is as follows: Estates from 1/4 to 6 acres, 92,656, having a total acreage of 155,766, or an average per farm of 1.6 statute acres each; from 6 acres to 2 1/2 acres, 66,491 estates of 836,658 acres, or an average of 12.6 statute acres each; over 2 1/2 acres, 76,889 estates of 5,514,978 acres, or an average of 74.7 statute acres each. The average size of the holdings in Denmark is 23 1/2 statute acres each, and 90 per cent. of the occupiers are proprietors.

The report of the deputation which visited Denmark in 1903 on behalf of the Irish Department of Agriculture, states that the system of transfer from the large land owners to the peasants was gradual up to about the year 1851, when a great stimulus was given to the desire for ownership by the establishment of companies in Denmark, who provided capital to the would-be proprietors on mortgages of the acquired holdings. These mortgages, which amounted in most cases to about one-half of the value, were repayable with interest by annual instalments for fifty years as a minimum, so that at the present time those who availed themselves of these financial societies, on their minimum number of years' purchase, are now absolute holders. Most of the purchasing occupiers, however, took longer periods, some even up to one hundred years, for repayment of the capital.

The interest and repayment of these loans are still a very heavy drag upon the farmers; but at the same time they are cheerfully borne. The farmer feels, if he is a young man, that he will one day benefit by having no further instalments or interest to pay, and practically the whole of the profit from his farming will be for his own use; while the load is carried lightly, seeing that he takes a more intelligent interest in his farm, and works the land and attends to his stock so that they produce more profit, thus giving him about the same amount more in profit for his own use as he would have to pay in repayment of loan, interest and taxes. Again, if he has a son, he feels that he has paid off so many instalments that when his son succeeds he will in all probability come into the full enjoyment of absolute ownership. In the case of one small farm, which was visited by the deputation, the proprietor had seven years' more instalments to pay, and in his case he had six acres, for which, in interest and repayment, he had to pay 200 kroner, or £11 3s. annually, of which 60 kroner, or £3 7s. 6d., were rates and taxes, local and State, the remainder being instalments and interest on the original mortgage. This man kept three cows, bringing him in gross £13 10s. each, or about £40 10s. per annum from milk alone. He sold the calves at good prices, as a rule, to the local co-operative store for butchering. He also kept some pigs, sending in about ten yearly to the bacon factory, obtaining for each about £3 5s., or about £32 per annum for all. His manure cost him nothing, as he saved his farmyard manure. Seeds, which he bought from the Co-operative Society, his own food and that of his horse were his only expenses.

The type of farm which prevails throughout the country is described as follows: In shape the buildings form a square for a farm of about 24 acres and in smaller farms the buildings are formed in a similar shape. In the square farmsteads one side to the dwelling house, and though this is not the approach road, the door is at the corner of the square. The farm is entered by an approach on one side of the square; opposite

the house is the hay and straw barn; on one side are the stables for the horses and the threshing-floor; opposite these again is the byre and pigsty. Outside of the square, and behind the byre and pigsty, are generally placed the manure pits, one being for the dry manure, and the other for the liquid.

The whole object of farming in Denmark is milk production. The milch cows are almost entirely fed in the house, except for about 14 weeks in the summer, when they are let out for about six hours in the day.

Ninga Grain-growers' Picnic.

The first annual picnic of the Ninga Grain-growers' Association was held at Ninga on July 7th. After the usual time spent in pleasant social intercourse, President Ryan took the chair, and opened the meeting by a short address, dealing mainly with the lumber question and the efforts of the Grain-growers to obtain relief from the exorbitant charges of the combine. Every effort was being made to remedy this grievance, and eternal vigilance would be needed if they were to be freed from the oppression of this monopoly.

Robt. McKenzie, of Brandon, Secretary of the Provincial Association, in a very pleasant speech told of the work of the organization in improving the conditions of the Grain-growers. Through the efforts of the Association the Grain-dealers had not made so much money, and that was what was now drawing them together in the fight against the Association. Before the formation of the Association the difference between street and track prices was from six to ten cents per bushel, now it was only three to four cents difference. Mr. McKenzie mentioned the case of one man who had contributed \$2.00 in membership fees, and claimed that he had received in increased prices on his grain \$150.00. What the farmers required was a board of trade, operated on similar lines to a town board of trade, and looking after the welfare of the farmers of the districts. Community of interests had bound the grain-dealers together. Why should similar conditions not bind together the grain-growers to work for their mutual benefit by looking after their interests and watching legislation affecting their business?

The Ninga grain-growers have always proved themselves to be a hustling class, and it is to be hoped that they may meet at many such gatherings, and always present a solid front in the struggle for improved conditions among the grain-growers of the Canadian West.

Dairying.

How Errors May Occur in Testing.

Many States have passed laws in regard to the testing of the graduations of glassware used in the Babcock test. This is a very important matter, and one that should be carefully watched. A small variation in the graduation of a pipette, or the neck of a test bottle, will have serious effects on the accuracy of the results obtained with such apparatus. One of the best preliminary tests of accuracy of the test bottles is to measure test from one sample of milk into all the test bottles on hand, add the acid and complete the tests in the usual way. If the results agree in all the test bottles, this is fairly good evidence that they are calibrated in the same way. It is possible, however, for them all to be wrong.

In order to determine whether this is so or not, it is necessary to measure the capacity of the neck of the test bottles from 0 to the 10 mark. This space ought to have a capacity of 2 c.c. If it does not, the test bottle should be destroyed. The pipette should have a capacity of 17.6 c.c. This will deliver 17.5 c.c. of milk, which will weigh 18 grams. The relation between the amount of milk measured out, and the capacity of the test bottle is such that each graduation represents two tenths of one per cent. fat. The 2 c.c. which is the capacity of the neck, will hold 1.8 grams of fat, and this is ten per cent. of the 18 grams of milk tested.

These figures show briefly the basis on which the graduations are made, and it is a matter of great importance that both the pipette and the test bottle neck should be accurately graduated. It is not so necessary to be accurate in the measurement of the acid used in each test, but 17.5 c.c. is the amount ordinarily measured out.

With inaccurate Babcock glassware it is impossible to say who is getting cheated, the man selling or the man buying the milk, but certainly someone is being deceived, and an effort should be made to locate and destroy any test bottles or pipettes that are not absolutely correct.

Wisconsin Dairy School

E. H. FARRINGTON.

Enjoys the "Farmer's Advocate."

Gentlemen,—I enclose postal order for \$1.50 to renew my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I enjoy the "Farmer's Advocate" very much; take more interest in reading it than any other paper I receive.

Des Moines, Iowa.

T. B. HILL.

Influence of the Soil on Milk.

That noted author and practical farmer, Primrose McConnell, B.S.C., has the following to say on the above question:

"The present writer has had occasion formerly to make some inquiry into the effect on milk of variations in the soil. Seeing that the soil does not or should not come into direct contact with the milk produced on any given dairy farm, it might seem a little far-fetched to think or say that it has any influence on the same, or at least any influence such as food would be expected to have, but experience has shown that one kind of soil produces milk quite different from that from another source. For instance, milk produced on a limestone region, such as occurs in Derbyshire, will be richer than that from a clay soil like that in Essex, where the cows and treatment are otherwise the same. Again, the limestone milk will keep sweet for one-half longer time than that from the clay soil. Further, in cheesemaking the scalding of the curd has to be modified to suit the soil, and we find that on clay the temperature has to be raised to as much as 108 degrees F., while on limestone as low as 100 degrees to 103 degrees is quite sufficient. These differences are not due to management, for if a farmer from the limestone were to bring his herd of cows onto the clay, and feed and otherwise treat them the same as before, these differences would be found to show up in one form or another. It is quite a common occurrence for a cheesemaker who has been successful on one farm to find that he or she has lost their cunning when transferred to another district, and it is only after careful trial and observation that some modified plan has to be adopted to again make good product. Why these things are so we do not know, but possibly the mineral matter of a soil affects the crop, which in turn affects the milk. On the other hand, we know that not only the soil but also the air over it is full of micro-organisms of various kinds, and it cannot be doubted that these have a tremendous effect on the milk directly, and influence its keeping qualities at least, and probably its cheesemaking ones as well. Just as certain soils favor the growth of certain crops or weeds, so likewise there is a variation in the invisible "germs" in the same, while in the air above these persist in sticking to their natural habits in spite of the wind and the open ventilation of fields and farmyards."

The influence of the soil on live stock has received as yet but little attention on this continent; in the Old Country it has been studied for years and commented upon freely. Occasionally in Canada we hear a pronouncement upon the fitness of certain sections of the country to produce bone. Soil deficient in lime is usually faulted for stock-breeding purposes, although it may do for stock-feeding. Writing of limestone, McConnell says: "This rock has a decided effect in influencing the farming, etc., and as the basis of the soil, they (limestone rocks) yield the best pasture in a district."—Ed.]

Jersey Butter Test.

Out of an entry of twenty, there were fifteen cows present for the butter test at the Royal Counties Society's Show at Guildford, England, June 7-10, competing for the medals and prize money offered by the English Jersey Cattle Society.

The cows were milked clean at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, June 7th, the Wednesday morning's and evening's milk being taken for the test at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.; the milk was then separated.

On Thursday morning churning began at 6.7 a.m., and was finished by 8.52 a.m. The awards, which were published at 12 o'clock, were as follows:

First prize, gold medal, to Dr. Watney's Blackberry, age 4 years, days in milk 70, yield of milk 39 lbs., butter 3 lbs. 9 1/2 ozs., ratio lbs. milk to lb. butter 10.89.

Second prize, silver medal and £5, to Dr. Watney's Wild Teasel 2nd, age 4 1/2 years, days in milk 123, milk 41 lbs., butter 2 lbs. 12 1/2 ozs., ratio 14.82.

Third prize, bronze medal and £3, to Dr. Watney's Sabean 2nd, age 8 years, days in milk 127, lbs. milk 37, butter 2 lbs. 9 ozs.

The average yield of the cows were as under:

Days in Milk.	Yields		Butter Ratio.
	Milk.	Butter.	
14 cows averaged.....	117	36 14 2 2	17.35

Farm Buttermaking Score Card.

New York Produce Review suggests the following as a score card for competition in farm buttermaking:

Running the separator (cleanliness in skimming)	2
Ripening the cream	30
Churning time, regular motion, test of butter (milk)	20
Washing and condition of butter when finished	12
Working, salting and packing	6
Quality of butter	10
Proper therm (not too great nor too small)	20
Neatness of persons (not good looks)	2
Churning utensils	8
Total	100

Wh
Prof.
why suit
is because
ments have
will soon
surface, wh
where will
a matter t
prevent the
butter in a

Influence of Food on Milk.

"It is well known that milk may be watered through the animal body"—this is the key to an article by Allan B. Graham, published in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for 1904. Incidentally he touches upon variations in food rations. A series of interesting experiments was carried on by Mr. Graham, for the purpose of testing particularly as to difference in water supply. Two of these were as follows: Two cows were given the following rations per day:

- 15 to 18 lbs. long hay
- Hot mash—
 - 4 lbs. chaff (cut hay and straw, equal parts).
 - 2 lbs. bean meal.
 - 2 lbs. bruised oats.
 - 2 lbs. bran.
 - 3 gals. water, and 2 ounces salt.
 - 4 lbs. decorticated cotton-cake.
 - Treacle drink; 4 gals. water.

On the 4th of February, the mixed morning milk tested, butter-fat, 3.35; solids not fat, 9.7. On 5th February, the water was increased to 10 gals. A sample of the mixed milk was tested on 11th February, the result being butter-fat, 3.2; solids not fat, 8.8.

On 3rd March 6 lbs. Indian meal was substituted for the cotton-cake, thus producing a ration less rich in albuminoids, and the cows were fed thus for five weeks. At the end of that time, a much richer ration was given, and continued for eight weeks. This time 6 lbs. decorticated cotton-cake and 6 lbs. bean meal made into a porridge were given instead of the 6 lbs. Indian meal, the hot mash in other respects remaining the same; but the water supply was reduced from 10 gallons to 6 gallons. The results of the experiment showed that during the five weeks, when 10 gals. of water were given, the percentage of butter-fat was quite low; immediately, however, after giving a ration richer in albuminoids, and decreasing the water to 6 gals., the butter-fat increased and continued much higher, till in the seventh and eighth weeks it was over 3½ per cent., the increase in the quantity in each case being in inverse ratio to the variations in the butter-fat content.

During the following summer a number of cows were put in a pasture, with an unlimited water supply, and as the summer was wet, it was supposed that the cattle took a great deal of water along with the grass. Under these conditions, even when fed 6 lbs. decorticated cotton-cake daily, the fat content of the milk was low. Indian meal was substituted for the cotton-cake, with the result of a very slight decrease in fat; hence Mr. Graham deduced that the quantity and quality of milk from cows fed on grass during a wet season cannot be influenced to any great extent by feeding, and that it is mainly by regulating the amount of water consumed by a cow that we can alter the per cent. fat in the milk. Mr. Graham also considers that overmuch water has a deleterious effect on the quality and texture of the butter made from the milk.

Regarding the question as to whether the quality of milk is increased by difference in quantity or quality of feeding rations, a summary of results attained through experiments conducted by Professors Farrington and Woll are given, which tend to show that an increase in feeding rations will not change the richness of milk, provided the cows have not been starved or underfed to begin with. The quantity will be increased, but not the quality. For the first few days after the change has been made, the milk will be richer, but as soon as the cows have got used to the new rations the milk returns to its normal quality; hence, the professors have concluded that the quality of milk a cow gives is natural to her, and that the only way of permanently improving the richness of milk is by disposing of cows that give poor milk, and keeping only those whose milk is rich in butter-fat. On the other hand, it must be remembered that, though one cow may give poorer milk than another, she may more than make up the percentage in the larger amount she yields. The persistency of a cow in keeping up the yield is also a point of importance. Hence, both cow and feeding require selection, those cows only being retained which give the highest total amount of butter-fat.

Why Salt Spots Show on Butter.

Prof. Farrington (Wisconsin) says: "The reason why salt crystals appear on the surface of your butter is because the butter is kept in a dry place. Experiments have shown that butter kept in a dry atmosphere will soon be covered with salt crystals all over the surface, while the same butter kept in a moist atmosphere will be covered with drops of brine. This is a matter that can be easily understood, and you can prevent the appearance of salt crystals by keeping the butter in a moist atmosphere."

out of the herd during the year, and the records of which were, in consequence, imperfect.

The details regarding Dr. Watney's herd of Jerseys are published contemporaneously with the details of the Tring Park herd, and once more we have a wonderful result. In both cases the book-keeping is perfect, the milk produced and milk accounted for being almost balanced in spite of its quantity; and yet Dr. Watney's herd is kept entirely for buttermaking. Twenty-three cows averaged 457½ lbs. of butter per head; no less than seven cows exceeded 507 lbs., the famous Sharab

Electrical Milking.

U. S. Consul Warner, writing from Gera, Germany, describes a method of milking cows by electricity. In the newly-invented apparatus for milking cows by electricity, rubber hoods are attached to the udders of the cows. These hoods are connected with a vessel for receiving the milk by means of a rubber tube, from which the air is exhausted by means of the electrical device. It is claimed that the suction thus secured resembles very closely the sucking of a calf, and that for this reason, the cow "lets down" her milk more freely than when milked by hand. It is also claimed that absolute cleanliness of the milk may be secured when this method of milking is employed.

yielding this quantity, and being seventh on the list, the best producer being a cow that yielded 545 lbs. With one exception, every cow yielded more than 360 lbs. of butter, and it is considered that the quantity is even above the average of most herds in England.

Overrun in Buttermaking.

During the last year at the Iowa station we have been conducting experiments on the question of overrun. We have also been carrying on an educational scoring contest, making complete analysis of each sample of butter sent in each month.

These analyses have revealed to us some startling facts on the reason why one creamery is able to pay more than another. In some of these analyses we find a difference of fifteen per cent., or in other words, we find that one creamery makes fifteen pounds more butter from one hundred pounds of butter-fat than another.

We have makers exhibiting in this contest who have a reputation for paying extreme prices for butter-fat, and their butter-fat has invariably shown three or four per cent. increase over the average.

While we have not completed our contest, the indications are that the average water content for butter will run about twelve per cent., but the water content alone does not entirely govern the overrun. We find the amount of casein runs from 7 to 3.27, and the amount of salt from 5 to 4.5.

We also find that the butter high in casein will keep about as well as the butter running low in casein, or in other words, the amount of casein butter contains is not always an indication of its keeping qualities. It depends more on the condition of the casein or on the condition of the cream, or, possibly, on the kind of wash water used in washing the butter.

For instance, we had one sample of butter containing about thirteen per cent. of water, 3.06 of casein, and 2.95 of salt. This butter, after being exposed to a warm temperature for eight or ten days, and then shipped to New York, scored within two points of what it scored at Ames, scoring ninety-four at Ames, and ninety-two in New York, by Mr. Healy. No criticisms were made in either case on the amount of salt.

In this case the butter would have an overrun from the chemical analysis of almost 23.5 per cent. Now, if this maker had incorporated fifteen per cent. of water, he would have had an overrun of 26.5 per cent.; that is, based on the chemical analysis.

Undoubtedly, however, there would be as much as three per cent. loss in the skimming and churning process, which would, of course, have to come from the 26.5 per cent. We have no methods to determine how much loss is sustained in the process of manufacturing, we can only approximate this by general good workmanship.

Usually, the maker of good butter does good work along other lines, such as close skimming and good churning, but because a man wins a grade that he is getting a large overrun. I believe the American buttermakers are pretty weak on this part.

The chemical analysis of Danish butter shows about fifteen per cent. of water, while the American and Canadian butter shows about twelve. Thus, we find that the Dane is making fifteen pounds more butter to the 100 pounds than our American buttermakers, producing the same amount of casein and salt present.

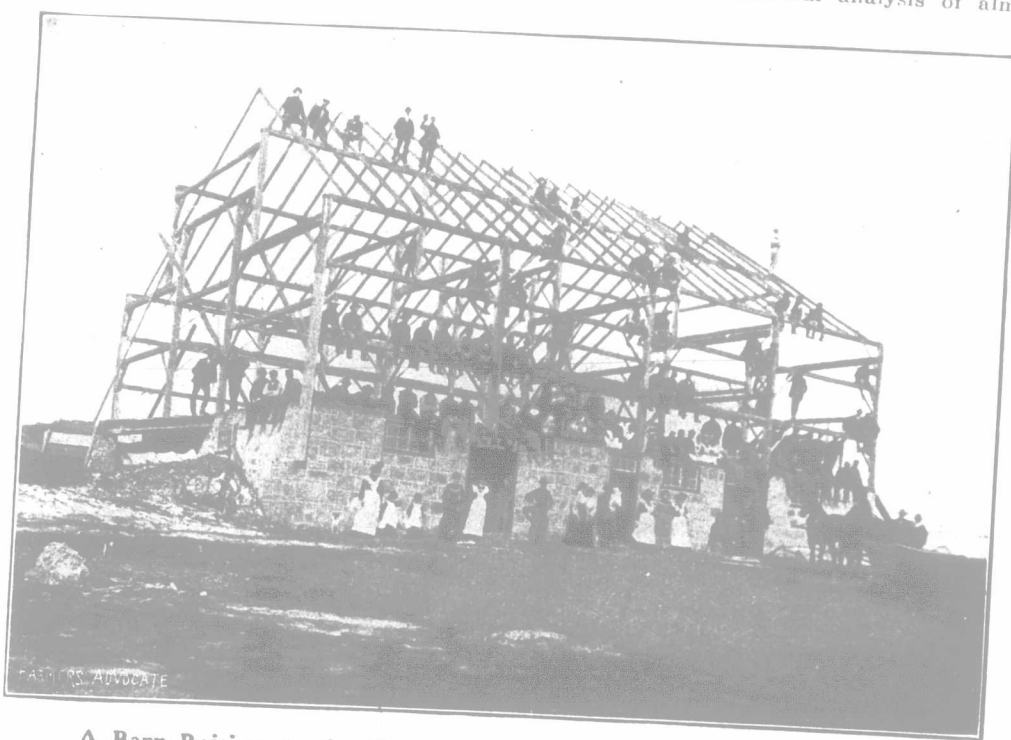


A Test in Judging for the Boys.

Stock judging class at Edmonton Fair, July 2nd, 1904.

Heavy-producing Jerseys.

The following references to the Jersey herds of Lord Rothschild and Dr. Watney are taken from an English exchange. In England, an imperial gallon is ten pounds. Twenty-six cows, in the Tring herd, averaged 660 gallons, figures higher than the great majority of averages of dairy farmers who keep Shorthorns and other large cattle of a known deep-milking type. Among the animals referred to was one which gave 1,280 gallons, and two others which nearly reached 1,000 gallons each. A third cow, which gave over 850 gallons, has averaged 870 gallons for five years, while the biggest milker of all has averaged 950 gallons yearly for four years. There are a few inferior cattle in the herd, and the advantage of a record is that they can be weeded out, because their work is known. Lord Rothschild owns many more Jerseys, but the twenty-six referred to are those which were in the herd for a whole year. A few of the others included purchased animals or heifers which came into the herd during the year, while a still larger number were animals which had gone



A Barn-Raising on the Farm of Thos. Wilkie, Cottonwood, Assa.

Waxed Cheese.

The Victorian Journal of Agriculture publishes the results of some experiments with cheese kept under ordinary conditions in a Melbourne warehouse, with the view of showing the effects of coating cheese with paraffin wax, as practiced to some extent in Canada. Four small cheese, weighing 46½ lbs., were coated with paraffin wax on October 8th, 1903, and four duplicates of the same weight were left uncoated. The minimum temperature of the store for 14½ weeks was 58 degrees, whilst the maximum was 70 degrees, and the mean 65 degrees. On January 19th, 1904, the cheese coated with wax weighed 44½ lbs., showing a loss of 1½ lbs., or 3.22 per cent., whilst the plain duplicates weighed 43½ lbs., and lost 2½ lbs., or 5.91 per cent., showing a saving of 2.69 per cent. in weight in favor of the paraffin coating. The cheese coated with wax were adjudged by experts to be superior in flavor and texture to those which were not so treated.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

When in the urban districts recently we had pointed out to us two farmers' places whose owners made \$100 from eggs during the winter from Winnipeg customers.

The curtain-fronted roost for winter-time seems to have received the approbation of practical poultrymen. We shall try it.

Turkeys seem to be more in demand than geese. Wild geese are generally plentiful in the West, both fall and spring.

Try the crate method of fattening a few birds, say half a dozen each way.

Mark your chicks—a punch for the purpose costs no more than fifty cents.

Weed out the old hens before you market your spring-hatched stuff.

Select your birds at the big shows. An investment in a trio of utility birds won't break you, and you stand to make something, if the birds are intelligently handled.

Farm-raised birds are apt to give the best results. Such are generally more robust than city-yarded stock.

Some city breeders raise their stock with farmers, keeping their breeding pens under their eye at home, thus securing the benefits of range for the young stock, as well as avoiding mongrel blood mixing with the pure-bred.

Dressed Poultry.

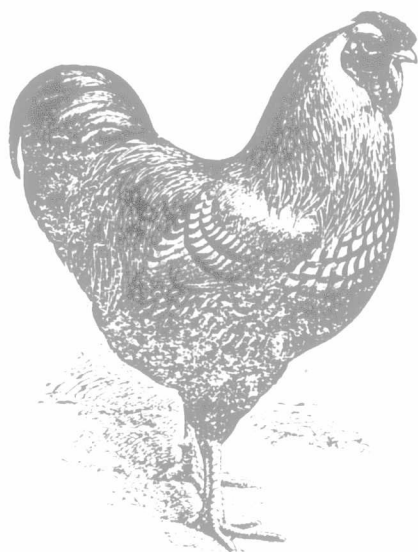
There is one feature of the poultry business of recent introduction which is growing with rapid strides, and bearing all the marks of permanency, presenting opportunities for money-making of which few farmers have as yet availed themselves. The demand in the home cities for well-fatted fowl has been far from supplied, and behind that we have the yawning gulf of the chicken appetite of the million-mouthed British consumer to which to cater. The white breast cuts are coming more and more into favor in the high-class restaurants, and poultry sent across the sea this year sold for from 14 to 16 cents per pound. Having, then, such unlimited markets at home and abroad, with high prices ruling, our only concern need be to study the requirements of the market and to furnish the product it demands. The profit is assured.

In undertaking to cater to this market, we must exercise care in the choice of breeds, knowing that the consumer has cultivated peculiarities in his appetite which refuse dark legs or dark flesh in fowl. While it may be said with considerable truth, that success depends upon preference, to a degree, yet none should allow preference to be an absolute guide. I believe no mistake will be made if those breeding for this market would follow the "old reliable" breeds of Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. The Buff Orpington is coming into favor, having quite sufficient strong points to warrant the popularity with which it is being received. Breeders should aim to secure uniformity. The market asks for large birds, well fatted. We, therefore, must choose a breed having size and a fitness in disposition being crated for fattening. The breadth and general blockiness of the Barred Rock, together with their in adapting themselves to surroundings, commend for this purpose.

The birds have attained a weight of 3½ to 4 lbs. at the time when the grass-fat is the time when the biggest money is made. Crates are built of lath, on a frame 6 feet high, divided into three sections, with an elevation convenient for feeding. Twelve birds in each crate. Oats and buckwheat in equal parts, or oats

alone, mixed with skim milk, is the best ration. In the event of not being able to obtain skim milk, boiled potatoes are the best substitute. The usual time required to bring the birds to a weight of about six pounds is from three to four weeks, and the result of this method is that you have a finished article, superior in every way to the ordinary poultry offered, which easily commands the highest price paid.

Starve the chickens for about a day and a half before killing. Our best local market here is Montreal, which asks for the fowl bled in the roof of the mouth. Pluck dry immediately after sticking, leaving the coarse feathers all on. While cooling, press into shape by using a pressing board, which is best, or by pressing with the hands repeatedly while cooling, the object being that the fowl will pack well and appear to the best advantage when it arrives at its destination.—[G. H. Hutton, at Farmers' Institute meeting.

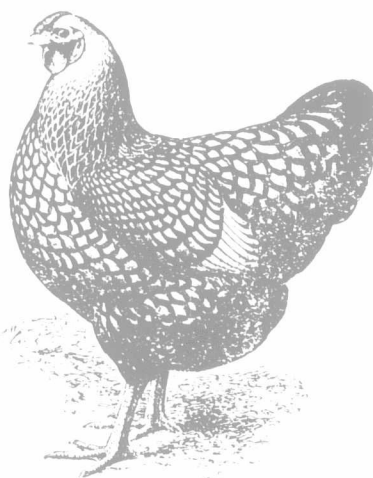


Silver Wyandotte Cock.

Fattening Chickens for Market.

In order to have the chickens plump and well fitted for the market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are three months old. It is not meant by this that chickens cannot be fattened profitably when they are more than three months old. Suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. In selecting chickens for fattening, those should be fattened that have a good constitution, denoted by short, strong beak, head wide between the eyes, lively appearance, and that are of medium size, and are of a broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart.

Equipment for Fattening.—In fattening chickens for market, it is advisable to use the fattening crates recommended by the Poultry Division, Ottawa. If only a small number of chickens are to be fattened, packing-boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top



Silver Wyandotte Hen.

of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front, and also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. The laths are placed at the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens from, and a shipping-boxes are also required.

Fattening Rations.—A satisfactory fattening ration is one that is palatable, and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, finely ground, or the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow-colored flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a

hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low-grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

Satisfactory Meal Mixtures.—

- (1) Grounds oats (coarser hulls removed).
- (2) Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
- (3) Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.
- (4) Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
- (5) Two parts ground barley, two parts low-grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick, sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from fifteen to seventeen pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash.

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mashes, a quantity of animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of twenty-four days, more or less, depending on the conditions of the bird. Before they are placed in the crates, they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be again sulphured three days before they are killed.

The First Week.—It is necessary to feed the chickens lightly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food should be spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten more food is added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three times a day, and, after feeding, the troughs should be cleaned and turned over. The chickens should receive fresh water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week while in the crates.

The Second Week.—The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the feed troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

The Last Ten Days.—At the commencement of this period, one pound of tallow a day should be added to the mashes for every seventy chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased, so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to 50 chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day.

W. A. CLEMONS.

"Breed Out" Broody Hens.

A subscriber asks "how to keep hens from getting broody."

I would ask, how many farmers try to "breed out" the sitting qualities? A hen wants to sit, and the farmer goes to the barn, gathers a hatful of eggs, places them under the broody hen, and that is all he knows about it. The probabilities, however, are that when he set that hen he set her with eggs laid by hens that are broody half the summer, if he only knew it, and he is breeding into the very thing he should try to breed out. The three important factors in building up a flock of hens are type, strain and selection.

A half dozen of the best-typed hens, mated with a male of good type, will give the average farmer all the eggs required for hatching purposes.

This fall, from the chicks hatched from this flock, select for breeding purposes those that develop quickly, and are of good market type. In this selection, you are building up a meat-producing fowl, such as the market demands. Then, of this selection, select eggs for next year's hatching, eggs only from hens that lay the earliest and show the least inclination to get broody. In this selection you are building up the laying qualities of the flock, and in following this selection process for two or three years you will build up a breed of the general-utility type. A. W. FOLEY, Government Poultry Breeding Station.

How to Prepare a Fowl for the Oven.

The best way of killing is by dislocation of the neck. After the feathers have been removed, lay the bird upon its back upon the table, with the feet away from the operator, and make a small cut with the knife in the skin immediately above the hock of each leg; trim the pinions, cutting away the skin on the outside, as this is always the part to burn in cooking; then lay the bird breast downwards, with the legs towards the operator, and make a cut in the skin of the neck, about three inches from the back, and draw the skin backwards until the backbone is seen, and a white mark will be exposed, put the point of the knife in this and cut off the head and neck; now turn the bird round, back on the table, and press the thumb firmly downwards into the orifice between the two sides of the merrymouth, and cut out the crop. Now insert the finger into the carcass of the bird under the breast-bone, loosening all the internal organs from the front; turn the fowl round and make a transverse cut just below the "person's nose," and insert the finger and hook them over the gizzard and gently draw, when, if the operation has been rightly performed, all the inside will come out at the same time.—[Irish Exchange.

Events of the World.

Revolutionists are again active in the Balkans.

Anti-Christian riots have broken out in a district 85 miles west of Chefoo.

Cholera has broken out in Persia, and grave fears are entertained that it may spread to European Russia.

Judge Parker has declared that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency unless it is made clear that he stands for the maintenance of the gold standard.

Two Russian steamers, the St. Petersburg and the Sevastopol, have passed out of the Black Sea, and are on their way to Vladivostok, where they will be utilized as hospital ships.

The Chinese Government has ordered the punishment of the soldiers who caused the death of Louis Etzel, the American newspaper correspondent, and has provided that \$25,000 be paid to the widowed mother of Etzel, who lives in Denver.

A most sweeping reform, which will end forever the arbitrary condemnation of political suspects to exile or even death, has been put in force in Russia, by the issuing of an Imperial Decree, which provides that all persons suspected of political crimes shall henceforth be tried in the courts.

The British advance on Lhasa has begun. Colonel Younghusband has issued a proclamation, announcing that it is the intention of the British Government to secure reparation from the Tibetans for their "overt acts of war," and that any interference with the progress of the party will meet with severe punishment and result in making the terms demanded more severe.

At a meeting in London, on July 14th, which was attended by about 1,800 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was elected President and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne Vice-presidents of the newly-reconstructed Liberal-Unionist Council, Lords Lansdowne and Selborne thus identifying themselves finally as upholders of the Chamberlain policy. A resolution was passed in favor of a complete reform of the British fiscal system, approving the Premier's demand for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and "dumping," and expressing sympathy with the proposal for preferential arrangements between the colonies and the motherland.

The announcement of the death of Clarens, Switzerland, on July 14th, of Paul Kruger, has again brought the name of "Oom Paul" to every tongue, and with the announcement comes the recital of the history of a life once full of promise, and not unmarked by courage and ability. Kruger was born in 1825, and in early life made his name famous by his exploits in battles against the Matabele. He arose steadily in the army, until he held the position of Commander-in-Chief, and was then elected President of the South African Republic. His ambition, however, led to those intrigues against the British in 1880 and 1899, which finally brought about his downfall and exile to Europe in 1900. Kruger will be buried in South Africa beside his wife, who died shortly after his departure from the country.

Russia has scored her first victory on the land. On July 18th, in an engagement near Tatchekiao, the most southerly point held by the Russians on the Manchurian railway, the Japanese were repulsed, being driven back as far as Saimatse. All the details are not known, but it is reported that ten guns were left in possession of the Russians. The sensation of the week, however, is the fact that the Vladivostok squadron has once more put out to sea, being sighted on July 20th, steaming at full speed toward the southeast. As usual, there is much speculation as to its destination. All the vessels cruising along the eastern coast of Japan have been ordered to put into the most immediate ports for fear of a raid in that quarter. The old story of an attempted junction with the Port Arthur fleet has been repeated, and, most startling of all, a speculation to the effect that the squadron may be on its way home, with the purpose of uniting with the Baltic squadron, which is at last ready to go on a trial trip in the Great Inland Sea. With regard to the seizure of the steamer Malacca, carrying 300 tons of British Government stores, destined for the naval establishment at Hong Kong, a strong protest has been entered by the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. In all probability the steamer, which is at present held at Port Said, will be released. If not, serious complications may ensue, and, in anticipation of any such denouement, the British squadron in the Mediterranean has been despatched to Alexandria, and cruisers have been sent to various points on the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Field Notes.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton will open the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg, on the 25th.

Active preparations for resuming work are being made at the Sault works.

The Australian Government has abolished the post of commandant of the forces.

Another band of Doukhobors has been reported as on the march from Minitonas, Man.

The Palma Trophy is back at Bisley, and will be held there until a challenge has been sent in.

Some Toronto citizens are agitating for systematic dental examination of the teeth of school children.

At Paris, Ont., July 11th, a herd of seven Jerseys belonging to Mr. Horace Hudson was killed by lightning.

Two Boers, representing three hundred families who contemplate emigrating to Canada, are looking after the land.

Andrew Carnegie has sent a check for \$1,000 to help furnish the Midland and Penetanguishene Hospital, Midland, Ont.

Lou Scholes, the winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, will not be a competitor at the regatta at St. Louis this year.

Mr. John Maclean, B.A., a graduate of Manitoba University, is the successful Manitoban candidate for the Rhodes scholarship.

A large building containing the stores and records of the Mounted Police at Lethbridge, Alta., was destroyed by fire on July 11th.

Other means of saving the crops of Minnesota from the grasshopper pest having been exhausted, the State Legislature has passed a Bill for that purpose.

Keep the roadsides clean by occasional mowings. The weeds that grow on them are not only unsightly, but are a source of contamination to all the farms in the vicinity.

In a collision between the steamships Verex and Athenian, near the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, on July 12th, the Verex was almost cut in two. She was, however, immediately beached, and no lives were lost.

In order to induce the attendance of teachers at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont., a number of scholarships, to the value of \$50 and \$75, will be granted for competition to those teachers who take the three months' course, which begins in September.

Mr. Fred Brown, implement dealer of Durand, Mich., has a daughter who has proved so successful as an implement agent that he has taken her into partnership, and now writes the name of his firm, "Fred Brown & Daughter." This is probably the first time on record in which the word "daughter" has appeared in such a connection.

"The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful, men who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of their mortal life like men facing rough and smooth alike as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb, that 'good times and bad times, and all times pass over.'"—Chas. Kingsley.

The annual report of the London Cancer Research fund states that cancer is not, as has been supposed, a product of civilization, but that it pervades the whole civilized and uncivilized world, affecting animals and even fishes, as well as human beings. The report states, moreover, that the prevalence of cancer is not increasing, and that it is not infectious.

The trestle work at Red Sucker Creek, fifty miles east of Schreiber, Ont., was carried away by a cave-in of earth on July 8th. It was 100 feet high and 1,000 feet long. A freight train had just passed over, and a C.P.R. passenger was due in thirty minutes when the cave-in took place. The timely flagging of the passenger, however, saved what might have been a terrible catastrophe.

The construction of the first section of the C.P.R.'s immense irrigating undertaking east of Calgary is now being proceeded with. The tract of land irrigated in this section will, when completed, amount to 800,000 acres, about 400,000 acres in addition being also fitted thereby for dairying and grazing. The cost will be \$1,300,000. If the irrigation of this portion proves a success, operations will be carried on on a much larger scale.

The great Trent lift-lock, the largest of its kind in the world, was formally opened by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, at Peterboro, Ont., on July 9th. This lock, which was eight years under construction, and cost \$500,000, completes a chain of navigation one hundred and sixty miles long. Its opening was attended by an immense concourse of people, among whom was a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament, conveyed thither by a train run for the special accommodation of the members of Parliament and their friends.

Experiments in shipping fruit in cold storage are being undertaken under the direction of Prof. Reynolds,

of the O.A.C., and Mr. G. W. Hunt, President of the Ottawa Produce Exchange. It is intended to ship a carload of plums, grapes and peaches to Winnipeg by freight, to test the shipping qualities of these fruits, and to find out if such a shipment when properly carried out can be profitably made. The experiment would have commenced with strawberries, but on account of the scarcity of that fruit this year it was found impossible to secure a carload in one locality.

Coming Events.

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

Semi-annual meeting B. C. Live-stock Ass'n.....Aug. 2

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

Table listing various agricultural fairs and events across different regions like Shoal Lake, Portage la Prairie, Morden, etc., with dates from July to October.

Need for a Seed Grain Bill.

I see in your last issue that seedsmen consider the Seed Act too severe. Here is an experience of the farmers here this spring: The farmers of Belmont had a meeting early in the year to see about getting seed oats. A local seed house in Edmonton sent out two letters, one from a Brandon firm, and the other from Toronto. The Brandon house would not guarantee their seed pure, and their letter was set aside on that head. The other house did. An order was placed with our local firm for a carload of oats, re-cleaned, guaranteed, and true to name, at 69c. per bushel, to come from Toronto, but we did not mind the price, but wanted good clean seed. The oats did not arrive till our ground was ready, and not a single man was suited, but we had to have seed, and there was no time to lose. There was mustard, wild oats, Canadian thistles, buckwheat, peas, etc., in it. I have pulled armful of mustard already, for I know what a pest it is in Ontario. Another neighbor has his place re-cleaned and has ordered his tenant to pull the mustard. Other seeds are to hear from.

Eight or ten of us signed a petition, and it to Regina, with a sample of the oats, to the Department of Agriculture to take some action on the matter, but it is ignored so far. We have had here, and the injury those oats will do is incalculable. I think it worth while to mention it. Edmonton.

British Cattle Markets.

Mr. A. C. Halliwell, of the Live-stock World, Chicago, who is visiting Great Britain, writes some breezy letters for his papers, in one of which he says:

At the great metropolitan market in London, which is the market for all live stock except what comes from foreign shores, the cattle are taken out of the lairs or sheds for resting, feeding and watering, and are tied up to rails that are securely fastened.

Each "beast," as they refer generally to cattle, is tied by the neck, so it cannot lie down. The "rail" consists of two iron bars running through posts. The rope, after being fastened to the animal's neck, is put over the top of the horizontal and tied to the lower.

When I was told that the cattle were tied up in the open market and exposed for sale at 12 o'clock, midnight, I expressed surprise that perhaps was not very mild, and said I should think 4 or 5 o'clock would be exceedingly early, especially in this country, where general business offices never open until 9 o'clock.

"Bless you," said a cattle salesman, "the market is not only opened at that time, but it is no uncommon thing to have the animals sold, slaughtered, and the meat loaded and on the way to Smithfield before 5 o'clock."

"But how do they see to judge what they are buying and selling?"

"Don't you see the big lamps all through the market? They are all lighted, and, besides, many of the traders are so expert that they could see the weight and quality of a bullock with their hands in the dark, say nothing about gas or electric light."

Here was another idea to me, and perhaps a partial explanation of a well-known fact.

It is well known that British cattlemen handle stock a great deal in trading, and when business is started at midnight, I can well understand at least one reason why they are so expert in the matter of touch.

The cattle display at Islington the latter part of June is never good as to quality.

Only grass cattle and tail-end stall-fed stock are to be seen.

It is literally the season "between hay and grass." The good grass cattle do not come usually until August and after.

That is why this is usually a good season for American and Canadian cattle.

The showing of sheep was only fair as to quality and quantity, and the offerings of pigs were quite small. Sheep are shown in small uncovered pens, holding about 15 to 20 head.

Grass is growing between the cobblestones of the south half of Islington cattle market.

"How do you account for that?" I asked.

"Well, it's on account of your American and Canadian cattle, and the beef that comes frozen from South America and Australia," replied my informant.

"The competition for the British farmer and feeder is growing steadily keener and keener, but still this will always be a great market, you know, because our people are willing to pay a premium on home-grown beef if it is necessary."

There was no use saying just what I thought about this remark.

Islington market is only open two days a week, Mondays and Thursdays.

I was informed that cattle were often brought here on Fridays and Saturdays for Monday, and on Tuesday and Wednesday for Thursday, because the railroads could not handle the stock if owners insisted upon getting to market just in time for sale day.

The stock is all sold by the head, though a good share of it is put over the "weigh bridge."

"I'll bet you a bob I can lay that beast's weight within a stone."

That meant that he was willing to bet a shilling or 24c. that he could guess within 14 lbs. of the weight of a big, fairly fat, grass-fed steer.

"Make it a crown and shillings for the party and I'll go you."

This wager, of about \$1.25 and the beer, was made.

The challenger put the weight at "sixty score two stone," or 1,216 pounds, and the bullock tipped the beam at 1,210 pounds.

As a rule, however, cattle dealers here never think of what an animal weighs on the hoof, they always think in terms of dead weight when trading.

It is claimed here by experienced market men that the system of weighing cattle is an injustice to men who have become expert in their business, and they resist it as another of those American innovations that are likely to put inexperienced men on even terms with

Since cattle have advanced in Chicago sellers of ican beef in London and Liverpool say they are at about Chicago price, which means that they are getting the freight.

Quarters have been selling at 6d. or 12c., and at 3½d., or 7½c., making an average of 9½c. per lb. for dressed beef laid down

advance prices to meet the advanced cost of customers away and allowing consumers to buy to other and cheaper foods. The most formidable rival of American beef is a representative of one of the best in the world.

"Argentine chilled beef is undoubtedly the greatest competitor."

"There is a popular notion to the effect that South America sends only frozen meat to London."

"That is erroneous, as are many more of the popular impressions."

Argentine sends beef, both frozen and merely chilled, and the latter system is rapidly growing in favor, though there are great obstacles to overcome in a five weeks' voyage and passing through the tropics.

Argentine has three-fourths to seven-eighths bred English cattle in large quantities, and the number of good cattle is being steadily increased.

There are now 22,500,000 cattle in Argentina, and about 90,000,000 sheep. As the country only has a population of 4,500,000, these figures mean that Argentina has the largest number of meat-producing animals of any country in the world, population considered.

Australia has some 6,500,000 cattle in a territory as large as America.

In other words, since the drought Australia has no more cattle than the State of Texas.

New Zealand has some 1,460,000 cattle and 18,954,000 sheep. That country is only shipping mutton, having no surplus of beef to send so far.

There is great rivalry between the Welling district on the north island of New Zealand and the Canterbury district on the south island as to the production of good sheep.

Between them they send some of the best carcasses of sheep and lambs that reach the English market.

Canada is proudly referred to as the granary and meat producer of Britain, but with 2,845,000 cattle, and 1,736,000 sheep, it looks as if she had a long way to go before that dream can be realized.

If it were not for the 30 per cent. tariff, a good share of the cattle raised in Western Canada would be sold in Chicago.

Some of them are, as it is, and a good cattleman of Alberta declared that really large numbers of cattle grazed in the Canadian Northwest are drifted down over the line and sold to men who can pass them along to where they can be properly finished.

That is why Canadians are so very anxious for Britain to admit their cattle into the interior.

Canada is not destined to be a very strong factor in the meat trade.



Enthusiasts who Follow the Plow.

At Carberry Plowing Match.

The Days of Clover are Coming.

Each local paper may be a power in the community in which it circulates, especially when it pays attention to such matters of vital importance as the following, taken from the Hartney Star. This is another proof of our contention that the days of clover are coming:

Along the roadsides, in the gardens, and amongst the trees everywhere in the vicinity of Hartney may be seen the beautiful white clover, the plants in some places covering acres of ground with luxuriant verdure, and filling the air with a wealth of perfume. There is no other place in this country that we know of where the clover can be found growing in such abundance, and visitors from the east frequently go into raptures as they observe the ground near the railway stations, which they supposed would not stand the winters of Manitoba. On many of the farms near this place the clover has been growing for years, and is spreading rapidly, so that it is quite reasonable to expect that the time is not distant when clover will be grown extensively on pasture lands and for the restoration of impoverished grain fields.

What Lumber Weighs.

As the freight on lumber coming from the Pacific Coast is estimated according to weight, it will be interesting to remember that ceiling, partition, and flooring grades of fir weigh about 2,000 pounds to the thousand feet. These, as a rule, are dressed to a three-sixteenth inch in thickness. Dimension stuff (2x4, 2x6, etc.) weighs from 2,750 to 3,000, according to the dressing, and boards about the same, while timbers weigh about 3,300 per thousand feet.

Binder Twine Inspection.

According to an act now before the Dominion Parliament to amend the General Inspection Act, it is provided that in the provisions respecting binder twine, the word "dealer" shall be held to mean the person or firm manufacturing, or importing, or having in his or its possession for sale, or exposing or offering for sale, any binder twine.

Upon or attached to every ball of binder twine sold or offered for sale in Canada there shall be a label with the name of the dealer and the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball marked or stamped thereon.

Every dealer who sells, offers for sale, or has in his possession any ball of binder twine not labelled with the name of the dealer as required by the next preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five cents, and not more than one dollar for each such ball.

2. Every dealer who sells, offers for sale, or has in his possession any ball of binder twine not properly and correctly labelled with the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball, as required by the next preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar, and not more than five dollars for each ball of such binder twine: Provided that no deficiency in the number of feet of twine contained in any ball shall be deemed to be a contravention of this subsection, unless the deficiency exceeds five per cent. of the length indicated by the label.

3. All balls of binder twine not properly and correctly labelled in accordance with the provisions of the next preceding section shall be confiscated to the Crown, and may be confiscated upon view by the inspector of binder twine.

4. If it is shown that in any lot of binder twine one ball of binder twine in every twenty or less number of balls of binder twine in the lot are not properly and correctly labelled, it shall be prima facie evidence that all the balls in the lot are not properly and correctly labelled, and the burden of proof shall lie upon the dealer to show that the balls in the lot are properly and correctly labelled.

The foregoing amendments have been prepared as covering defects found in the working of the original act, and, it is believed, will materially strengthen the hands of Inspector Haycock.

Farmers' Excursion to Brandon Experimental Farm.

Under the auspices of the Portage la Prairie Agricultural Society, an excursion to Brandon took place on the 6th of July. The C.P.R. granted reduced fares on the special from Rosser west to Douglas. About six hundred and fifty people took advantage of the outing, and the weather was most favorable in every respect. The C.P.R. and the officials of the Experimental Farm did their utmost for the comfort and convenience of the excursionists, but rigs were rather scarce at Brandon for the conveyance of such a large party.

On the run up we observed that much of the land east of High Bluff was suffering from surface water. The Portage Plains looked well, and the early-sown wheat was about heading out, but much of the land from Austin west to Brandon was suffering from drought; the light land especially so, and even where the grain was of good color it seemed very short, and will be somewhat late of maturing.

What impresses one most on visiting the Experimental Farm is its beautiful situation, which lends itself happily to the location of avenue, tree, grove, garden and hedge. Some of the wheat in the experimental plots looked well, but the field wheat is not equal to many fields that can be seen on the Portage Plains this season. Potatoes and onions were exceptionally good, but corn looked somewhat thin on the ground. The various grass plots looked most promising, as well as peas and oats. The hedges form quite an interesting study, consisting as they do of maple, thorn, artemisia, caragana, etc. On the whole, caragana made about the best showing, although some of it was uneven near the ground. The shrubbery and flower borders at the farm and the Indian school were much admired. There were only a few animals in the stables, the cattle being at pasture, but they were admired from a distance.

The return journey was made from Brandon at 7 p.m., and all were delighted with the day's outing. A number of the directors of the agricultural society accompanied the excursion, including Frank Brydon, Esq., President, and Capt. Sheppard, Secretary. D. M.

They were Surprised.

Messrs. Shaver & King, representing the Chicago Live-stock World, have been making a tour of Western Canada in the interests of Chicago's up-to-date live-stock daily. During a few days' stay in Winnipeg, they informed the "Farmer's Advocate" that they were deeply impressed with what they saw, and could only predict a very prosperous future for Western Canada. The splendid crops and well-kept farms in what they had been led to believe was an ice-bound country, were a great revelation to them. They prophesied for Winnipeg a tremendous future as a live-stock market, and suggested the probability of such big concerns as Armour and Swift camping on Canadian soil in the near future.

Of Interest to Beef Shippers.

The executive of the Medicine Hat Stock-growers' Association recently met, and decided to place an inspector at Winnipeg during the shipping season, to look after the interests of the association. A committee was appointed to select a man.

Straw or Manure as a Fertilizer.

A correspondent asks us to settle an argument as to whether dry straw applied to the land or the same fed to cattle, and the product returned to the soil, is the better for manure.

In considering a question of this kind, we must remember the dual effect of manure upon soils, viz., as a plant food, and as an improver of the mechanical condition of the soil. The value of the straw in this case will depend upon the amounts of three elements which it is capable of supplying to the soil, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. In the average straw, these amounts are not very large, and are not available until the straw decomposes, but the straw itself, that is, the fiber, has a most beneficial effect upon the mechanical condition of the soil, making it more friable and more capable of retaining moisture.

The value of the manure from cattle fed upon straw may be quite variable, depending upon the class of cattle to which it is fed. If fed to matured stock not giving milk, practically all the fertilizing ingredients fed in the straw will be returned in the liquid and solid excrement, for the elements that go to maintain heat and force are of no value as fertilizers, while those that go to renew the blood and tissues have an equivalent amount of fertilizing ingredients voided in the liquid excrement. If fed to young growing stock or cows giving milk, the three fertilizing elements will be utilized for the production of bone, flesh, milk, etc., so that comparatively little plant food will be found in the manure, and the bulk of the original pile of straw will be very much reduced, so that it cannot so beneficially effect so large a plot of land; hence, there may be a loss of plant food in feeding straw to young stock or milch cows. But straw is seldom fed to such stock alone, although there is no doubt but what it would sustain life. Straw is usually fed in conjunction with grain, hay, roots, silage, etc., and it is probable that in most cases the manure from stock fed on a mixed diet is much richer in plant-food than an equal weight of straw, and to such an extent that it would more than counterbalance the possible better effect of straw upon the mechanical condition of the soil.

To make a profitable disposition of straw one must further consider the processes in the animal economy. Although the food constituents of straw may be comparatively inconsiderable, yet stock, and especially cattle, require a certain amount of vegetable matter to satisfy the demands of their digestive organs, even though they may previously have received enough food in a concentrated form to more than sustain life. And so the feeding of straw, if hay or ensilage is not plentiful, is imperative. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that all the nitrogen, a valuable fertilizer, voided by animals is found in the liquid excrement, and if this element of plant food is to be utilized, absorbent, in the form of straw or other vegetable substance, should be provided.

To give our correspondent a specific reply, we would say that rather than put straw upon the land, we would use a reasonable amount of litter, and then try to utilize the rest in feeding with other foods, for straw, being capable of absorbing either as litter or when fed with richer foods, a certain amount of fertilizing material, is, under average conditions, improved as a fertilizer by being used in either of the above methods.

Testing Binder Twine.

Mr. Joseph L. Haycock, in making a tour of Western Canada recently, in connection with his duties as Dominion Inspector of Binder Twine, gave the "Farmer's Advocate" a call. Mr. Haycock reports that twine this year is invariably properly labelled, and the manufacturers show a decided determination to give good measure and weight in the balls. The more expensive grades are still most in demand, and it is probable that the prices of the lower grades will be proportionately reduced another year, in order to unload the supplies and to ease the demand for pure manilla, which seems inclined to go up in price, owing to its liberal use. Mr. Haycock gave a simple rule for determining the length of twine in a ball. Take a sample ball, and press the strands closely together, and note the number required lying side by side to make an inch, then every strand within the inch will represent fifty feet in the pound. If ten strands lying side by side make an inch, then a pound will contain five hundred feet; if eleven strands, five hundred and fifty feet; twelve strands, six hundred feet to the pound, and so on. Having this rule in mind, anyone can test his twine for length, and need not be duped by short measure. In addition to his original duties, Mr. Haycock is now required to check the claims for bounties which Canadian manufacturers are allowed, to put them on an even footing with the U. S. manufacturers, who get a rebate on account of the Philippine export duty on manilla fiber. The bounty is regulated by the quantity of manilla actually used in the factory, but still amounts to a very tidy sum. This year it will probably reach \$25,000 in all. There are eleven Canadian factories in operation.

The Boom in Wool.

An authority predicts an unprecedented shortage of wool, and contends that no difficulty would be experienced in cornering that staple, as cotton was recently manipulated. Buyers are fairly scrambling after a share of the season's clip, and contracts have in many instances been made before wool has been severed from the sheep's back. There can be no doubt that high prices for wool will rule for several years to come.

T. C. Power, of Montana, who is well posted on the situation, says the numerical strength of United States flocks has decreased 20 per cent. in the last year, and reduction is still the policy of the sheepman. Australia's ruined sheep industry may never be restored to its former prosperity; the Boer war put South Africa out of the business for a term of years at least, and the native sheep industry in the United States has dwindled down to infinitesimal proportions.

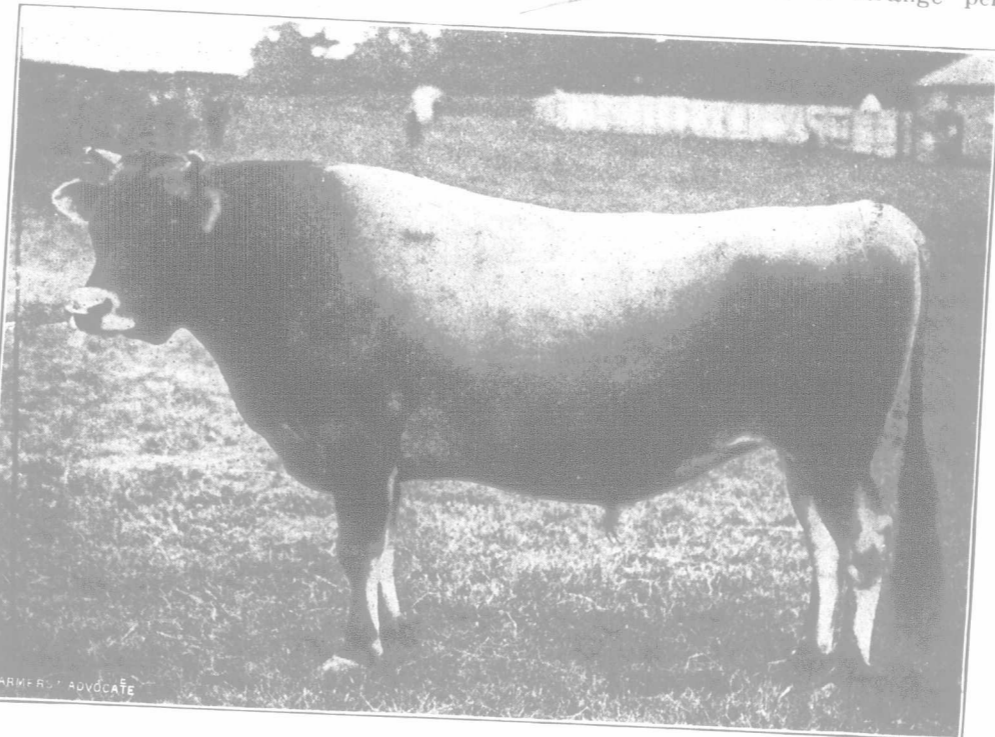
These conditions justify the assertion that sheep-raising must be profitable. It is an opportunity every farmer in the grain-raising belt should embrace without delay.—Live-stock World.

Reduced Freight Rate on Spruce.

It has been announced that hereafter the freight rate on spruce lumber from British Columbia to Manitoba will be forty cents per hundred instead of fifty, as charged heretofore. It is said that the reason for the reduction is because of a similar reduction on American roads. In view of this change in the rate, it will be well for our readers to bear in mind that the big railway corporation will not be a loser to any great extent, as but little spruce lumber comes over the Rockies to Manitoba markets. In March last a similar reduction was made on low-grade cedar lumber, but on high-grade cedar the rate is still fifty cents per hundred.

Two Dollars for all Classes.

Deputy-Commissioner Honeyman, Regina, calls attention to the fact that under the new ordinance compelling all stallions in the Territories to be registered, the fee for pure-breds, grades and crosses is, in each case, two dollars, except for those registered under Chapter 20 of the Ordinance of 1899.



Brompton.
Jersey bull. Born April 2, 1900. Winner of first prize, Royal Show, 1904. Owned by Mrs. McIntosh, Romford.

Reclamation of Sumas Lake and Lands Overflown.

All interested in Sumas lands desire the reclamation of these by dyking. In 1894 a project was developed, with the understanding that the B. C. Government was to guarantee the bonds of the municipality to cover the cost of the works, with the land benefited as security. The people voted in favor of the dyke, commissioners were elected, surveys and plans made (at considerable cost), land assessed, and a special act of legislation passed, empowering the commissioners to turn the waters of the Chilliwack river into the Lukakuk channel, dig canals, divert streams, erect dykes, and to do all other things necessary to the carrying out of the work. At the last moment the Government declined to guarantee the district bonds, and the project was consequently abandoned. The Government is still unwilling to guarantee these bonds. It is thus when the people have almost given up hope of relief under existing conditions that the Sumas Development Company comes to the rescue. About 20,000 acres around Sumas, besides the lake, is to be included in this reclamation, 14,000 acres of which is prairie. The lake is very shallow.

Clover Growing.

At a meeting of the Saltecoats Agricultural Society, on June 9th, the President, John Hughes, exhibited some very fine bromo grass, timothy, red and white clover. Mr. Hughes thinks red clover can be successfully grown on certain land with good cultivation.

The Egg Business.

For all farmers a most profitable branch of the poultry business is the production of eggs during the winter, says Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. Every winter there is a great demand for new-laid eggs. The supply is always limited, and high prices are paid. In the large cities, strictly-fresh eggs sold readily during the past winter at from forty to sixty cents per dozen. Some farmers are so situated that they can maintain a city trade in fresh eggs throughout the year. A premium of several cents per dozen can usually be obtained for new-laid eggs shipped weekly to the city merchant.

There is a growing preference on the home markets for brown-shelled eggs. The shells of the eggs should be wiped clean if necessary, and the eggs graded in size. For shipment to the merchant they should be packed in cases holding twelve dozen or thirty dozen each. Eggs to be palatable should be eaten in a strictly fresh condition, therefore they should reach the consumer without unnecessary delay. This requires: (1) that the eggs be collected regularly every day, and stored in a cool room (temperature forty to fifty degrees F.) until a sufficient number are on hand to deliver to a dealer; (2) that the dealer forward the eggs to the merchant at least once a week, and (3) that the merchant protect the eggs from deterioration while in his possession.

As a general rule, pullets hatched in May or early June will prove most profitable for winter laying. Farmers who expect to make a specialty of high-priced new-laid eggs next winter should at the present time be selecting suitable pullets. The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fields and require little attention or extra feed, the most profitable age for marketing is four months. After that age the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight rapidly increases.

The pullets should be comfortably and permanently housed in the fall; transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg production.

Early winter laying demands liberal feeding, which includes, in addition to the grain, waste meat or animal food, and vegetable food. From two flocks of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets that were liberally fed from birth to early maturity at the Bondville, Que., Illustration Station, eggs were gathered daily after the pullets were four months and one week old. Experiments at the Utah Experiment Station showed that the profit from young hens or pullets was about five times greater than that from hens three or four years old. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets of their eggs in winter, when the price was good.

When the pullets are forced for winter egg production, there should be kept, in addition, another breeding pen of selected fowls from which to rear the chicks. A hen or pullet that commences to lay in the spring will at that time produce stronger-germ eggs for hatching than will another that has had her vitality impaired by winter laying.

The farmer should select from the flock of pullets ten or twelve of the best winter layers, placing a regular leg-band or a piece of wire around the leg of each. The next winter these pullets (then yearling hens) should be separated from the laying hens, and kept in good health and medium flesh, but not fed for winter laying. In February or March, they should be mated with a suitable cockerel, and their rations increased so as to bring them into laying at the time when their eggs are required for hatching. Such a process of selection would soon produce a particularly fine strain of winter layers.

The export trade carries off the surplus eggs produced during the summer months when prices are low, but has little or no effect on the price of new-laid eggs in winter. Efforts to increase our export trade in eggs need not, therefore, alarm consumers in cities or towns. Eggs that are placed in cold storage from April till July are shipped to Great Britain for the September and October trade. Those that go into cold

storage in the fall are exported during the winter months. All these are sold in Britain as "Canadian fresh eggs."

Gapes.

I have a large number of turkeys which are troubled with gapes, and quite a number of them have died from the disease. They were hatched early in the spring, during the rainy season, and were kept in an orchard away from all other fowl, and were well fed and cared for.

I read in your valuable paper that turpentine was good for turkeys, but I gave it to mine, and, as far as I could see, they were no better than they were before. I procured some poultry food, and that also failed to remedy the trouble.

Please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," any treatment you may know for the malady.

MRS. J. W.

Ans.—As everyone knows who has ever had anything to do with them, gapes are a most difficult thing to dislodge. In some cases it has been found that by placing the bird in a small box covered with muslin, and by dusting lime into the apartment, coughing is set up, by which means the worms are ejected. A writer in a contemporary gives the following plan:

Take a piece of fishing gut of the largest size, at least six inches in length. Soak for fifteen minutes or more in water, when it will be found to be soft enough for cutting. It can be cut while dry, but the knife then soon loses its edge. Take a very sharp knife (I find a fine-edged surgical knife a good one), and, holding the gut in the left hand, turn back, near one end of the gut, twelve or fifteen little curls, or barbs, taking care not to cut into the gut deeply enough to weaken it. Of course, the barbs must all point in one direction. An instrument is thus made which looks like this:



The tip of the gut can be made round or dull by holding it for a second only in a candle or match flame. To remove the worms, follow these directions: Hold the fowl in the left hand by the head and neck, with the back of the head against the palm of the hand. Hold the bill wide open with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. It is convenient to have another person hold the bird, but no assistance is really necessary. In a good light (outdoor sunlight is best), one can look down the chicken's throat and readily see the entrance to the windpipe, which opens and closes as the patient breathes.

Push the rounded end of the gut into this opening, and do it boldly. Push it in about four inches. Take the right hand, and slowly and gently withdraw the gut, at the same time constantly twisting the gut with finger and thumb, so that the barbs will come into contact with every part of the windpipe. One or more red worms about an inch long will usually be found entangled in the barbs. If no worm is caught, introduce the instrument again, or do it again the next day. The slight bleeding caused does not appear to do the bird any harm. Usually two worms are found, sometimes four, occasionally only one.

We have not had occasion to try this scheme, but should judge it would work well.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Princess May and Norval Queen1119
C. George Caron1121
Alex. Morrison, Glenross Stock Farm, Carman, Man.1121
A Test in Judging for the Boys.....1123
A Barn-raising on the Farm of Thos. Wilkie, Cottonwood, Assa.1123
Silver Wyandotte Cock1124
Silver Wyandotte Hen1124
Enthusiasts who Follow the Plow1126
Brompton1127
Maramere 181601128
Royal Archer 821271128

EDITORIAL.

- Incompetence in Agricultural Colleges1117
The Shortening of Credits1117
Good-bye to the Salmon Sandwich.....1117
Land of the Manitou1118
One Reason Why the Dairy Industry Languishes1118
The basis of the Egg Business1118
Jottings1118

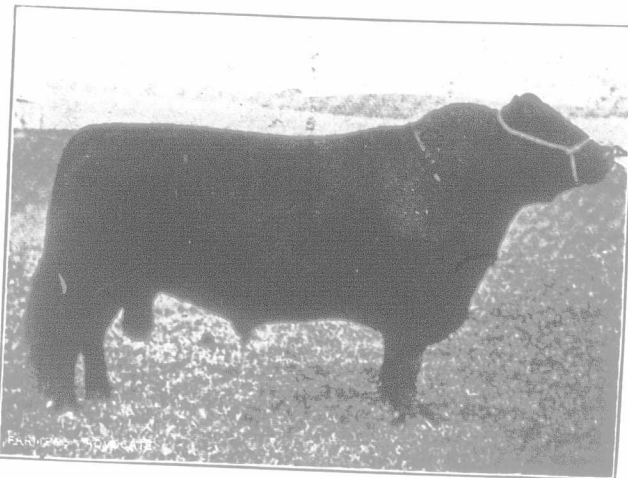
HORSES.

- Lightning-stroke1118
A Noted Equine Stock-getter1119
Buying a Horse1119

Judging Competitions at the International.

It is officially announced that the Spoor trophy that has been offered in recent years as a prize for students' judging at the International Live-stock Exposition, is to remain permanently as the property of the Iowa Agricultural College, the judging team from the college having won the trophy three years in succession.

President John A. Spoor, who is now in Europe, has placed an order abroad for two new trophies, of



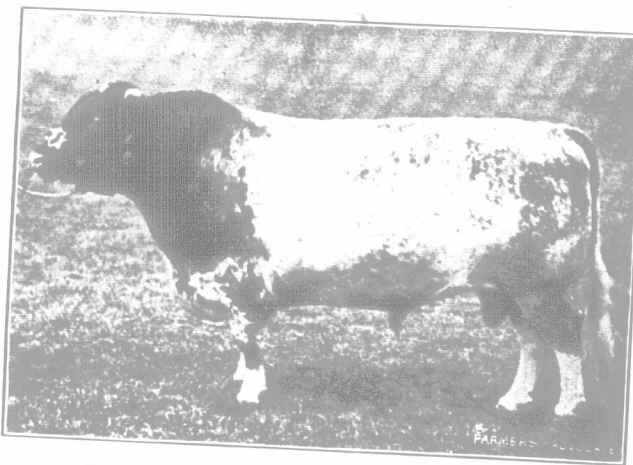
Maramere 18160.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus animal, Dumfries, 1903. Age three years and six months.

the value of \$500 each, to be offered for the first time at this year's show for students' judging at the Exposition; one for the best work on horses, and one for the best all-round work upon cattle, sheep and swine.

The commission house of Alexander, Ward & Conover, will offer \$500 cash at the show of 1904 for students' judging on practically the same terms as the Clay and Sanders specials have been competed for at previous Expositions.

The Cook trophy, offered by A. E. Cook, proprietor of the Brookmont Farms, for work in corn-judging at the Iowa College of Agriculture, has been transferred from that college to the International.



Shorthorn Bull, Royal Archer 82127.

Winner of championship medal, Dumfries Show, Scotland, 1903. Age three years and five months.

The Peddlers.

Up to the present time there have been fewer complaints about range peddlers than usual. Many of the retail hardware stores are learning how to combat this competition successfully. They are advertising more, and going to the farmers themselves.

One of the sections visited by the stove and range

peddlers is Iowa. The smooth talker who does the business takes the farmer's note and sells it to the bank. The notes draw interest at six per cent. from date, which is a surprise party on the farmer.—[The Hardware Trade.

The St. Louis Show.

A reader asks what is the occasion or purpose of the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. It is in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States for \$15,000,000 of the Louisiana territory from France, which at that time was in financial straits. Out of the area thus acquired by "Uncle Sam," fourteen states and territories were formed. The exposition is to afford an opportunity for the glorification of the southwest, and U. S. expansion generally. The "world's fair" idea on this continent seems, however, to have been overworked, and though the buildings, exhibits and grounds at St. Louis are a magnificent example of what can be accomplished in a short time, the attendance has been very disappointing, and, financially, the deficiency will probably far eclipse the Columbian or the Pan-American. The public does not seem to be enamored of St. Louis as a place for a summer outing. The general plan of the exhibition is that it is to be one of 20th-century processes rather than products.

Crop Prospects.

The C. P. R. crop reports summarized show that heavy rains throughout the whole of the West have put the grain on a better footing, and from present indications the crop will be one of the heaviest of recent years. According to the report, nothing further is needed but an occasional shower and warm weather. A large percentage of the grain is now headed out, and in some localities the heads are about four inches in length. The straw at the present time runs from two to three feet in length.

Some districts place the estimated yield as high as forty bushels to the acre. Hailstorms are reported in several localities, but they were by no means general.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.30 to \$5.85; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$4.40; Texas-fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$5.30 to \$5.75; good to choice heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.75; bulk of sales, \$5.45 to \$5.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good to choice wethers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.00; native lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.75.

Winnipeg Markets.

Winnipeg.—Cash wheat—No. 1 northern, 91¢; No. 2 northern, 88¢; No. 3 northern, 86¢; No. 4 northern, 78¢; October, 85¢; December, 83¢.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime beeves, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good mediums, \$4.10 to \$4.50; ordinary mediums, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are steady at 13¢ to 13½¢ per pound; refrigerator beef, 11½¢ to 11¢; sheep, 11¢, dressed weight.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Size of Hackneys1119
STOCK.
Innisfail Fair.1120
The Tuberculosis Report1120
Beef-ring Giving Satisfaction1120
How Easy for Farmers!1120
Registration of Shorthorn Cows and Produce1121
FARM.
Backsetting1121
When to Cut Green Feed1121
Pilot Mound Show1121
A Director of the M. A. C.1121
Another Member of the M. A. C. Board1121
Trees and Soil Moisture in the Chinook Country1121
Farms in Denmark1122
Ninga Grain-growers' Picnic1122
DAIRYING.
How Errors May Occur in Testing1122
Influence of the Soil on Milk1122
Jersey Butter Test1122
Farm Buttermaking Score Card1122

Influence of Food on Milk1123
Why Salt Spots Show on Butter.....1123
Electrical Milking1123
Heavy-producing Jerseys1123
Overrun in Buttermaking1123
Waxed Cheese1124
POULTRY.
Scratchings1124
Dressed Poultry1124
Fattening Chickens for Market1124
"Breed Out" Broody Hens1124
How to Prepare Fowl for the Oven.....1124
NOTES AND NEWS.
Coming Events; Need for a Seed Grain Bill1125
British Cattle Markets; The Days of Clover are Coming; What Lumber Weighs; Binder Twine Inspection; Farmers' Excursion to Brandon Experimental Farm; They were Surprised; Of Interest to Beef Shippers1126
Straw or Manure as a Fertilizer; Testing Binder Twine; The Boom in Wood; Reduced Freight Rate on

Spruce; Two Dollars for all classes; Reclamation of Sumas Lake and Lands Overflowed; Clover Growing; The Egg Business1127
Gapes (illustrated); Judging Competitions at the International; The Peddlers; the St. Louis Show.....1128
Calgary Fair Prize List1137
MARKETS1128
HOME MAGAZINE1129 to 1134
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.
Trapping fish—savage dog; seed not as named; duties of adjacent owners regarding line fences in Manitoba; damages for bad seed.....1135
Veterinary.
Lumps in throat, and cough; knuckling in a foal; chronic cough; foaling founder (parturient laminitis)1135
Miscellaneous.
Bone for poultry; information on painting; dispute over cow; sow running at large—naturalization papers—legal pedigree; food for hounds; sheep fence—best breed...1135



HOME MAGAZINE



"Summer's sweetly calling
To the hills and plains;
Singing with her south-winds,
Smiling through her rains.

"With her lowland shadows,
With her rippled streams:
In my violet-valleys
Rest you, with the dreams!"

Two Pictures.

By Mary Wood-Allen.

No. I.

Little Agnes Martin had a broom and a dustpan among her Christmas gifts. She was very anxious to use them, but had only succeeded in annoying her mother with them. When she saw her mother preparing for sweeping day, she was overjoyed.

"Oh, I can help sweep, can't I, mamma?" and she ran away to bring her broom. She returned with eyes shining with anticipation, and began flourishing her broom over the carpet here and there in a very irregular way.

"Stop that," called out Mrs. Martin. "You can't sweep. You are raising a dust and making me more work. You are a regular little nuisance. I wish you hadn't been given a broom. There'll be no peace with you now."

"But I want to help you sweep," persisted the child.

"Well, you can't help, so run away and stop your crying. I'll warrant that when you are old enough to help you won't be so anxious. Clear out, now. Come, get out from under my feet."

The child obeyed, but the brightness had gone from her face, the light from her eyes.

Three hours later, Mrs. Martin began setting the table for dinner, and again little Agnes pleaded to be allowed to help.

"You can't help," said her mother, "you'd drop and break things. I wish you'd keep out of my way. I'm in a hurry. Go to your play and don't bother me."

Three years later, Baking day. Agnes, now seven years old, wants to help, but, as usual, Mrs. Martin refuses her aid. "You can't help," she repeats, as before. "You are only in the way. I'd rather you'd clear out entirely."

"Susie Morrows's mamma lets her cut out cookies, and help get the dinner, and do lots of things," pleads Agnes.

"Well, I can't help that. I can't be bothered."

"It isn't bother, it's help," persists little Agnes.

"Yes; you can call it help, but I'd rather do it alone than show you how. Clear out now. When you are older you can help; only you won't want to then. Children never want to do things they can do, but are always teasing to do what they can't do."

Seven years later, Saturday morning. Mrs. Martin has an excruciating headache, and comes into the sitting-room to rest for a few moments. Here she finds Agnes, a large girl of fourteen, busy reading a book.

"Oh, here you are," exclaimed Mrs. Martin, irritably. "Reading as usual. I warrant you haven't done a single stroke of work this morning. Have you taken care of your room?"

"Go and sweep your room, and put it in order," commands Mrs. Martin. "Then I want you to help get dinner. There's to be company, you know."

"I don't know how to get dinner," Agnes says, sullenly, as she leaves the room.

"That's always the way," sighs Mrs. Martin. "I've slaved to save her, thinking she'd be grateful, but she isn't one bit. She doesn't care that I'm sick and tired cut. She'd never offer to do a thing for me. Solomon was right, it is sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child."

Agnes paid no attention to the suggestion that she was to get dinner, so Mrs. Martin got it herself, but at its close, told her daughter to wash the dishes. "I hate dish-washing," pouted Agnes. "I hate housework. I never mean to do one bit of it when I'm grown up."

"It's very little of it you've done yet," said Mrs. Martin. "I thought if I saved you when you were young, you'd repay me by saving me as you grew up, but I was mistaken."

"I'll tell you where you made your mistake," said the girl. "You wouldn't let me work when I wanted to, and now I don't know how, and don't love work, and I'm not to blame."

"Oh, of course you'll blame me. I might have known that would be the thanks I'd get," and Mrs. Martin sobbed in self-pity, while her daughter sullenly washed the dishes, feeling sorry only for herself.

No. II.

Among her Christmas gifts Lois Barrows had received a broom and dustpan. She saw with great delight her mother's preparations for the next sweeping day, and ran to find her tiny implements.

"I can help sweep, mamma," she exclaimed, joyfully, as she began flirting her broom vigorously over the carpet.

"Yes, dear," replied Mrs. Barrows, who believed her child to be of more importance than things. "You can help if you will do just what mamma wants you to. First, you can take these books and put them on the sofa as mamma dusts them."

With shining eyes and a feeling of great importance at being mamma's helper, little Lois carried the books. "What next, mamma?" she asked.

"Now you can help me put the sheets over the furniture."

"Why do you do that?" queried the child, as she straightened out the sheet over the sofa.

"To keep the dust off," answered Mrs. Barrows. "Now, we'll open the windows, and then you can go and sweep the porch while I sweep here. Let us see which can sweep her room the best."

By this ruse she got the child out of the dust of her sweeping, but did not deprive her of the privilege of helping. Occasionally she would go to the door to oversee the sweeping of the porch and to make encouraging suggestions.

"Can I help dust, mamma?" asked Lois.

"Yes, dear; here is a cloth, and this is the way to dust a chair. You see, it will help mamma a great deal if you do it well, for then she won't have to stoop so much."

The child was really anxious to do her work right, and soon learned to see the dust and remove it, to shake her dust-cloth out of doors, as mamma did, and surveyed her finished work with great pride. Her eyes glowed under her mother's just commendation. "I'm your little helper, ain't I, mamma?"

"Indeed you are and always will be." Three hours later. "Can I set the table?" asked little Lois.

"You can help. Go to the other end of the table and pull the cloth straight as I throw it to you. Now you can put on the knives, forks, spoons and napkins."

"And dishes, too, mamma?"

"Not quite yet, dearie. We'll have to save some work for you to learn when you are older. It will not be long until you can set the table all by yourself."

"Goody!" said the child. Three years later. Baking day. "Can I help?" asked little Lois.

"Oh, yes, dear, of course you can. I'd hardly know how to do without you. You know how to do so many things now. You may beat these eggs. Then you can bring up some apples, and chop them after I have peeled them."

"What next? Can I cut out the cookies?"

"Certainly."

"And ornament the pies?"

"To be sure. We wouldn't know our pies if you did not ornament them. Then you can wash the potatoes for dinner, fill the kettle with water, wash the rice, fill the salt cellars and set the table."

While Lois was busy with these tasks, her tongue was clattering merrily, and Mrs. Barrows learned much of the school life of her daughter, much about her companionship, much concerning her thoughts and feelings, and felt that the most important results of the morning were not the bread, pie and cake, or the well-cooked dinner, but the sympathy, confidence and companionship that grew out of the hours spent with her child.

Seven years later, Saturday morning. Mrs. Barrows and Lois have been busy working together, and now sit down for a moment's rest. "You look tired, mother," says Lois, lovingly.

"I've had a headache all the morning," replies Mrs. Barrows.

"Then you're not going to do another bit of work. You just lie here till dinner is ready."

"But you know, dear, papa is going to bring home company to dinner."

"Well, what of that?" laughs the girl. "I think it's a pity if I can't get dinner, such an experienced housekeeper as I am."

"Oh, I know you are competent," says Mrs. Barrows, smiling.

"Then let me prove it. Surely I ought to 'do you proud.' You have been such a faithful, patient teacher, I must have been an awful nuisance when I was little, always wanting to help. Didn't you often want to drive me away?"

Camera Competition

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

Our offer is:

1st Prize	\$5.00
2nd Prize	4.00
3rd Prize	3.00
4th Prize	2.00

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

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

General Howard was an invited guest at a dinner given by a boys' patriotic club. His attention was called to a little fellow who gave evidence of greatly enjoying the dinner. The Mail and Express gives the conversation that took place between them:

"You eat very well, my son," said the old soldier.

"Yes, sir."

"Now, if you love your flag as well as your dinner, you'll make a good patriot," General Howard's eyes beamed on the boy.

"Yes, sir; but I've been practising eating twelve years, and I ain't owned a gun but six months," was the laconic reply.

Domestic Economy.

Opening canned fruit an hour or two before using, that it may regain the excluded oxygen, improves the flavor. It should be turned at once into an earthen dish.

EGG SANDWICHES.

Chop hard-boiled eggs until they form a paste, add a little chopped parsley as a flavoring, and mix the whole with a rich mayonnaise dressing and spread daintily on fanciful shapes of white bread.

CHEESE SALAD.

Hard boil six eggs, peel and slice; line a dish with lettuce leaves, cover the leaves with egg and sprinkle well with grated cheese; upon the cheese pour a few spoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing; continue the layers until all is gone, then cover the top with cheese.

CHERRY CAKE.

This is a French recipe and very delicious. Soak half a pound of stale bread in one and a half pints of boiling milk, and cover up for half an hour. Then stir into the soaked bread the yolks of six eggs, beaten in one by one, half a pound of fresh butter, a half pound of white sugar, and a few pound-almonds; to this add three pounds of cherries, stoned, and the whites of six eggs whipped to froth. Butter a shallow baking tin, fill it with the mixture, put it into a moderate oven, bake for one hour and a half and turn it out of the tin while still hot; then sprinkle with sifted sugar and cinnamon.

LEMON BARLEY WATER.

To make lemon barley water, take two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, a quarter of a pound of lump sugar, more than two quarts of boiling water, and the peel of a fresh lemon. It should stand covered all night, and be strained the next morning.

RASPBERRY DUMPLINGS.

Add to two cupfuls of sour milk one teaspoonful of soda—the latter dissolved in a little hot water—half a cupful of lard, and flour enough to make a dough somewhat stiffer than for biscuit. Roll out and cut with biscuit-cutter or large teacup, placing a large spoonful of well-sugared berries upon each round. Turn into "half moons" with the edges firmly pinched together. Arrange on flat pan or baking sheet and bake a light brown. To be eaten hot or cold with cream or hard sauce. A good baking powder crust may be substituted for the above for the dumplings.

ON CANNING RASPBERRIES.

(Contributed by Mrs. A. S.)
As soon as possible after picking the raspberries, I put them into glass cans, without breaking them any more than I can possibly help; then, when I get a fire on, I make a thin syrup (suit your own taste as to whether you make them rich or not), and pour it over the berries while boiling, first placing the can in a little hot water to prevent breaking. I put the rubber on and screw the top on tight, place in a crock or butter tub previously heated with hot water, and cover with boiling water. Cover crock also, and let them stand until cool; tighten top and put away. MRS. A. S.

Mr. Bowles' Experiment.

By Paul Blake,
Author of "School and the World," etc.
The following illustrated story appeared some years ago in "The Boys' Own," and will doubtless be interesting to all lovers of the newest educational hobby—nature study:



I
The little room was stuffy, the little room was hot; There was nothing disagreeable that the little room was not. There were more than half asleep, the master gave a nod, Then roused himself to rattle up a youngster with his rod.



II
"Now, boys," he said, "just follow me; for once I think we'll yield To summer's overwhelming power, and seek the pleasant field; There nature spreads her treasures; open wide your sleepy eyes And look on nature's wonders; learn her secrets and grow wise."



III
The boys made no objection, so they trooped out in a mass, They perched themselves along a wall or settled on the grass, Whilst Mr. Bowles, the master, showed in low, impressive tones The lessons to be gathered from the leaves or mossy stones.



IV
The boys thought this grew gloomy; they were yearning to be free, For lessons and the meadow didn't seem to quite agree, So Simpson Junior watched his chance and slipped away unseen; The gentle zephyrs wandered o'er the spot where he had been.



Then whilst the learned dominie went softly mauldering on, The boys stole slyly out of sight till five of them had gone; But still the master lectured on with scientific zeal, And showed the way the ruminants digest their grassy meal.



VI
But Short and Tommy Jones and Dick were stripping for a swim; Smith thought that Bowles could get along without more aid from him; And Robinson was hunting for some non-existent eggs, And damaging his nasal tube and barking both his legs.



VII
Yet Mr. Bowles dilated on the progress of the sap Within the switch he carried, and he laid it on his lap, And produced a pocket microscope and carefully explained The extraordinary methods by which nature's ends are gained.



VIII
Next he lifted up his spectacles to ask his little class Some questions on the method of the growth of meadow grass, When, lo! the sight that met his eyes abruptly made him stop— No boy was left but Jenkins, who was sleeping like a top!



IX
So Mr. Bowles determined his new system wouldn't do If boys preferred to climb a tree to learning how it grew, He thrashed them all next morning, and they had no further chance Of leading learned Mr. Bowles another such a dance.

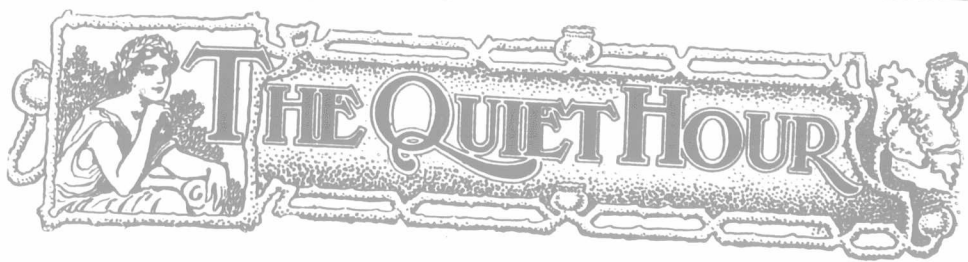
"Did that doctor succeed in curing your husband of insomnia?" "Yes, but the doctor's bill was so excessive that my husband cannot sleep now for worrying over how he is to pay it."

Travelling Notes: Pompeii.

Had Pompeii been overrun with lava, as was the case with Herculaneum, the Government would not have been able to excavate as thoroughly as it has. The strange part, to me, is that there was such a lack of interest shown in it for so many centuries, for it is only since the 18th or 19th century that excavation has been undertaken in real earnest, though as early as the 17th, if not much earlier, it was known that a town lay buried there, and an aqueduct supplying Naples with water passed under the ruins. We saw where the present excavations are still being carried out—probably yet great treasures remain to be brought to light. The private houses in their style recalled to me the houses in Seville in Spain, with their central courtyard or peristyle, as it is called, with all the rooms opening from it. In the courtyards, little fountains standing in pretty gardens, and marble sculptures are found. The people of those days had a system of laying on water to supply their gardens. The original leaden pipes are to be seen in many places. The frescoes were very primitive in most cases, but the dado of cupids on the Pompeian red of the house of Vattii were beautifully executed, and artists were there with their brushes making copies. Bathing played a great part in the life of these early Italians, as Bulwer-Lytton tells in his romance, "The Last Days of Pompeii." Most elaborate marble baths, with little dressing-rooms attached, and shelves in which to put one's clothes, are quite a feature of Pompeii. Most interesting, too, were the wine shops, with their large earthenware jars and big cellars; the curious old stone mills for grinding corn, and the fine mosaics, especially those on the threshold bearing the word, "Have," meaning welcome. In the Museum of Pompeii are kept the casts of the human bodies that were found imbedded in the lava, just as they were overtaken by their awful fate, as also one of a poor dog. The attitudes have been most wonderfully preserved. Of course, we could not see all—Pompeii is too big to see in one visit—but what we were enabled to see has left an indelible impression upon our minds. Our third, and last, day at Naples we spent looking at the shops and admiring the lovely pink corals, etc., in which the place is very rich—rich, too, are the prices, though we made a few purchases. The following morning we were up early, to be on time for our departing train, and as fate would have it, the electric train went wrong, so we were forced to take another car, but despite the Jehu's reckless driving we reached the station safely, and made a most comfortable return to Rome, having spent three of the most interesting of all our days, so far, in Italy. ELEANOR.

Carry Sunshine.

There are people in the world who seem to carry sunshine with them, and to radiate it on all around them. It is a pleasant thing to meet them when one is in trouble or perplexity. Their cheerful smiles go right to the heart, their hopeful words take the sting out of disaster, and the burden which weighed upon the spirit before they brought their reassuring counsel to bear upon its cause, is lightened by their earnest sympathy. Blessed is the man who can call one of these comforters his friend; thrice blessed he who has one such for a wife. How she beautifies his home! How the light of her brave love shines against the clouds of misfortune when they darken around him, spanning them as with promise bows, and prefiguring a happier future behind the gloom. No rightly-constructed man who has such a helpmate can ever despair.



A Servant's Place.

"He deigned forget His own Eternal Being. . . . He loved and served and toiled, the end foreseeing— Say, were such lot too low for such as I?"

Most people want to get on in the world; they would like to win a high place, securing for themselves the respect and love of their fellows. But sometimes the road to honor is missed because a mistake is made in the very beginning.

Long ago, there was a strife among certain disciples as to which of them should be accounted the greatest. The Master explained that the road to greatness was through the valley of service: "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." That was the way He rose to His high position, for He—the Son of God—came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. . . .

The first statue ever erected in England in memory of a woman who was not a queen, stands in the town of Walsall—the statue of "Sister Dora." She won her high position by a life of devoted service. In 1864, she went to Walsall, when most people, who could, fled from the place, for smallpox was raging there. She nursed the sick, and sometimes buried the dead with her own hands, because no man dared do it. At first the rough, drunken men treated her with scorn, and even with open violence, hurling after her stones and vile language; but she worked on patiently and cheerfully, even joking with her patients, and treating those who had treated her cruelly with a kindness which soon won all hearts. . . .

no danger o' that, but we want her to be there, so that when strangers come and see her standing up there, they'll say: 'Who's that?' An' we'll say: 'That's our Sister Dora.'"

The statue was not erected by the rich, but by the hard-earned money gladly given by the poor people she had served so willingly. The name of "Sister Dora" will never be forgotten; for the world, in spite of its worldliness, delights to honor those who deserve to be honored—although the honors are sometimes late in coming. Truest happiness, as well as honor, lies in the path of willing service "for Jesus' sake."

"Thy love

Shall chant itself in its own beatitudes, After its own life-working. A child's kiss Set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad; A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich; A sick man helped by thee, shall make thee strong; Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense Of service which thou renderest."

"But," you may say, "I can't copy Sister Dora. I have to stay at home and fritter away my time on little humdrum duties that will never be of much importance in the world."

Do you know, it is probably a very good thing for us that we have only opportunities of serving the world in small, insignificant ways. It isn't everyone who can do great things and not get conceited, and how sad it would be if all the world praised us, and yet we failed to win the only commendation that can really satisfy anyone—the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant." We all have a chance to serve both God and man many times a day; the great question is: are we working only because we have to—yielding a slave's service—or are we "with good-will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men." If we wish to make our work a grand and noble service, then we must do it heartily, "not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart."

Lastly, let us never forget the wonderful truth that every little service we may do for others is accepted by our Master as a gift to himself. Perhaps the greatest incentive to one who has any love for Him is the golden text, which I will give you as:

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK—

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.—S. Matt. xxv.: 40.

"Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts."—Haggai ii.: 4.

He is with us! We are not working alone, the daily tasks are not wasted, even though they may have to be done all over again to-morrow. No smallest act of service is forgotten or overlooked. We work always under the Master's eye. Could any day be commonplace or dull, if only we always remembered the living reality of His presence?

"Yet the world is Thy field, Thy garden; On earth art Thou still at home. When Thou bendest hither Thy hallowing eye,

My narrow work-room seems vast and high, It's dingy ceiling a rainbow-dome— Stand ever thus at my wide-swung door, And toil will be toil no more."

HOPE.

OUR STOCK IS AN EXHIBITION IN ITSELF. COME AND SEE IT WITHOUT FAIL.

Barrowclough & Semple 228 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

NO MATTER HOW YOUR WISHES MAY RUN WE CAN MEET THEM IN ALL LINES OF GENERAL MUSIC

- Not a stock in the West is as thoroughly comprehensive as ours. Every addition of the classics may be found on our shelves. And we've the work of modern composers in complete volumes as well. Instruments that delight the eye and please the ear withal: Violins, mandolins, guitars, banjos, autoharps, cornets, etc. Violin strings from the best makers. Pianoforte and vocal music in expensive and inexpensive editions. Mail orders for small or large goods attended to with the utmost care. Write us at once about any article you may wish to buy. Our information is yours for the asking.

Buying Pianos and Organs By Mail

is not so risky as it looks. We have a stock of

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

Which are recognized as Canada's best make. Mr. Heintzman has thrice been honored by the Canadian Government in having his piano chosen to represent Canada, first at the exhibition in Buffalo, then in Japan, and now at St. Louis. This is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

Write to us for prices and terms. We will use you right, and will guarantee you the best quality money will buy. We are also Alberta agents for Mendelssohn Pianos, Doherty Organs, Cecilian Piano-Players, etc.

D. J. Young & Co. Calgary, Alta.

CREAM CREAM CREAM

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

Crescent Creamery Co., WINNIPEG

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

With the Flowers

The Geranium.

With foliage at all times attractive, and flowers infinite in variety of color and marking, possessing at the same time the advantage of being especially easy of culture, and exceptionally free from insect pests or fungous diseases, little wonder is it that the geranium should, more than any other plant, recommend itself to the amateur floriculturist. However, as everyone knows, there are geraniums and geraniums. Here one sees tall, straggling plants, blessed with but few blossoms; there compact, bushy ones, laden with clusters of scarlet, or white or pink, an ornament to any table, a brightener to any room; all of which goes to show that, although the geranium will live under any treatment, it will smile only under the best.

Some people make the mistake of expecting the geranium to bloom all the year round, and so meet with disappointment. The best plan is to have two sets, one for summer and the other for winter blooming. For the summer set cuttings may be rooted early in spring—March is not too early—and for the winter set any time from June till August. The cuttings are very easily managed. The stubby side branches make the best ones, and may be started simply in the pot beside the parent plant, or in shallow boxes of sand, which, for geraniums, must not be kept too moist. When rooted, move the slips to small pots, and continue to shift from pot to pot, according as the roots reach the outside, until, at the last moving, the plants occupy pots six inches in diameter. Larger ones should never be used for geraniums, as too much root room will cause the plants to run to foliage and but little bloom.

You have old plants set out in the garden this summer, and wish them to bloom again in the next year, simply take them up in the fall, cut them back sharply, and stow them away in the cellar, giving them very little water, so that they may obtain complete rest. Or, if you prefer, you may take the plants out of the pots and hang them up somewhere until spring. . . . If, on the contrary, you wish to have your old plants bloom during the winter, do not let any flowers come on them during the summer. Pinch off every bud resolutely, according as it appears; then, early in the fall, take the plants up and re-pot, so as to have them growing well in the house before the fires are started; otherwise the leaves will be likely to drop off. Let them flower all they will during the winter, and when spring comes cut them back, set them out in the garden as before, and repeat the process.

Sandy soil which is not too rich is best for geraniums, as overrich soil has a tendency to produce foliage rather than flowers. Watering should be done only when the soil appears quite dry, and, after the buds form, weak liquid manure may be given once a week. Frequent spraying to keep the leaves free from dust will be found very beneficial.

Don't despise the geranium as a "common" plant. If you have only been used to a few old-fashioned varieties, get a few of the newer kinds: Madame Bruant, for example, with its white, carmine-striped petals; the blotched Renome Lyonnaise; the scarlet-and-white Jean Sicily, or any of the other "choice" kinds kept by all florists. Give them plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and a little especial care, and then, and not until then, say whether you do or do not consider that the geranium is well worthy of being given a place in every home and prized all the home because of those qualities which have made it indeed the "Flower for the Million."



Grandma's House.

Strap up the trunks, the satchels lock;
The train goes north at seven o'clock,
And then we're off—a jolly flock—
For grandma's house in the country.

There's milk to skim and cream to churn,
There's hay to cut and rake and turn,
And brown our hands and faces burn
At grandma's house in the country.

There's water bubbling clear and cool,
And speckled trout in the shady pool,
And not one thought of books or school,
At grandma's house in the country.

And when it rains and skies are gray,
There's a big old attic made for play;
There are cookies, crisp with caraway,
At grandma's house in the country.

Each day is just brimful of joys;
When grandpa says, "Tut, tut, less noise!"
Why, grandma smiles, "Boys will be boys,"
At grandma's house in the country.

If you will go just once with me,
I'm sure you'll every one agree
'Tis the only place in the world to be—
At grandma's house in the country.
—Alice Allen.

A Lost Scolding.

One morning Benjy happened to reach the schoolhouse very early. The place was as still as a meeting house in the middle of the week. Benjy was not afraid exactly, but he felt rather lonesome and timid; for the little white schoolhouse was hidden from the village by a grove. To keep up his spirits, Benjy began

bounded back. This was much livelier, and he had entirely forgotten to feel lonesome, when the ball suddenly disappeared. There was a soft little thud inside the schoolroom, then a crash that in the quiet place sounded to Benjy as loud as a peel of thunder. One of the windows was down from the top and the little red ball had found its way through the narrow opening.

Benjy's first fear was that he had lost his ball, and then that some damage had been done in the schoolroom. He stood on tiptoe, and peeped through the window. On the teacher's desk was a vase lying on its side. The flowers that had been in it were scattered about, and the water was trickling in among the neatly-piled books. Benjy was really frightened now. He tried the door, but it was fastened; and he was too small a boy to climb through a window. He thought of running home to get out of sight of the mischief he had done; for how could he face the scolding that would come? But no one had seen the ball thrown. Perhaps Miss Berry would never find out who it was. Then the boy shut his hands together into two tight little fists, and ran down the road toward the village as fast as his feet could carry him. He met two or three boys going to school, but he did not stop when they shouted.

Miss Berry was shutting the gate behind her when a breathless little boy almost tumbled against her, crying: "Oh teacher! I spilled the water all over your desk. Please hurry, and perhaps the books won't be spoiled."

When she learned what had happened she hurried on to rescue the books, leaving Benjy to follow more slowly. She had not scolded. "But she will when she has seen the books and has time to tend to me," he thought, ruefully. As he entered the schoolroom there was a group about the desk, watching Miss Berry wiping off her books and putting them on a window-sill to dry in the sunshine.

"I know who did it," a little girl called out, suddenly, diving into a corner where she had caught sight of the bright ball. "This is Benjy Adams' ball, and he threw it in the window and tipped the vase over?" She was triumphant over her discovery; but Miss Berry smiled at Benjy over the heads of her other scholars and said: "Yes, I know who did it—it was an honorable and truthful little boy who came straight to me with the story of his accident. There has been no harm done. Benjy. Most of the water dripped to the floor, and the few books that are wet will dry and be as good as ever."

And that was all the scolding Benjy received.—[M. B. Beck, in Presbyterian Banner.

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning." A few minutes later Willie returned and reported: "Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."

The Best Way.

"Cos I's a tell-tale I must stay
In this old corner till I say
I'm sorry that I touched the jam,
I just won't say it, but I am!
Now, if I'm sorry, don't you s'pose
The little birdie surely knows?
Why can't it tell a thing like that,
And do some good, the little tat?"

"See how my blouse is stained! Oh, dear,
I wish I could go 'way from here!
There's no use wriggling—mamma's word
Is always law. I wish that bird
Would come along; I can't stand this.
'I sorry, mamma!' Well that kiss
Was worth it. Now if birdie had
'Told that time would I feel as glad?"
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

"Our Lady of the Snows."

By Rudyard Kipling.

A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a Throne,
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I set my house in order,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

"Neither with laughter or weeping,
Fear or the child's amaze,
Soberly under the White Man's law,
My white men go their ways.
Not for the Gentiles' clamor,
Insult or threat or blows—
Bow we the knee to Baal,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

"My speech is clean and single,
I talk of common things—
Words of the wharf and the market-
place
And the ware the merchant brings.
Favor to those I favor,
But a stumbling-block to my foes,
Many 'there be that hate us,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

"I called my chiefs to council
In the din of a troubled year:
For the sake of a sign ye would not see,
And a word ye would not hear.
This is our message and answer,
This is the path we chose;
For we be also a people,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

"Carry the word to my sisters,
To the Queens of the East and the
South.
I have proven faith in the heritage
By more than the word of mouth.
They that are wise may follow
Ere the world's war-trumpet blows,
But I—I am first in the battle,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

"A nation spoke to a nation
A Queen sent word to a Throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's house,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

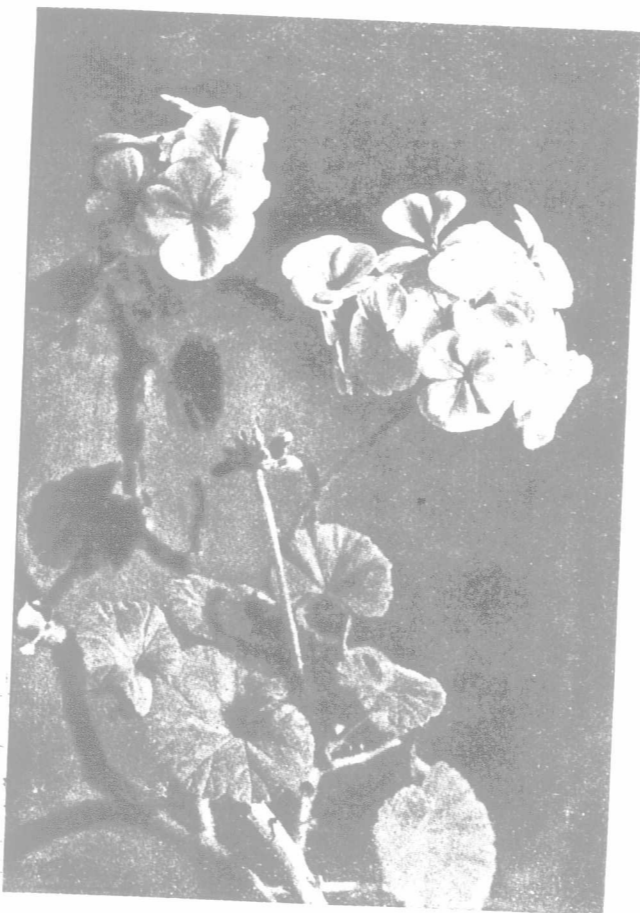
Humorous.

A LESSON IN PUNCTUATION.

A high-school girl said to her father the other night:
"Daddy, I've got a sentence here I'd like you to punctuate. You know something about punctuation, don't you?"
"A little," said her cautious parent, as he took the slip of paper she handed him.
This is what he read:
"A five-dollar bill flew around the corner."
He studied it carefully.
"Well," he finally said, "I'd simply put a period after it, like this."
"I wouldn't," said the high-school girl: "I'd make a dash after it."

Huntswill: "It seems that in all railroad accidents the first and last cars are always the ones that are injured." O'Rourke: "Shure, an' I wonder why they don't leave them two cars off the train entirely."

"There isn't very much to eat," said the Eskimo hostess, as she handed a candle to each guest, "just light refreshments."



The "Flower for the Million"

How to Write a Pleasing Letter.

In the first place, the paper and ink should be of the best possible quality, more especially if the handwriting leaves something to be desired. Thick cream-laid or white paper is to be recommended for ordinary use. It always looks in good taste, which cannot be said of those glaring eccentricities in vivid-colored papeterie affected by so many people nowadays.

The date of the month and year ought never to be omitted, even when writing a trivial note to an intimate friend. This may seem an insignificant detail, but much inconvenience is often caused by its being left out. It is not sufficient to put the day of the week alone.

The civility of enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for the reply must always be observed when writing to a stranger on a matter of business.

All the words must be written in full. Abbreviations of any kind evince a thoughtless haste, as well as a lamentable lack of politeness on the writer's part towards the recipient of such abridged epistles.

The answer to a letter which requires a definite response should be sent directly after its receipt—by return post, if possible. There is nothing to be gained by delay in the matter, unless the question at issue is one which demands much anxious thought and deliberation.

In these days of fabulously cheap paper and penny postage, the crossing of writing is an unpardonable act. Correspondents who are guilty of it deserve to have their letters returned on their hands unread.

A letter, when written, must be evenly folded in such a manner that the signature comes inside, and placed in the envelope with the fold inserted first. By this means the first line of the communication meets the reader's eye directly it is withdrawn from its enclosure.

The proper place for the stamp is at the top right-hand corner of the envelope, at equal distance from the edges. Nothing gives a more slovenly appearance to a perhaps otherwise perfectly-appointed missive, than a stamp carelessly stuck on, either askew or in any of those peculiar positions supposed to convey some hidden meaning to the initiated.

Care must be taken to write the direction correctly and very distinctly. Postmen are not skilled hieroglyphists. It is often impossible for them to decipher the addresses on some of the letters entrusted to them, thus causing delay in the delivery.

If the least doubt be felt as to the correct spelling of a word, consult the dictionary, which ought to have a post of honor on every writing-table. Nobody's spelling is above suspicion, and one ill-spelt word will cast a slur over a letter.

Finally, the scattered members of every family should make any sacrifice in order to keep up a brisk, regular correspondence with one another.—Exchange.

It is Cardinal Manning who relates this incident as having happened to himself. One night I was returning to my residence in Westminster when I met a poor man carrying a basket and smoking a pipe. I thought over this: He who smokes gets thirsty; he who is thirsty desires to drink; he who drinks too much gets drunk; he who gets drunk endangers his soul. This man is in danger of mortal sin. Let us save him. I affectionately addressed him:

"Are you a Catholic?"

"I am, thanks be to God."

"Where are you from?"

"From Cork, your reverence."

"Are you a member of the Total Abstinence Society?"

"No, your reverence."

"Now," said I, "that is very wrong. Look at me; I am a member."

"Faith, may be your reverence has need of it."

I shook hands with him and left.

A Reminiscence.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."

Ariel gave me a pen of gold,
One chosen word to write:
Child-wise I wait, I muse, I choose,
Why, nothing suits me quite!
Here in the meadows sweet to roam,
In blisses manifold,
I have the word, the world thinks fair,
It hath obtained in every sphere—
'Tis "Home," sweet "Home."

No, stay my pen of gold!
All are not happy who are old,
Their deeds conveyed to a will.
Others do have and hold,
I want a dear word still.

"Mother!"
Seek I another?
I am a mother, I should know,
I have forgot my sucking child;
Mother in Israel, I have let them go,
A-starving for that bread;
Their red, red 'broided robes defiled.
Hard things the neighbors said,
I cannot write it so.

"Love" is a jewelled word;
Say, will "love" do?
Love is the climax, new and old,
Of all things good and true.
Shall I write "love" in golden-rod,
With asters star it through?
Above a lyre of golden strings,
And on a field of blue?

Love oft is but a silvern sound,
What can it signify?
And if a gem, a flaw is found,
And is it love? or is this love
The amber or the fly?
And if 'tis wine's delicious zest,
Too soon the fount runs dry;
Some a specific love have found,
Then, have not I?

Sweet "Heaven," it hath a holy sound,
Be it mine Italy!
"Come, Sara, give me a sweet word,
The dearest that can be."
"Write 'JESUS,' mother, 'JESUS,'
For He loves you and me."
MRS. A. E. HOLT.

Some Things a Mother of Boys Should Not Do.

She should not forget that if she treats her boy as a gentleman she will do much towards making him one.

She should not treat her boy to perpetual frowns, scoldings and fault-findings. "Sugar attracts more flies than vinegar." Love wins her boy to a noble manhood.

She should never be so busy or hard pressed for time that she cannot listen to him. If he lives to be a man he will all too soon leave her. She should make the best of him while she has him.

She should not deny her boy any opportunity to enjoy outdoor exercise or sports, and she should not forget to train him with a proper regard for his personal appearance.

She should never allow him to form such habits as coming to table in his shirt sleeves, neglecting his nails or teeth, or carrying soiled handkerchiefs.

She should never nag him, or forget that he is a creature of reason, not an animal which requires to be driven.

She should not try to break her boy's will, but be thankful that he is manly enough to have a mind of his own, and devote herself to training it to the noblest uses.

She should not fail to instil in him a distaste for all that is vulgar.

He had been shooting "late" all day, hitting the tail feathers of the pheasants with the outer edge of the "spread," but without doing any further damage.

On his lamenting this fact, the keeper remarked, consolingly, "Well, sir, if the birds was only to take to flyin' tail foremost, you'd 'it every one of 'em in the 'ead."

He was the same man who had cheered the sportsman lamenting that he couldn't shoot at all to-day with the remark, "You shoots well enough, squire, but you don't 'it nothink."



Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking
The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada.

Pride in the daintiness of their white dresses is excusable in the little folks, and in the big folks, too, for the white, glossy stiffness that Celluloid Starch gives is truly delightful. It is so easy to use, too,—makes ironing a pleasure, satisfactory results certain. We can all be excellent ironers if we only use

YOUR FACE CURED



of freckles, moth-patches, pimples, blackheads, blotches and eczema if that wonderful remedy PRINCESS

COMPLEXION PURIFIER

is used. It makes the skin clear, pure and fine, and free from all impurities. Price, \$1.50, express paid. Skin and scalp diseases always cured. Falling hair and dandruff treated at home by our remedies. Send 10c. for our handsome books and sample of cream.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Dept. F., 502 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
Established 1892.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping, complete course for Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beautiful hand. Situations for all graduates. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg.

ADVOCATE ADVTS. PAY.

ARE YOU SATISFIED With the Accuracy? Of Your Watch...?

Can you depend on its time-keeping qualities? Is it worth being repaired. These are the questions which interest us. A watch in order to keep accurate time and give the wearer satisfaction must be in good order. You can depend on a watch bearing our two-year recommendation as to quality and time-keeping.

If your watch is worth repairing we can advise you and put it in running order; if not, we can submit illustrations of many watches for selection.

When repairs are necessary drop us a card, and we will send a mailing-box and guarantee the safe delivery of the watch in good condition.

D. R. DINGWALL
Two Stores. JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS Sign: St. Clock.
424 & 584 Main St., WINNIPEG.

THE ECONOMY,
THE HEALTH
AND THE PLEASURE
THERE IS IN
DRINKING

Cowan's
PERFECTION
Cocoa

Maple Leaf on every tin.

BU
AND
IT,
AND
YOU WILL
BE
DELIGHTED
WITH IT.

THE COWAN COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO.

MAKERS of FANCY BUTTER

If you wish to find a steady cash market for your butter, at good prices, write us for particulars.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Good Backing

The way the Grocers BACK Ogilvie's Flour is the way Ogilvie's BACK the Grocers. "Your money BACK, if wanted," and BACK of it all is the quality of Ogilvie's Flour that keeps common Flours more or less in the BACK-ground.

Use Ogilvie's "Royal Household" FOR BEST RESULTS.

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

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

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



319 "King Baby Reigns"
BABY'S OWN SOAP
 Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
 A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin
 A good Soap for ANY Skin
 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
 MONTREAL.
 There is no other just as good.

The EMPIRE Cream Separator

though not the oldest, is the most popular separator in the world to-day.

Why? Simply because it is doing better work and giving greater satisfaction than any other can. That's why so many farmers have discarded all others.

It will pay you to get the best.

Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
 Bloomfield, New Jersey,
 Carlo Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
 Sole Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

the Ladies.

girl attaining womanhood, the woman, and those of maturer years, during the recurring times of depression and discomfort, when Nature requires a little assistance,

Beecham's Pills

are a special boon. See special instructions.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

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

W. H. MALLET, Brandon.
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

E. B. CURLETTE.

STENOGRAPHY Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.



PICKLES AND SALADS.
 Mrs. Fred Foster, Nutana, Sask., writes:

"Dear Dame Durden,—Will you please give me, a reader of your corner, the proper recipe for pickling mixed pickles so they will keep in wooden pails and not mold; also a simple salad recipe."

In regard to your first question, we would judge that you refer to the pickles as kept in brine before being finally prepared in vinegar. It is always best to keep pickles in jars or "crocks" rather than wooden vessels. However, if it be necessary to use the latter, make a brine strong enough to "float a potato," letting it come to a boil before putting it in the kegs. When cold, add the cucumbers, snap beans, or whatever you wish to pickle, pressing them well into the brine with a cover, upon which should be placed a weight. If the vegetables are permitted to appear above the brine, they will be sure to mold. Before "doing them up" in vinegar, it will, of course, be necessary to soak the pickles well in two or three waters, until as fresh as necessary.

Salads are very easy to make, the chief essential being a good dressing. When you have this made, you may mix it, immediately before serving, with almost anything you choose, shredded lettuce or cabbage, tomatoes, chopped boiled beets, cold boiled beans, etc., or with almost any combination, e. g., chopped apples (raw) and celery; chopped boiled potato, onion and lettuce; raw apples, celery and walnut meats; chicken (minced) and celery; chopped tongue, hard-boiled eggs and celery, and so on. Have every ingredient very cold, and garnish as prettily as possible with lettuce or nasturtium leaves, circles of hard-boiled eggs, etc. The following recipe for dressing has been thoroughly tested, and is very easily made: Dressing: Put in a granite dish two eggs, well beaten with half a teaspoonful of mustard, a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper, and a dessertspoonful of sugar; add half a cup of vinegar, and butter the size of half an egg. Cook all gently, stirring all the time, but do not let boil, as that may curdle the mixture; when cold add two tablespoonfuls of cream.

Making a Home.

My mind travels back some twenty years to the time when John and I first settled in our home, within a short distance of a large town. This home, as I first saw it, was somewhat disappointing: A large frame house, standing a short distance from the road, with tightly-closed shutters, their apparent object being to exclude sun and air; not a tree or shrub to separate the front yard from the potato patch. Inside the house was equally cheerless: dark paper, dark paint, dark everything; but being young, and not easily daunted, I determined to make a change. One of the first things I did was to re-cover the walls with light paper of a pretty pattern, and to paint the inside woodwork with bright, cheerful colors. Then the shutters were opened to stay, as I wished sunlight and air in my house. We were poor, and could not afford much furniture; but I decided that we could be happy without going to unnecessary expense. I spent what money I could spare on a few pieces of indispensable furniture; and, with many contrivances, known only to myself, our home soon presented a most homelike appearance. As the years went by, we added to our home five boys and two girls, and as each little life from its helpless infant state grew into boy- and girlhood, our home soon became the scene of many a romp and tumble. When my children grew older, I made every effort to make home pleasant. I taught my children to know the beauty of flowers, looks, and home companionship, and to cultivate the beautiful in everything. My idea of home is not merely a place to stay in, but one where all the best in our lives has a chance to live

and expand, and grow more beautiful year by year. My mind comes back to the present, and I see around me all my family. John and I are not wealthy from a worldly standpoint, but we count ourselves rich from the abundance of love and happiness that exists in our home. The only thing to mar my pleasure is the thought that soon two of my boys go out into the world; and while they strive for a place better fitted, I hope, for life's battle than the home life, I will be like many another with a lonely place in my heart looking forward to my boys' first visit home. Already in anticipation, I think of the favorite dishes they like, and think I hear them say: "Home, home, sweet home! Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

COUNTRY FRIEND.

Come again, Country Friend: we should like to hear about some of those "contrivances." Yes, there are many lonely hearts in the old homes whence the "bairns" have gone, and not a few of them belong to Single Nookers. Yet, there is the home-coming, and the bairns look forward to that, too, perhaps more than you think—don't you, bairns?

The Child's Plea.

(By A. B. C.)
 "Come out, mamma, and play with me."
 My darling said one day;
 "I can't, my dear, I'm busy now,
 So run away and play."
 "I've played alone the whole long day,
 I guess a hundred hours;
 Do put your work away, mamma,
 And we will go for flowers."
 "I know they're waiting for us there,
 The red, the white, the blue,
 They smell so sweet and look so bright—
 Please come with me, now do."
 "When will your work be done, mamma?"
 He asked, and gently sighed,
 "My work is never, never done,"
 I wearily replied.
 "I've beds to make, and floors to sweep,
 And pies and cake to mix,
 And many, many things to do
 Ere the men come in at six."
 He watched awhile with wondering eyes,
 This lonely little child,
 Then suddenly with joy looked up
 Into my face and smiled.
 "If you will leave the cakes and pies,
 And come and play with me,
 I'll eat just bread and milk, mamma,
 This evening, for my tea."
 "I'll never ask you for a cake
 For one whole long, long week,
 If you will come to gather flowers,
 And walk beside the creek."
 Could I resist the earnest gaze,
 The tender pleading tone,
 And bid him leave my side again
 To wander forth alone?
 I kissed the loving little face,
 And quickly donned my hat;
 We started out, a happy pair,
 With loving laugh and chat.
 As hand in hand we roamed the wood
 And plucked the flowers gay,
 My darling said with joyous laugh,
 "Oh! What a happy day."
 Oh, mothers, who may read this o'er,
 Even tho' you've work to do,
 Play with your little darlings now—
 They'll soon be gone from you.

"Three-hour" Bread.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having read some notes of making bread in the "Farmer's Advocate," I thought I would like to send you one, as it is the quickest I have heard of yet. I have used it over

two years, and know it to be good. Have made bread after six o'clock at night, and had it baked by ten. It is a good recipe for bachelors, as they can make their bread after they come in from their day's work in the field.

Take two dippers mashed potatoes and one dipper potato water; when just warm add two cups flour, one cup sugar, one-half cup salt. Stir this together, then add five dippers warm water and one Royal yeast cake dissolved in half a cup warm water. Stir all together, cover, and set in warm place to rise for five hours, then stir, and the yeast is ready for use. Make warm what yeast you need and salt; have flour warm. Mix soft, set, rise one hour, put in pan, let rise one hour, and bake. Must be kept warm while rising. Must not make yeast hot.

A READER OF THE "F. A."

Mother's Boys.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet,
 The traces of small, muddy boots;
 And I see your fair tapestry glowing
 All spotless with blossoms and fruits!

And I know that my walls are disfigured
 With prints of small fingers and hands,
 And that your own household whiteness
 All fresh in its purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered
 With many odd treasures and toys,
 While your own is in daintiest order,
 Unharm'd by the presence of boys!

And I know that my room is invaded
 Quite boldly all hours of the day,
 While you sit in your own unmolested,
 And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides
 Where I must stand watchful each night,
 While you may go out in your carriage,
 And flash in your dresses so bright!

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman,
 I like my house orderly, too;
 And I am fond of all dainty belongings,
 Yet I would not change places with you!

No! keep your fair home with its order,
 Its freedom from bother and noise!
 And keep your own fanciful leisure,
 But give me my four splendid boys!

Domestic Economy.

BILIOUSNESS.

The juice of half a lemon squeezed into a glass of water, taken night and morning without sugar, is one of the simplest and best remedies for torpid liver and biliousness. Daily headaches, which medicine has failed to cure, will disappear, and the appetite will be considerably improved.

TO KEEP MOTHS OUT.

Benzine will drive away moths from upholstered furniture. Sprinkle with benzine; it will not spot or stain the most delicate silk, and the unpleasant odor soon passes away in the air. Where it is known that the moth miller has entered, burn a teaspoonful of gum camphor in closets where the clothes hang.

A Cheerful View.

Two men who had been sitting together in the seat near the door of a railway car became engaged in an animated controversy, and their loud voices attracted the attention of all the other passengers. Suddenly one of them arose and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I appeal to you to decide a disputed point. My friend here insists that not more than three people out of every five believe they have souls. I take a more cheerful view of humanity than that. Will all of you who believe you have souls raise your right hands?"

Ever hand in the car went up.
 "Thank you," he said with a smile.
 "Keep them up just a minute. Now will all of you who believe in a hereafter please raise your left hand also?"

Every hand in the car went up.
 "Thank you," he said. "Now while all of you have your hands raised," he continued, drawing a pair of revolvers and leveling them, "my friend here will go down the aisle and relieve you of whatever valuable articles you may have. Lively, now, Jim."

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Legal.

TRAPPING FISH—SAVAGE DOG.

1. Is there any law against trapping fish in these small streams on a man's own place? 2. Can a man, say B, keep a dog that will bite his neighbor's cattle's tails off? If he cannot, is there any law to collect damages of B? SUBSCRIBER, Carstairs, Alta.

Ans.—1. You cannot trap fish, but may catch them with a hook and line for your own use. 2. You may summon the man who has the savage dog before a magistrate, who will order the dog killed, if he finds that it is causing injury to your cattle. The man owning the dog would also be liable to a civil action for damages. See chapter 82 of the Revised Ordinances, N.-W. T.

SEED NOT AS NAMED.

I bought some seed from a seedsman and understood it was brome grass, the same as we got from the Government some years ago, but I find there is not one blade of brome grass in 75 acres I planted last year. I asked them for compensation, and they try to stand me off by saying that I am the only one that is complaining, but I know for a fact that all who sowed the same seed are complaining. I consider I am \$850 out. What can I do to compel them to give a fair settlement? A. M., Maple Creek, Assa.

Ans.—If you can prove that you did not receive the kind of seed you bought, you may commence an action against the seedsman for damages. Consult your nearest solicitor in regard to this, and give him full particulars.

DUTIES OF ADJACENT OWNERS REGARDING LINE FENCES IN MANITOBA.

A erects a fence for pasture a number of years ago across his quarter-section. His neighbor, B, on adjoining quarter-section, privately agrees to keep up west half of said line fence. But shortly afterwards encloses a pasture opposite about half of A's line fence. His (B's) cattle are trespassing constantly on A's field, and B refuses to do anything in the matter, claiming that A's half of the fence is letting his cattle on to A's field. B claims the law only compels him to keep up half of the part of the line fence opposite which his pasture field is enclosed; the remaining portion of B's land being in crop and not enclosed.

1. Is this so? B is using the grain land, and it requires protection. I A's cattle go on to it, they would be impounded. The present season, A has kept his cattle away on another farm to allow him to use this field for meadow, and has discovered that B's 20 head of cattle have destroyed it from meadow. B says A has no redress, and refuses to compensate him on the grounds that the cattle come through A's part of line fence. A claims B should keep up half of the entire line fence bordering on his property. Which is correct? Can A lawfully drive B's cattle out of field on to the commons, when found in his enclosed field? There is only one disputed spot in the fence where the cattle come through. They are breachy cattle, and some are wearing small "pokes."

2. Can A impound B's cattle under these conditions, and demand damages for his hay? CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Killarney.

Ans.—1. It is B's duty, having enclosed lands adjacent to and along the line fence, to pay to A a fair compensation for half of the land fenced, and to keep up and repair a just portion of the line fence, which would be in this case the part agreed upon.

2. A can impound B's cattle, and demand damages; this would probably be his proper course. After the cattle have already damaged A's meadow, and A can prove that such damage has been caused by these cattle, and not through A's not having provided a lawful fence on his part of line fence, A could succeed in an action for the amount of the damage done.

DAMAGES FOR BAD SEED.

Several farmers bought seed grain, seller declaring it tested 75 per cent. good seed. The grain has not come equal to 10 per cent.; 50 seeds tested, 7 grew, but most just came, then died. Seller says what he sowed grew, but he had two bins, a large and a small one. Have we any redress? If so, what? Innisfail, Alta. E. T. F.

Ans.—If the seller guaranteed the seed to be good, as stated, and tested 75 per cent., he would be liable to an action for damages. Consult your nearest solicitor with a view to making a test case.

Veterinary.

LUMPS IN THROAT, AND COUGH.

Milch cow has a lump as large as a walnut on each side of windpipe, well forward under the jaw. She has a husky cough, and is in low condition. I cannot say how long this condition has existed, as I have had her only a short time. M. J. M.

Ans.—The lumps are enlarged glands, which, when accompanied by low condition and a cough, indicate tuberculosis. You had better get your veterinarian to test her with tuberculin. If she reacts, destroy her, and if not, rub the lumps well once daily with compound iodine ointment, and give one dram iodide of potash night and morning for a week. If she has tuberculosis, as I suspect, no treatment will effect a cure. V.

KNUCKLING IN A FOAL.

Will you kindly inform me through the veterinary column of the "Farmer's Advocate" what treatment I should give a foal that knuckles over on his front feet at the fetlock joint; the colt is two months old to-day. When he was born both fetlocks knuckled over a little; but one appears to be better, while the other one is getting worse. I have done nothing to it so far. J. J. D.

Ans.—In such cases a light, long-toed shoe might be applied, and the heel kept low. The tendency in such cases, according to Moller, is to get worse, if not attended to. Some veterinarians recommend throwing the foal, and, by manipulation, forcibly extend (straighten) the limb, keeping the pastern in the proper position by padded splints or padded leather boot. Such cases entail considerable care, and the use of drugs is of little avail.

CHRONIC COUGH

A ten-year-old horse has a bad cough sometimes; not well since last spring. When idle, there is nothing to be seen, and he is in a good condition; but as soon as I put him to work plays out in a couple of hours, and staggers on his feet. Seems there is some weakness in the nerves, and sometimes little blood running out of his nose; breathes heavily when worked. I feed him oats, chop, bran and flax and good hay. Llewelyn, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If possible, have your horse examined carefully by a veterinary surgeon; the occasional bleeding from the nose is not a quieting symptom. Get the following powders, if you cannot get veterinary advice and examination conveniently: Iodide of potash and powdered aux vomica, of each two ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, one to be given in the feed morning and night. Get a pint of Fowler's solution, and give two tablespoonsful in the drinking water every day at noon.

FOALING FOUNDER (PARTURIENT LAMINITIS).

Have mare, six years old, which gave birth to a foal one month ago; the afterbirth did not come away. She was so stiff she could not walk. Took afterbirth from her when colt was two days old; had high fever, and legs and ankles swollen. She is all right now, only she is very stiff; it seems to be in feet at top of hoofs, which are hot and swollen. Will she always be stiff? She is a valuable animal. SUBSCRIBER, Leavitt, Alta.

Ans.—Your mare has had an acute attack of foaling founder (parturient laminitis). The disease has now passed the acute stage, but may be benefited by getting the following powders made: Nitrate of potash, seven ounces; arsenic—annule, q. s. Make into twenty-eight powders, and give one morning and night in the feed, preferably mashes, one of which should be bran. Reduce the fever

in the feet by standing in a tub of cold water (a coal oil barrel, cut down, makes a useful tub for such purposes), and when the fever is reduced, blister the fore feet around the top of the hoof. Read up this disease in Veterinary Elements, price \$1.50, this office. The retention of the afterbirth in a mare is always dangerous. The aid of a first-class veterinary surgeon should be invoked if the membranes do not come away in six hours after foaling.

Miscellaneous.

BONE FOR POULTRY.

1. Is dry bone as good for poultry as green bone? 2. Where could a good bone mill be purchased? Jackville, Alta.

Ans.—Green bone is preferable to dry bone, partly because it is somewhat easier crushed, and also because the water or animal liquid which is contained is beneficial in the production of eggs. Dry bone contains as much mineral matter as green bone. 2. Address Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man.

INFORMATION ON PAINTING.

Kindly describe the whole process of oiling, varnishing and graining doors, windows, etc. Sinaluta, Assa. NOVICE.

Ans.—The information required in this question would require much more space than is available in the Questions and Answers Department of this publication. We would advise writing to the following addresses representing dealers in paints, any one of whom will be glad to give printed information covering the subjects contained in the enquiry: G. F. Stephens Faint Co., Winnipeg, Man.; A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal, Que., and Watt & Gordon, Winnipeg, Man.

DISPUTE OVER COW.

A takes his cow to B's bull. B takes the fee, telling A that should the cow be required to come again, he could bring her back free of charge. Subsequently, A brought back the cow several times, but she would not stand for the bull, B concluding that she must either be in calf or out of season. About nine or ten months after date of service, A meets B and tells him that the cow is not in calf, and wants his money back, besides a compensation for having missed a calf. Is B liable for A's neglect? The bull is quite sound. S. B., Lloydminster.

Ans.—B is in no way liable, unless he guaranteed to return the money if cow did not happen to be in calf. Furthermore, it would be impossible for A to prove that the cause of his cow not being in calf was not due to some weakness or deformity of her genital organs.

SOW PUNNING AT LARGE NATURALIZATION PAPERS—LEGAL PEDIGREE.

1. Where can repairs be secured for the Osborne binder? 2. Is a sow considered the same as cattle, and allowed to run at large? 3. Could one from the States, who has not taken out naturalization papers, hold office as a deputy returning officer? 4. A bought from B a sow, known to him as Alberta Rose, bred by B; second owner C, Riviere Qui Barre, Alta., but B informs A that C never owned this sow, and that the paper was drawn wrongfully. Does A hold a lawful pedigree of Alberta Rose, and if not, what steps should be taken to secure one? L. K., Alta.

Ans.—1. Write D. M. Osborne & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 2. Yes, unless in a municipality where a by-law has been passed prohibiting hogs to run at large. 3. No. 4. If the registered number and the name of the breed to which this animal belongs had been given, we could have traced the pedigree in the volumes in the "Farmer's Advocate" office. Each breed association has a printed form upon which registered pedigrees are printed, and unless A has one of these, stamped with the seal of the association representing the breed to which the sow belongs, the pedigree is no use. With the seal and the secretary's name attached, it would be a legal pedigree. If B guaranteed to give A a legal registered pedigree and he has not done so, A is entitled to enter an action for the amount of damage which he believes he has sustained.

FOOD FOR HOUNDS.

I intend keeping several wolf hounds and wish you would let me know what will be a good meal to feed them on, as there is not enough to feed them from the house, and meat is hard to get. Indian Head. WOLFHOUND.

Ans.—In following direction of nature in the feeding of dogs, meat would form a large part of the diet of the wolf hound. In addition to such meat as may be cheaply secured, whole wheat flour with a mixture of oatmeal or fine barley meal makes a very good food. The proportion of these foods may be varied according to the tastes of the animals; but wheat meal should form a large part, with oats coming next.

SHEEP FENCE—BEST BREED.

1. What fence do you think is the best and at the same time the cheapest for a sheep ranch? Would a five-foot good rail fence be satisfactory? What do you think of having a common rail fence, and stretch common woven net wire inside the fence and a line of wire on top of it? 2. What kind of sheep will thrive best in this country? 3. Will you recommend me a book about sheep? K. E. S., Red Deer.

Ans.—1. In fencing a sheep ranch, with the intention of keeping out wolves, there is nothing that will take the place of any of the standard makes of woven wire, such as are advertised in our columns. A rail fence is no good for this purpose. Rail are all right if the object is only to keep the sheep inside; but whether they are cheaper than wire is a question which each individual must settle for himself, according to the prices of wire and rails in his district. In only a few districts in the West are rails obtainable at any price. We can see no object in stretching common wire inside a rail fence.

2. All the leading breeds do well in this country when properly cared for. Where they are to be compelled to stand considerable exposure, and subsist on short pastures, the short-wooled classes are usually preferred, otherwise the long-wooled do well.

3. One of the best books on sheep is Fitting Sheep for Show-ring and Market, by W. G. Clark, and published by Draper Publishing Co., Chicago.

TRADE NOTES.

E. F. DEVLIN & CO., of windmill fame, have been appointed Western representatives for the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of French buhrstone mills. By their use, Graham flour, whole wheat flour, rye and buckwheat flour may be made without drawing the grain from the granary, an innovation which ought to prove decidedly popular throughout the West. Any kind of power will operate the machines, which are made in sizes carrying stones from ten to sixty inches in diameter. They will be pleased to mail further particulars to any of our readers upon request.

FOR BLEMMISHED HORSES.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to a preparation to put horses in first-class condition. Farmers and stockmen especially should be interested in it. This is "Absorbine," a liquid that cures bog spavin, thoroughpin, sprains, bruises, capped hock, inflamed tendons, swollen glands, and all soft bunches, without blistering or removing the hair. It is well recommended to all who have horses ailing with any of these troubles. It is prepared by W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass., who offers to prescribe, free of charge, for all lame and blemished horses. A booklet on "How to Take Care of the Horse" is also sent gratis. Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, have the Canadian agency for "Absorbine."

A SILVER CUP OFFERED AT BRANDON.

A silver cup, standing two feet three inches in height, and valued at \$2,000, is being donated by H. Corby, distiller, Belleville, Ont., for the best heavy-draft mare, any age, or breed, with three of her progeny, three years of age and under, to be competed for at Western Manitoba's Big Fair, Brandon, August 9th to 12th, and to be won three times in succession.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station. JOHN LOGAN, M. Archison, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Be kshires

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkehires.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkehires.

THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.

M. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breed-er of Hereford cattle.



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.

REGINA STOCK FARM—Ayrshire cattle and Improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: Choice young bulls and fall pigs (Improved Large Yorkshires). Now booking orders for spring trade. J. C. Pope, Regina.

CHEESEMAKER'S tools for sale: 1 Double Gang Press and 24 hoops, 1 Upright Press and 2 hoops, 1 Curd Mill, 1 400-gallon Vat, 2 Curd Knives. For price and particulars address D. Markbehn, Pres. Tinsmith B. and Ch. Mfg. Assn., Markerville, Alta., N.-W. T.

WANTED, A MAN to take charge of the Swan Lake Threshing Co.'s engine, also man to take charge of the separator for this season. Reference requested. Apply to Robt. Gamble, Sec'y, Swan Lake.

WANTED—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special collections of hardy fruits, shrubs and ornamentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Seedlings for wind-breaks and hedges. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Free outfit especially designed for Western agents. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

INNISFAIR FAIR PRIZEWINNERS. Horses.

Riding and driving class.—Brood mare—1, W. H. Kemp; 2, N. Cameron; 3, H. A. Hetherington.

Mare or gelding, three years old—1, G. Geary; 2, C. Stigings; 3, W. J. Baycroft.

Two-year-olds—1, A. J. Hewson; 2, B. Hibbert; 3, H. A. Malcolm.

Yearlings—1 and 2, W. J. Baycroft; 3, W. R. Wilson.

Foals—1, P. H. Wynn; 2, H. A. Hetherington; 3, W. H. Kemp.

Team to rig—1, W. G. Wilson; 2, A. O. McLeod.

Single driver—1, N. Cameron; 2, W. Choate; 3, N. Brown.

Saddle horse, 14.2 and over—1, G. B. Nowers; 2, P. H. Wynn; 3, W. J. Dodd.

Saddle pony, under 14.2—1, W. G. Wilson; 2, E. Robinson; 3, J. D. Lauder.

Ladies' saddle horse, ridden by lady—1, Miss L. Lauder; 2, Geo. Arnell's horse, ridden by Miss B. Brown; 3, Miss N. Stiging.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

GOSSIP.

A sample of brome grass received from J. Stewart, Letellier, Man., a short time ago, shows beyond a doubt the splendid adaptability of this grass for that district. It was remarkably long, and unusually fine in texture.

The Grand Forks (N. D.) Weekly Herald reports too much rain in the Red River Valley, with the result that the crops there are spotted with yellow patches, weeds and uneven growth. Some districts are, however, favored.

LARGE CIRCULATION DEMONSTRATED.

We have much pleasure in thanking you for the insertion of the notice regarding the booklet, descriptive of Vancouver, issued by our Association, and may state that it brought a very large number of enquiries from all over Canada, and many from the States, demonstrating the wide-spread interest in the "Farmer's Advocate" circulation, and its value as an advertising medium. A. J. BAXTER, Vancouver Tourist Association, Ltd.

ONTARIO STOCK REACHES B. C.

L. W. Paisley, Reeve of the Municipality of Chilliwack and Secretary of the Dairymen's and Live-stock Associations, who recently travelled to the East, returned last week. He left Chilliwack on the 13th of April, and on the outward bound journey took orders from ranchers at various places along the C. P. Railway. The shipment of animals, as may be seen by the preceding details, was a bulky one, occupying four cars; the stock being distributed amongst stock breeders in the Province of British Columbia from Nelson to North Saanish, on Victoria Island. Among the choicest of the shipment may be mentioned an eight-month-old bull, purchased from the Hon. John Dryden for T. W. Patterson, Ladner's Landing, the price running over \$700. This bull is descended from the Cruickshank and Missie families, a cut of which appeared recently in the "Farmer's Advocate," and he is considered by stockmen who have inspected him in B. C. to be the finest individual of his age ever imported into this Province. He weighs 920 lbs. Mr. Patterson is a good feeder and breeder, and should be commended for getting this sire at the head of his well-bred herd of Shorthorns, and will, no doubt, be heard of later. Geo. Sangster, of Vancouver Island, also secured a fine individual of the Polled Angus breed in College King, bought from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Another purchase worthy of recording is a Shorthorn heifer of the Miss Ramsden family for W. D. Woodward, of Nicola, B. C., two years old, costing over \$200. The stock was selected on the return journey from 40 miles west of London, Ont.; and the entire shipment has given the greatest satisfaction. Mr. John Teasdale, supplied by the Live-stock Associations of Ontario rendered great service to Mr. Paisley through his untiring efforts to assist in the care of the cattle, etc. As an example of the great care taken, Mr. McKay, who had ordered a sow, was presented with not only his coveted prize, but also with a litter of nine, which had been farrowed on the road. Secretary Paisley, who might not go in for such luxuries as do some of our Government officials, but stayed personally with the stock and attended to all their wants. He certainly deserves great credit for using excellent judgment in the handling of private individual capital. The trip was very successful, and without accidents, further than a horn broken on one bull.

The following are the contents of the four carloads: 18 Shorthorn bulls, 4 Shorthorn heifers, 9 Holstein heifers, 5 Ayrshire heifers, 1 Ayrshire bull, 3 Jersey heifers, 2 Guernseys (from the estate of Mr. Massey for J. C. Henderson, Chilliwack), 4 Clydesdale mares (registered), 1 Clydesdale colt, 1 Clydesdale filly, 2 Hackney mares, 1 Hackney gelding, 1 Shire mare (for Ward Bros., Vernon, B. C., cost over \$300), 4 Berkshire pigs (3 boars and 1 sow), 2 Tamworth sows, 2 Tamworth boars, 3 Yorkshire boars, 2 Yorkshire sows, 1 Essex boar, 1 Duroc Jersey, 1 Horned Dorset ram, 7 Hampshire Down ewes, 2 Hampshire Down rams, 1 Oxford ram, 2 Cotswold rams, 3 Cotswold ewes, and 33 fowls, consisting of White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Barred Rocks and Silkie.

In answering any advertisement on this page...

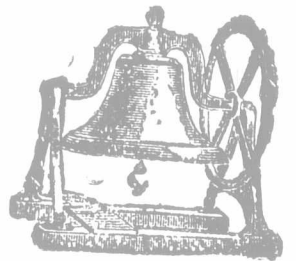
Waterloo Mfg. Co. Ltd. advertisement for Farmers and Threshermen. Includes images of a bear logo and various agricultural machinery like separators, wind stackers, and engines. Text: 'Who attended the Dominion Exhibition were unanimous in declaring that Waterloo Machines surpassed anything on exhibition. Engines in sizes from 14 to 25 H.P. and Separators ranging from 33-42 to 40-62. Also the celebrated Side-Fan Wind Stackers, and the "Waterloo" Feeder, which for compactness and simplicity surpasses all others. Write for catalogue. Waterloo Mfg. Co. Limited. WINNIPEG, MAN. Factory: WATERLOO-ONT. Branch Office and Warehouse: WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

"SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."

Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen, only \$10.00. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$20, but to make a quick sale of them we are offering them at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.00.



Combination Cobbler's, Harness-maker's and Tinsmith's outfit, only \$1.80. This very handy set of tools will save many a run to the shoemaker's, harness-maker's, or the tinsmith's; only \$1.80. Farm Bells, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Church Bells, from \$12.00 to \$50.00.



Remember, we have been in the mail-order business for nearly twenty-five years.

WILKINS & CO., 166 and 168 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Jim Davis, Gardener at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, will go into...

Aunt Julia brought Fred a present. Fred said, "Thank you." Aunt Julia answered, "Don't mention it." So the next time his aunt brought him a present he did not say, "Thank you." Aunt Julia went away humming. Fred asked, "Why he did not thank her." "Last time when I said, "Thank you," to my aunt, she said, "Don't mention it."

so this time I didn't mention it," Fred explained.

Work in every hour, paid or unpaid; see only that thou work, and thou canst not escape the reward; whether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done in thy own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the senses as well as to the thought; no matter how often defeated, you are born to victory. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.—Emerson.

THE FARMERS' GREAT ANNUAL HOLIDAY

"Four Long and Happy Days"

AUGUST 9, 10, 11, 12

WESTERN MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR

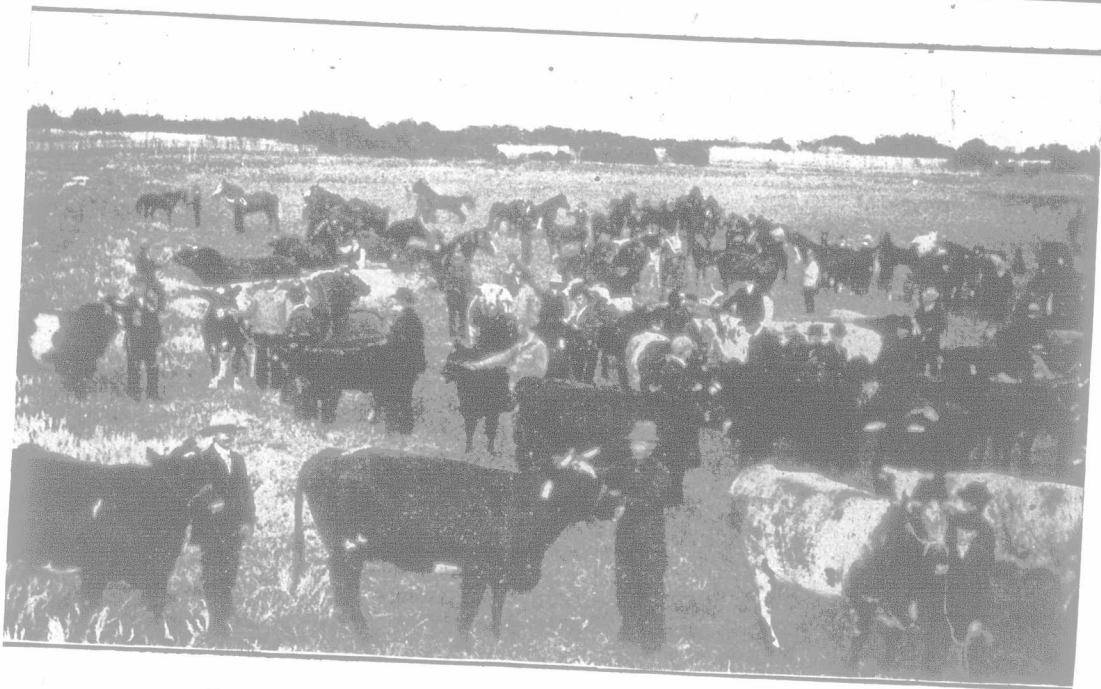
BRANDON

Great Exhibition
OF
Agricultural,
Horticultural and
Dairy Products.

Improvements and
Increased Prize List in
Every Department.

Greater Accommodation,
Room for All.

Reduced Railway Fares,
good for
the week of the Fair.



Grand
Attraction!

A detachment of the

Northwest
Mounted
Police

will be in camp upon the
grounds and give Musical
Rides and Military Sports.

EXCITING
SPEEDING EVENTS
\$1,000.00
FREE FOR ALL.

Magnificent Displays of Fireworks, including Living Pictures in Fireworks and the "BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA."
A GREAT CHANCE TO VISIT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

R. M. MATHESON, President.

F. J. CLARK, Manager.

Calgary Fair Prize List.

HORSES.
SHIRES AND CLYDESDALES (registered).—No Shires appeared. Dr. Reid, Georgetown, Ont., judge.

Stallions, four years old and over—1, Orpheus, owned by E. J. Whelan, De Winton; 2, Charming Prince, owned by R. W. Meiklejohn, Cochrane; 3, McClinker's Heir, owned by H. Banister, Davisburg; highly commended, Royal Verdict, owned by J. A. Turner, Calgary.

Stallions, three years old—1, Scottish Hero, owned by C. W. Peterson, of Calgary; 2, Robert's Pride, owned by C. Shattuck, of Davisburg.

Stallion, two years old—1, Sonstie's Best, owned by Wm. Moodie, of De Winton; 2, Activity's Prince, owned by Wm. Moodie; 3, Patrick's Prince, owned by Jas. Clark, Crowfoot.

Yearling stallion—1, Solitaire's Matchless, owned by J. A. Turner; 2, Cairngorm, owned by W. Moodie; 3, Meadowlark King, owned by H. Banister.

Brood mare—1, Sonstie Lass, owned by J. A. Turner; 2, Proud Beauty, owned by J. A. Turner; 3, Jennie's Heroine, owned by J. A. Turner.

Three-year-old filly—1, Delectable Lass, owned by J. A. Turner; 2, Charming Maggie, owned by J. A. Turner.

Two-year-old filly—Charming's Best, owned by J. A. Turner.

Yearling filly—1, Iona, owned by B. Wright, De Winton; 2, W. Moodie.

Foal—1, Lute Player, owned by J. A. Turner; 2, Annie Laurie, owned by H. Banister; 3, Musician, owned by J. A. Turner.

Best exhibit of three, progeny of one registered stallion who has been in stud in N.W. T. during present year—1, Balgreggan Hero, J. A. Turner.

Brood mare and two of her progeny—1, Sonstie Lass, owned by J. A. Turner. Sweepstakes stallion—Orpheus, owned by E. J. Whelan.

Sweepstakes female—Delectable, owned by J. A. Turner.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS OR SUPERFOLK PUNCH.—Stallion, any age—1, C. Nelson, owned by J. A. W. Fraser, Jumping Pond.

HEAVY DRAFT (not registered).—Team in harness—1, Jos. Robinson, Calgary; 2 and 3, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Brood mare with foal—1, Jos. Robinson; 2 and 3, D. Thorburn.

Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, Hallman Bros., Airdrie; 2, H. McPherson.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, H. McPherson; 2, Jos. Robinson; 3, D. Thorburn.

Yearling colt—1, R. W. Robinson, Springbank; 2, Robt. McPherson; 3, D. Thorburn.

Brood mare and two of her progeny—1, Jos. Robinson.

AGRICULTURAL (under 1,450 pounds).—Team, in harness—1, Wm. Moodie; 2, Hallman Bros.; 3, R. McPherson.

Brood mare with foal—1, H. McPherson; 2 and 3, D. Thorburn.

Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, Hallman Bros. (filly); 2, Hallman Bros.; 3, R. McPherson.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Hallman Bros.; 2, R. McPherson.

Yearling colt—1, H. McPherson; 2, R. W. Robinson; 3, R. McPherson.

Foal—1, H. McPherson; 2, B. Wright; 3, D. Thorburn.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Brood mare, with foal at side or in foal—1, H. Banister, Davisburg.

Single drivers—1, Riddell & Hobbs; 2, J. A. Turner, Calgary.

Three-year-olds—1, H. Banister. Yearling filly or gelding—1, W. L. Christie, High River; 2, Jas. Fisher.

Foals—1, A. Wallis, Calgary; 2, H. Banister.

ROADSTERS (registered).—Brood mare, foal by side—1, A. Wallis.

Yearling colt or filly—1, A. Wallis. Roadsters, in harness—1, W. & L. A. Scott; 2, J. E. Reilly.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, three years old or over—1, C. M. Rawlinson; 2, W. L. Christie.

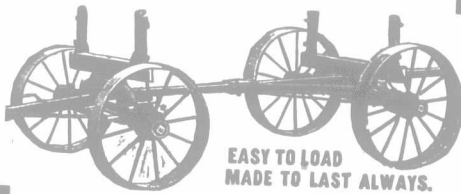
Stallion, two years or over—1 and 2, Wm. Moodie.

Yearling stallion—1, Wm. Moodie. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, C. M. Rawlinson.

Three-year-old filly—1, Wm. Moodie; 2, J. R. Thompson, Calgary. Foal—C. M. Rawlinson.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, three years or over—1, R. F. Bevan, Calgary. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, H. W. Husband, Calgary.

THE WAGON-WISE FARMER



is a ready customer when he sees a point to his advantage. Offer him a proposition that will enable him to haul larger loads with less horse power and load them with less man power. He'll see the point as quick as any man on earth. The

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

equipped with low steel wheels and wide tires embodies every feature of wagon wisdom. Wheels of any size and width of tire. Neither shrink, swell nor need repairs. We also furnish any size steel wheels to fit any old wagon. Any width of tire. Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, Hero Fanning Mills, Hay Presses, New Model Harrow Carts, Lawn Swings, etc. Write for further particulars to

The Western Implement Mfg Co., Ltd.
Box 787. WINNIPEG, Man.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

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

Advertise in the Advocate

Three-year-old filly—1, J. E. Reilly, Calgary.

Yearlings—1 and 2, H. W. Husband. SADDLE HORSES.—Mare or gelding, over 15½ hands and under, English saddle—1, R. F. Bevan; 2, H. W. Husband; 3, E. A. Wyndham, Gleichen.

Under 15½ hands and under English saddle—1, Sydney Trench, Springbank; 2, T. McMillan; 3, Jno. Lee Johnston; highly commended, H. Smith, High River.

There were fourteen splendid entries in this class.

Ladies' saddle horse—1, C. Kinniburgh, Calgary; 2, V. N. De Mille, Calgary.

Stock horse, under stock saddle, over 15 hands—1, W. Beresford, Calgary; 2, H. Banister; 3, Wm. Moodie.

Stock horse, under stock saddle, 15 hands or under—1, H. Banister; 2, R. K. Bennet.

Saddle pony, 14-2 or under—1, W. L. Christie; J. H. Hutchinson, Calgary; 3, A. J. McDonald, Calgary.

The girls' saddle pony class, animals to be ridden and owned by girls 12 years old or under—Jean Robinson.

In the boys' saddle pony class, the judge stated that he rendered his decision according to nearness with which the entries approximated to the pony type—1, R. H. Turner, Calgary (Sunshine); 2, O. E. Brown; 3, E. Robinson.

CATTLE.
SHORTHORNS (John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., judge).—Bull, 2 years old or over—1, Merry Champion, owned by Hon. W. Beresford; 2, Trout Creek Hero, owned

(Continued on page 1139.)

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., for free information.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

IMPOUNDED.

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Since June 2nd, 1904, brown pony stallion, branded P on left jaw, branded horseshoe and bar under on right shoulder. W. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21 w 2).
MARYFIELD, Assa.—Gray mare, strap on front feet, branded oo, connected, on nigh shoulder, foal at foot.
Gray mare, branded O on nigh shoulder, white face.
Black colt, one year old, white face, hind feet white.
Black mare, white face, off front foot white, nigh hind leg white to hocks, has cow bell on.
Black horse colt, one year old, white stripe down face.
Brown mare, branded JN, monogram, on off hip.
Black mare, white stripe down face, branded N on top of hip, off hind foot white.
QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Bay mare, about six years old, star on forehead, branded running V, with bar over, on left shoulder, branded plus sign on left side, hind feet white.
Black horse, aged, branded HD, monogram, on right hip, indistinct brand on left jaw, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Isaac Hardy (N. E. 34-17-15 w 2).
SINTALUTA, Assa.—Brown mare, aged, white face, front feet shod, weight about 1,300 pounds, hind foot white. A. W. Annis (35-17-12 w 2).
SINTALUTA, Assa.—Bay mare, white stripe down face, small lump on left knee, hind feet white, no brand. W. D. Harvey (10-18-11 w 2).
BALGONIE, Assa.—Dark brown mare, white stripe down face, weight about 1,300 pounds, branded HH, combination, on left shoulder, left feet white.
Bay horse, white spot on forehead, foretop cut, branded LX on left hip, white feet. R. B. M. Elliott (16-16-16 w 2).
QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Bay mare, large star on forehead, branded 10 on left hip.
Bay mare, small star on forehead, running sore on right shoulder, branded N on left flank.
Iron-gray mare, about 14 hands high, no brand.
Bay horse, white stripe down face, branded C A S, with C T over, on left flank, three white feet. John Schmidt (12-23-15 w 2).
SOUTH QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Light bay gelding pony, about eight years old, blaze face, invisible marks on nigh shoulder, also thigh, piece of rope around neck, hind legs white. Frederick G. Whiting (S. E. 34-18-15 w 2).
BULYEA, Assa.—Since about June 6th, 1904, buckskin horse, three years old, about 800 pounds weight, white stripe down face, branded J F on left hip, small white spot on right foot, has halter on.
Since about June 6th, 1904, brown pony, three years old, 500 pounds weight, white face, wall-eyed, rope around neck, right front foot and right hind foot white, branded T reversed 5, monogram. J. Heesil (S. E. 30-15-14 w 2).
DUNDURN, Assa.—Bay pony mare, branded A M on left hip, two white feet. T. W. Richardson (S. W. 16-33-4 w 3).
MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Sorrel horse, about 1,200 pounds weight, collar marks, star and snip on face, branded D D on left flank, light mane and tail.
Black horse colt, about four years old, white star on face, branded right angle on right flank, weight about 1,200 pounds, one hind foot white. D. Copeland (10-17-26 w 2).
ST. MARY'S COLONY, Assa.—Since June 18th, 1904, two stray boars, one white, weighing 200 pounds, the other black, weighing 100 pounds, yellow spot on right side. John Fallman (22-15-17 w 2).
NEUDORF, Assa.—Gray gelding, white stripe down face, branded 2 1/2 on left front shoulder, branded horseshoe on hind hip, branded heart on right front shoulder.

Since June 6th, 1904, red mare, three years old, white stripe down face, branded R. R. on right hind thigh, left hind foot white. John Hubenig (N. E. 4-20-7 w 2).
COALFIELDS, Assa.—Since June 18th, 1904, sorrel stallion, white star on forehead, rope around neck, branded C 5 on left shoulder, has leather halter on.
Since June 18th, 1904, bay mare, branded C 5 on left shoulder, has leather halter on.
Since June 18th, 1904, bay mare, white face, branded C 5 on left shoulder, white hind legs. Samuel Frayn (N. 1/2 22-1-6 w 2).
NUTANA, Sask.—Since June 19th, 1904, red bull, about one year old, white on face. G. W. Stephenson (N. W. 24-36-5 w 3).
ESTEVAN, Assa.—Since June 18th, 1904, sorrel mare, branded reversed ZT, under reversed K, on right shoulder, cow bell on.
Since June 18th, 1904, sorrel mare, branded reversed ZT, under reversed K, on right shoulder.
Since June 18th, 1904, bay mare, branded reversed Z T under reversed K on right shoulder.
Since June 18th, 1904, brown mare, aged, about 1,200 pounds, no brand.
Since June 18th, 1904, brown mare, aged, about 1,000 pounds weight, no brand. R. Perry, poundkeeper.
WHITEWOOD, Assa.—White mare, branded O on left side of neck, branded L on right hind leg.
Iron-gray yearling filly.
Iron-gray colt, yearling. G. H. Brownrigg (S. W. 22-16-1 w 2).
BRANDON, Man.—On section 29-10-19 west, on June 2nd, 1904, one brown mare, about four years old, four white feet, white stripe on face. G. W. Marsden, poundkeeper.
STONY MOUNTAIN, Man.—On June 9th, 1904, in ward one, one bull, two years old, red. J. McOuat, poundkeeper.
On section 2-5-5 E., Man., one bay mare about ten or twelve years old, a white spot on the face, both hind feet white, and lame on the right hind leg. Jacob Martens, poundkeeper.
PIPESTONE, Man.—On June 14th, 1904, one two-year-old mare, sorrel color, with white face, branded E S on left hip, with new halter and forty feet of rope. Kenneth McAuly, poundkeeper, section 16-7-28.
BALDUR, Man.—On June 6th, one bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, five years old; black mark on left shoulder, no what marks or other means of identification. H. Goodman, poundkeeper.
WESTBOURNE, Man., Pound No. 15.—On the 18th day of June, one red bull, age about one year; one red and white bull, age about one year. A. H. Rogers, poundkeeper, section 32-14-12.
STEINBACH, Man.—One-year-old bull, color white, right ear split. H. Neufeldt, poundkeeper.
MARQUETTE, Man.—On June 7th, 1904, on section 23-13-3 west, one yearling bull, color roan, with red neck and white head. A. McMillan, poundkeeper.
CHATER, Man.—At section 25-10-18, three ponies, one bay with white hind feet, one sorrel with white face, and one buckskin, branded on left hip. Ed. A. Hemley, poundkeeper.
BINSKARTH, Man.—On June 2nd, 1904, one pony mare, color black, with white stripe on face, three white feet, mane and tail docked, branded "E B" on left shoulder, about seven years old. W. E. Rice, poundkeeper.
SIFTON, Man.—On section 2-28-20 west, on June 6th, 1904, one bay horse, about six years old, with white hind foot, white marks on neck and back, had halter and one hobble on. O. Prohanski, poundkeeper.
FOXWARREN, Man.—On June 18th, on section 2-18-28, one bay horse, with brand 010 on left hip. T. J. Redmond, poundkeeper.
COUTERVALE, Man.—On section 16-1-27, on Monday, June 20th, one red cow, aged, dehorned. If not claimed before Monday, July 25th, it will be sold by public auction at the above pound, at 2 o'clock p. m., on July 25th. D. Day.
ELTON, Man.—On section 31-11-17, on June 25th, 1904, one brown mare, branded F, with heart shape under, on left shoulder, three white feet, white star on forehead, weight about 1,200 lbs.; age about five years. W. H. Sandereck.
ELM CREEK, Man.—In the village of Elm Creek, on June 16th, 1904, two yearling red heifers, not branded; one

two-year-old steer, red, with star in forehead and a little white under belly, no brand. Jos. Rinn, poundkeeper.
PRAIRIE GROVE, Man.—On June 17th, 1904, one red bull, with piece cut out of right ear, rising three years old, dehorned; also on June 21st, one yellow bull, with white spots, rising two years old, no marks. H. McQuade, poundkeeper.
ST. LAZARE, Man.—On section 10-17-28 west, on June 18th, 1904, one light bay filly, one year old, with three white legs and white stripe on face, no brands visible. If the above animal is not claimed before July 18th, it will be sold by public auction, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 18th July. W. C. O'Keefe, poundkeeper.
LOST.
HEATHER BRAE, Alta.—Since May 20, 1904, bay pony mare, about nine years old, white spots on ribs, branded TJ, monogram, with quarter circle over, on left shoulder. W. H. Douglas.
FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Roan pony mare, white face, branded D Y 5; white legs. W. McLeary (S. E. 22-24-15 w 2).
MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Since about June 5th, 1904, dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, white spot on forehead, branded lazy B, over 15, on off hip, white feet, tail crossed, had a halter on when first seen. E. Rice (28-12-31 w 1).
YORKTON, Assa.—Since November, 1903, sorrel pony, about five years old, branded running open A, with quarter circle over, on left shoulder. Samuel Dekert (22-27-4 w 2).
NORTH PORTAL, Assa.—Since about April, 1904, light bay broncho colt, three years old, branded J on left shoulder, branded lazy P on left hip, hind hoof split. A Mackenzie (2-1-4 w 2).
ROCANVILLE, Assa.—Black filly, about two years old, heavy set, white star between eyes, about 1,000 pounds weight, three white feet. Albert Webster (S. E. 20-16-31 w 1).
NANTON, Alta.—Gray horse, aged, harness marks, no visible brand. Frank Comstock.
DUHAMEL, Alta.—Black horse, about 14 years old, branded V, with V under and quarter circle over, on left hip, and H with quarter circle over, on left shoulder; buckskin mare, about twenty years old, branded U on left shoulder, and H with quarter circle over, on right shoulder. Fascal Dumont.
MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Since June 11th, 1904, black sucking calf, unbranded. Leas Bros.
MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Since May 15th, 1903, bay gelding, white saddle mark, branded L on right shoulder, branded L on right thigh. T. H. Tinney.
SPRING BANK, Alta.—Blue-roan gelding, white face, branded running D, enclosing running V, on left thigh, three white legs. Keys Cullen.
INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Since two months ago, bay gelding, about 1,100 pounds weight, white stripe down face, indistinct brand resembling V, right hind foot white. S. H. Stewart (4-15-13 w 2).
BEAUMONT, Alta.—Since about May 14th, 1904, broncho mare, brown, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded indistinct lazy D on left hip, very wild. Pete Berube.
DAVIDSON, Assa.—Since about June 1st, 1904, gray mare, nearly white, probably ten or twelve years old, about 1,250 pounds weight, well-made, blocky mare, blotched brand on right shoulder, scars on left shoulder, fleabitten, following is a red-gray gelding, two years old, small star on forehead, no visible brand, right hind foot white, wire cut or rope burn on right front fetlock; since June 6th, 1904, dark chestnut mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, small star and stripe down face, six or seven years old, branded Y, lazy P, over square dot, on right hind foot, branded H on left shoulder, on left hind foot white, has broken hobbles on. Ranch lies seven miles south-east of Elbow of Saskatchewan, and horses run east and north. J. H. Middagh.
CRYSTAL SPRING, Assa.—Since June 8th, 1904, iron-gray mare, between two and three years old, weight about 200 pounds, white stripe down face, branded F P or F B on left shoulder. John W. Dougal (S. W. 24-13-5 w 2).
DIDSBURY, Alta.—Steer, about three years old, dehorned, white spot on lower part of body, branded A over C on left ribs; red steer, about three years old, long horns, branded A over C on left ribs. Reinhold Karnagel (2-4-13 w 1).
DIDSBURY, Alta.—Red-and-white steer,

about three years old, large horns, branded D over P on left hip. Reinhold Karnagel (S. 1/2 18-31-1 w 5).
KOLIN, Assa.—Brown mare, about 15 hands high, small white star on forehead, branded T J H, monogram, on left hip, white hind feet, feet shod, slightly lame; sorrel horse, about 16 hands high, white stripe down face, branded T on left shoulder, white hind feet, feet shod. J. Patrick (S. E. 14-19-22 w 2).
DUBUC, Assa.—Since October, 1903, white-and-red yearling heifer, brand resembling FT, monogram, with bar over. Anders A. Larson (N. W. 20-19-4 w 2).
SASKATOON, Sask.—Two bay broncho horses, each about 1,000 pounds weight, one branded L D on left shoulder, the other has an indistinct brand. M. B. Wood (34-34-10 w 3).
CREELMAN, Assa.—Two buckskin mares, one branded rowlock, with quarter circle over, on right hind leg, the other branded star on right shoulder, both young, both have halters on. Harry W. Testar (28-16-9 w 2).
MARIETON, Assa.—Bay pony mare, white face, short ears, branded O, with bar over, on left shoulder. W. Rowan.
GAINSBORO, Assa.—Since June 11th, 1904, white gelding pony, weight about 900 lbs. Gavin Law (10-3-30 w 1).
CHURCHBRIDGE, Assa.—Light brown mare, white stripe down face, brand resembling TJ, monogram; light brown filly, one year old, white stripe down face, no brand. C. F. Zimmerman (S. W. 22-21-33 w 1).
DIDSBURY, Alta.—Since about June 1st, 1904, red-and-white yearling heifer, white forehead, short ears, no brand visible. J. H. Raymer (13-31-2 w 5).
DAVIDSON, Assa.—Since June 12th, 1904, gray mare, nearly white, probably ten or twelve years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, dark mane and tail, no brand visible; bay mare, probably ten or twelve years old, about 1,100 pounds weight, white star on forehead, branded H Y, with inverted P over, on left hip, branded 7 over H P on left shoulder, wire cut on left knee, also on left shoulder, wire cut or kick on back of left thigh, white harness or saddle galls on back. J. H. Middagh (24-4 w 3).
INSINGER, Assa.—Since May, 1904, bay pony, white star on forehead, branded H, reversed h over inverted hat, on left hip. B. Thordanson (S. W. 24-23-7 w 2).
(Meridian or post office not given).—Sorrel broncho mare, white star on forehead, off hind foot white, has halter on. E. E. Tomlinson (30-17-7).
ROCANVILLE, Assa.—Dark gray horse, about four or five years old, has halter on. John Arnold (28-17-31 w 1).
Bredenburg, Assa.—Two colts, two years old, badly infested with what is supposed to be mange. Hugh Porter.
ELLISBORO, Assa.—Gray gelding, age unknown, weight about 1,350 pounds, brand resembling triangle or camp stool on nigh rump, rope around neck; gray mare, weight about 1,300 pounds, age unknown, branded O on nigh shoulder; buckskin pony mare, age unknown, white spot on forehead, nigh hind fetlock white; dapple-gray pony mare, age unknown, no brand visible, all the above animals very wild. John R. Garden (5-19-9 w 2).
FAIRY BANK, Alta.—Roan cayuse stallion, about two years old, about 700 pounds weight. W. C. Herrick (S. E. 6-44-26 w 4).
FOAM LAKE, Assa.—Since June 4, 1904, gray stallion pony, two years old, no brand visible. I. E. Inge.
STAR, Alta.—Since June 9, 1904, bright bay stallion pony, two years old, brand resembling Roman numeral 2 on left shoulder. Robert Swan (S. W. 30-55-19 w 4).
FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Since June 10th, 1904, roan bull, two years old, rope around horns. Albert Watson (N. W. 20-23-13 w 2).
SPY HILL, Assa.—Since June 4th, 1904, black stallion, about two years old, white stripe down face, feet white. F. J. Perrin (N. E. 36-18-31 w 1).
LOGBERG, Assa.—Since June 19th, 1904, bay stallion, has a halter and blanket on, no brand. N. Johnson (N. E. 28-24-31 w 1).
FILE HILLS, Assa.—Since June 11th, 1904, black stallion, over one year old. J. E. Johnson (S. E. 16-24-12 w).
BROOKS, Alta.—black stallions, four years old, weight about 800 pounds, white stripe down face, branded 4 on left shoulder, heavy mane and tail, white front feet. Gay H. Meadows (6-41-23 w 4).

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

Calgary Fair Prize List—Continued.

by R. K. Bennet; 3, Royal Edward, owned by Hon. W. Beresford; highly commended, Matchem, owned by Hy. Hans, Gladys.

Bull, one year or over—1, Gloster's Heir, owned by H. McPherson.

Bull, under one year, but born prior to January 1, 1904—1, Cicero, owned by R. K. Bennet; 2, The King's Champion, owned by Wm. Beresford.

Bull calf—1, Royal Bedford, owned by W. Beresford; 2, Missie's Chief, owned by C. W. Peterson.

Sweepstakes bull—Merry Champion, owned by Hon. W. Beresford.

Cows, three years old or over—1, Olive Wenlock, owned by R. K. Bennet; 2, Minnie Mayhew, owned by Suitor Bros.; Gladys; 3, Queen of the West, owned by Hy. Hans, Gladys; 4, Lady Hildrop, owned by H. McPherson, Calgary; highly commended, Lady Sumerston, owned by Hy. Hans.

Heifers, two years old—1, Lady Marjorie, owned by Hon. W. Beresford; 2, Moss Rose, owned by Hon. W. Beresford; 3, Gladys' Bella, owned by Hy. Hans; highly commended, Duchess of Athelstane, owned by R. K. Bennet; recommended, Lady Maud, owned by Hy. Hans.

Heifers, 18 months old, but under two years—1, Carnation 6th, owned by R. K. Bennet; 2, Village Daisy, owned by W. Beresford; 3, Rose of Dalmore, owned by C. W. Peterson.

Heifers, one year old, but under 18 months—1, Queen Mary, owned by R. K. Bennet; 2, Red Belle, owned by C. W. Peterson; 3, Glenmore Lily, owned by C. W. Peterson.

Heifer calves—1, Edgewood Princess, owned by W. Beresford; 2, Gladys, owned by Hy. Hans; 3, Chief's Maybelle, owned by C. W. Peterson.

Best female, any age—Carnation 6th, owned by R. K. Bennet.

Reserve for championship—Lady Marjorie, owned by Wm. Beresford.

Herd composed of bull and three females—1, W. Beresford's herd (Merry Champion, Lady Marjorie, Moss Rose and Village Daisy); 2, R. K. Bennet's herd (Trout Creek Hero, Olive Wenlock, Carnation 6th and Queen Mary); 3, Hy. Hans; 4, H. McPherson.

C. P. R. specials for Shorthorns, bred in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and B. C.—Shorthorn herd of three females, two years and under—1, Hy. Hans; 2, R. K. Bennet; 3, C. W. Peterson.

Bull, one year or over—1, C. W. Peterson.

Female, one year or over—1, Hy. Hans; 2, R. K. Bennet; 3, H. McPherson.

Bull calf—1, R. K. Bennet; 2, W. Beresford; 3, W. Beresford; 4, C. W. Peterson.

Heifer calf—1, W. Beresford; 2, C. W. Peterson.

HEREFORDS.—Owing to Robt. Sinton's prizewinners being burned while en



DO YOU KNOW THAT WE CAN GIVE YOU A SPLENDID COURSE OF TRAINING AT YOUR HOME IN BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP? In getting your instruction from us you are getting the best that Canada can give, and this continent can offer nothing better in the line of commercial training. Write for Mail Course Catalogue if you wish to take Mail Course work. Write for general catalogue if you wish to attend at Chatham, addressing D. MCLAGHLAN & CO., CHATHAM, ONT.

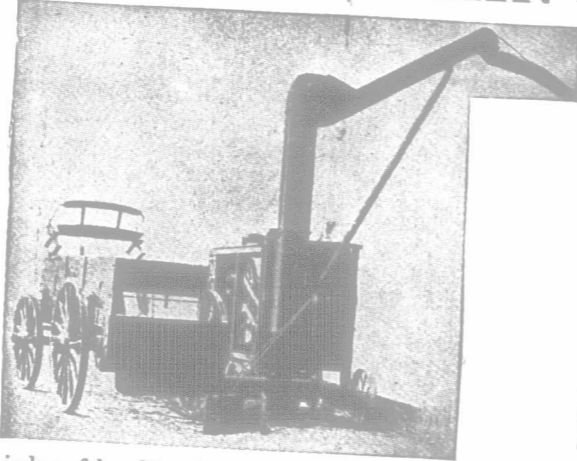
Land! Land! Land!

In the valley of the fertile Saskatchewan, and Last Mountain Valley—the garden of the West. Improved and unimproved farms on the Pheasant Forks, Arcola, Prince Albert, Soo, and C. N. R. railway extensions.

Write for maps and particulars.

STEMSHORN & BLACKSTOCK, P. O. BOX 21, REGINA, ASSA.

PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS



The illustration herewith shows a Portable Grain Elevator operated by a gasoline engine. This is one of the greatest inventions for handling grain for either loading granaries or for track loading. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., who are sole agents for this outfit, have sold a large number in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., and the demand is greatly increasing for them. Now Portable Grain Elevators have come to stay; they have been operated on the other side very successfully, and no up-to-date farmer

thinks of loading his grain in the old way of shovelling or carrying it in bags. Labor is scarce, for one thing, and then time is precious, as well as much as five men in the old-style way. They intend having at the Exhibition one of their H.P. and one of the gasoline outfits at both Winnipeg and Brandon. Anyone who is looking for some way of making money which can be done by economizing labor and time should not neglect calling to see them and see these machines for himself. They are giving away some very nice souvenirs and it would pay any of our friends to call and get one.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG.

route to the fair. Herefords were not so numerous or competition nearly as strong as it otherwise would have been. The splendid herd owned by Jas. Tough, Edmonton, won all first prizes where they competed, namely, six firsts, also two seconds, the male and female championships and herd prize. Other winners were R. Sinton, one first, two seconds, and a third, with some bulls he had in Calgary for sale, and Alf. Moodie, Calgary, two seconds and one third, and V. N. De Mille, Calgary, one third.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS AND GAL-LOWAYS (registered).—V. N. De Mille, Calgary, showed Aberdeen-Angus, and Adams & King, Millarville, Galloways.

Bull, three years old—1, Elm Park Stamp, owned by V. N. De Mille; 2, Earl of the Oaks, Adams & King.

Bull, one year old—2, Duke of Qu'Appelle, owned by Adams & King.

Bull calf—1, Joe of Qu'Appelle, owned by Adams & King; 2, Labelle Boy, owned by V. N. De Mille.

Cow, three years or over—1, Alberta Lass, owned by V. N. De Mille; 2, Diana Vernon, owned by Adams & King.

Heifer, one year old—1, Juno of Qu'Appelle, owned by Adams & King; 2, Ulrica of Qu'Appelle, owned by Adams & King.

Heifer calf—1, Mabel of Qu'Appelle, owned by Adams & King.

Bull and herd of three females—1, Adams & King.

DAIRY BREEDS (registered).—J. A. Turner had the only entry, a good type of Ayrshire cow.

GRADE BEEF CATTLE.—Cow, three years or over—1, V. N. De Mille; 2, J. & W. Suitor.

Heifer, two years old—1, V. N. De Mille; 2, J. & W. Suitor.

Heifer, one year old—1, J. & W. Suitor.

Best fat steer—1, P. Burns.

Best fat cow—1, W. Beresford.

Herd (three females)—1, J. & W. Suitor.

GRADE DAIRY CATTLE.—Thos. Laycock, Calgary, made a good showing, winning practically all the money offered also the silver teapot presented by Messrs. J. Tetley & Co., London, through their Western wholesale agents, the Hudson's Bay Co., for the best dairy cow, any age.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

John Bright, the cattle judge, also placed the sheep and swine ribbons.

LONG-WOOLS (registered).—Ram, shearing or over—1 and 2, J. R. Thompson.

Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. R. Thompson.

Ewe, shearing or over—1 and 2, J. R. Thompson.

Ewe lamb—1 and 2, J. R. Thompson.

MEDIUM-WOOLS (registered).—Ram shearing or over—1 and 2, J. A. Turner.

Ram lamb—1, C. W. Peterson; 2, J. A. Turner.

Ewe, shearing or over—1, Juno. A. Turner; 2, C. W. Peterson.

(Continued on next page.)

The Cockshutt Jewel Gang Plow

Easy Draft and Good Work

A Jewel in Every Respect.

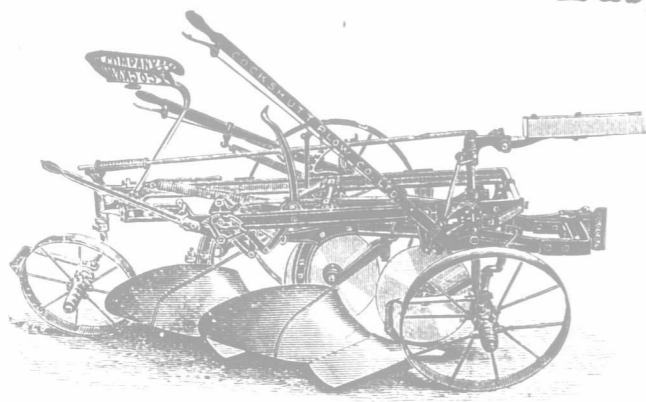
Brandon, Nov. 3, 1903.

Gentlemen:—I have worked one of your 12-in. Jewel High-Lift Gangs for the last few months, and must say that it has given me every satisfaction. I do not think you could have given this plow a better name, as it is a jewel in every respect, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to any intending purchasers.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) E. H. SISLEY.

Send for Description and Price.

Cockshutt Plow Company, Ltd. Factory, Brantford. WINNIPEG.



A PRIZE WINNER

Our 12-in. Jewel Gang won 1st prize at the annual Blyth Plowing Match, held near Brandon on Friday, June 24th, 1901, competing against six of the leading gang plows on the market.

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

Sharples Tubular Separators

Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow"? Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret.

Get a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Rockefeller is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.

A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-85 explains better.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address
The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.



WEDDING INVITATIONS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
AT HOME CARDS
VISITING CARDS

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.

THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
London, Ontario.

Culinary Fair Prize List—Continued

Ewe lamb—1, C. W. Peterson; 2, Jno. A. Turner.

Pen of one ram and two ewes—1, Jno. A. Turner.

GRADES.—Wether, shearing—1 and 2, B. Wright.

Ewe, two years and over—1, Jas. Hunter, Priddis; 2, B. Wright.

Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, B. Wright.

Wether, lamb—1, C. W. Peterson; 2, Jas. Hunter.

Ewe lamb—1, Jas. Hunter.

Pen of four fat sheep—1, B. Wright; 2, Jas. Hunter.

SWINE, ENGLISH BACON BREEDS (registered)—C. W. Peterson showed a number of very good Yorkshires. There was no competition.

A. G. Wolley-Dod had the only fat pig on the grounds.

POULTRY.

The exhibit, although not large, was of good quality. Breeding pens to consist of one cock and two hens.

Cochins (buff)—1, A. E. McKay; 2, Jno. J. Bell.

Black Langshans—1, O. E. Brown.

White Leghorns (single-comb)—1, T. W. Bryant.

Brown Leghorns (single-comb)—1, J. A. Turner.

White Leghorns (rose-comb)—1, F. Palleson.

Brown Leghorns (rose-comb)—1, P. Palleson.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—1 and 2, P. Palleson.

White Wyandottes—1, Jas. Walker; 2, Jas. McBride.

Pairs.

Black Langshans—1, O. E. Brown.

White Leghorns (single-comb)—1, T. W. Bryant.

Brown Leghorns (single-comb)—1, J. A. Turner.

Plymouth Rocks (barred)—1, P. Palleson; 2, C. W. Peterson.

White Wyandottes—1, Jas. Walker.

Birds of 1904.

Leghorns, white (single-comb)—1, T. W. Bryant.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—1 and 2, C. W. Peterson.



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Richer. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50c. a box or \$ for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

SIX MILES

FROM VICTORIA, B. C.

15 acres, nearly all in thriving, bearing orchard, carefully selected, in demand for export to the Northwest Territories and Manitoba at good prices; returns \$1,000.00 a year. Also other good orchards for sale.

Pemberton & Son
Victoria, B. C.

DOGS.

Collies.—There were a large number of splendid entries in this class. The awards were as follows: 1, Geo. A. Hall (Duke Woodmanstern); 2, J. A. Turner. Females—1 and 2, Geo. A. Hall (Lassie and Queen).

BUTTER.

Twenty-pound tub from farm dairy—1, D. M. Eachin, Cochrane; 2, W. H. Mullins, Ponoka; 3, Mrs. H. C. Coppock, Calgary; highly commended, Mrs. J. McPherson, Calgary.

Ten one-pound prints from farm dairy—1, D. M. Eachin; 2, Mrs. Thos. Laycock, Calgary; 3, Mrs. J. McPherson; highly commended, Mrs. H. C. Coppock.

In the homemade bread contest there were over twenty entries, all of excellent quality—1, Mrs. S. Spencer, Calgary; 2, Mrs. Wm. Miller; 3, Mrs. H. C. Coppock; 4, Miss Ethel Parslow.

Bread (by a farmer's daughter)—1, Miss A. Laycock.

Bread (girls under 15)—1, Miss F. Spencer; 2, Miss M. Laycock; 3, Miss G. Carson.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

The entries were very limited, but the quality good.

White oats (named variety)—1, A. G. Wolley-Dod; 2, V. N. De Mille.

Brome grass—1, D. Clark, Crowfoot; 2, Jas. Tough, Edmonton.

Timothy—1, Jas. Tough, Edmonton; 2, V. N. De Mille.

Barley—1, Jas. McPherson; 2, Jas. McPherson.

WHAT BOYS DID.

The St. Dunstan's Industrial School has a beautiful exhibit of church furniture, manufactured by the Indian boys. The furniture comprises an altar, lectern and two reading desks. The furniture is elaborately carved and polished. The brass letters and plates on the altar were cut and polished by the boys.

This exhibit is a striking illustration of the good work done by such schools in training these children of the wild. It indicates ability and skill in the boys who turned out such creditable carving.

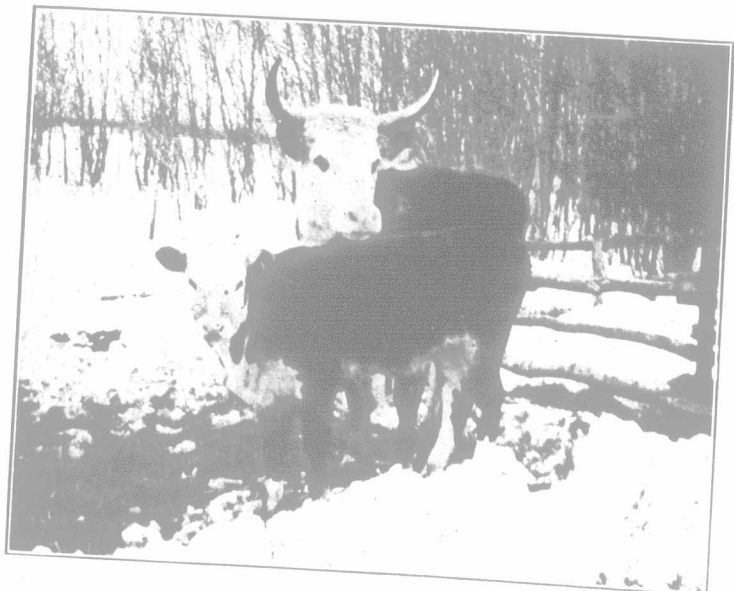
A Great Opportunity TO MAKE BUSINESS A PLEASURE

Auction Sale OF PURE-BRED Herefords

At the Dominion Exhibition

on Saturday, July 30, '04

10 o'clock Sharp



Sale

Takes place at

Show Pavilion

on the

Fair Grounds

41 Head High-bred Stock, consisting of 32 females and 9 bulls.

ENTIRE HERD OF CLOVERDALE FARM.

Look the stock over at Barns on Grounds, or send for Catalogue giving full particulars.

M. Conway, Auctioneer.

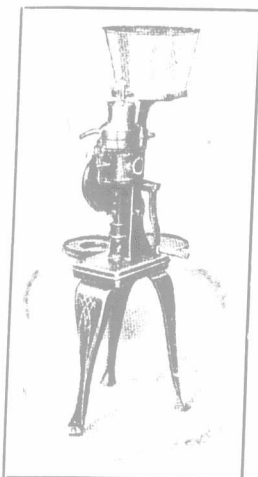
Derby Wilton No. 147509 at head of herd.

NOTHING RESERVED.

J. A. Elton, Proprietor.

Room 2, Fould's Block, Winnipeg.

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



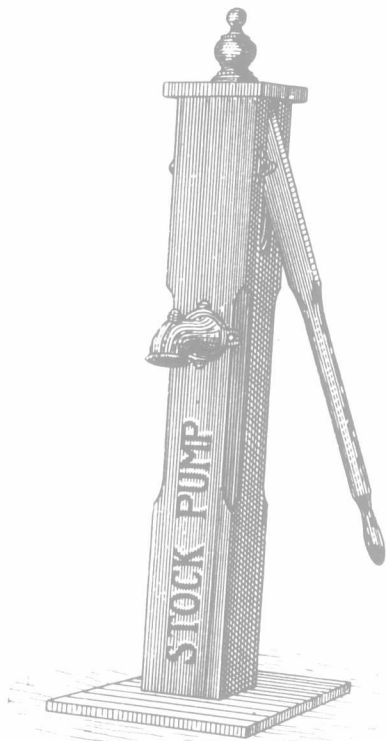
De Laval SEPARATORS

The Kind the Creamerymen Use.

The difference per year between De Laval Separators and the other kind is just the number of your cows multiplied by \$5.00. This difference increases in proportion to the number of years both are in use. You can't afford to be without a Separator and you can't afford to have the inferior kind.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
248 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG

Montreal, New York, Toronto, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.



EVERY FARMER should have a PUMP

Read what Mr. Baldwin, of Manitou, says about Cater's Pumps.

IS ALL RIGHT

H. Cater, Esq., Brandon, Manitou, Man.
Sir, - I have been using your five-inch stock pump for two years and find it to be as you recommended it. Any one requiring a stock pump, I would say the Brandon Stock Pump is all right.
WM. BALDWIN.

WINDMILLS

We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply you with

Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.

Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in every town. Address:

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works
H. CATER, Proprietor,
BOX 410 BRANDON, MAN.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

There is nothing like Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip to keep live stock in thrifty condition. There are dips and disinfectants by the dozen, but they last only a few years and are then heard of no more. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip has been

USED FOR TEN YEARS AS A SURE CURE FOR MANGE-ITCH-LICE.

When we can sell Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip to the same farmers year after year, it must do the work. Those who have used it testify to its value, and even Government Experiment Stations use and recommend it. Easy to apply: non-poisonous. Send for free booklet.

Shipped concentrated: sold by dealers in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, prepaid.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

Poultry at the Edmonton Fair.

The exhibit of poultry was much superior to the average summer or fall fairs, more, in fact, like a poultry show on a small scale.

J. A. Stovel showed some very fine spring chickens; this is a feature of the poultry department that should be emphasized more strongly. Mr. Stovel got first prize for best collection. He had the greatest variety of entries, having a pair of wild ducks, also spring chickens in addition to any of the other exhibitors.

Pair Light Brahmas—1, R. J. Manson; 2, C. de W. MacDonald; 3, R. J. Manson.

Pair Buff Cochins—1, J. S. Wilson.

Pair Black Lanshans—1, C. de W. MacDonald.

Pair Barred Plymouth Rocks—1, J. Stovel; 2, R. J. Manson; 3, J. A. Stovel.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, white—1, C. de W. MacDonald.

White Wyandottes—1 and 2, J. A. Stovel.

Pair Silver-laced Wyandottes—1 and 2, J. A. Stovel.

Colored Dorkings—1, C. de W. MacDonald.

Single-combed White Leghorns—1, T. Daly; 2, J. Haggerman.

Rose-combed White Leghorns—1, M. S. Williamson.

Black Minorcas, single-combed—1 and 2, C. de W. MacDonald.

Black Minorcas, double-combed—3, C. de W. MacDonald.

Pair Cornish Indian Games—1, C. de W. MacDonald.

Common Turkeys—1, J. Haggerman.

Pair Geese—1, T. Swift; 2, J. Haggerman.

Pair Pekin Ducks—1, L. J. Auten.

Pair Common Ducks—1, J. S. Wilson.

Breeding Fens—1, R. J. Manson; 2, J. A. Stovel; 3, J. S. Wilson.

Pair Bantams—1, W. J. Baldwin; 2, H. Shields.

PIGEONS.

Blue or Black—1, J. Grisenthwaite.

Tumblers—1, F. Bishopric.

Pair of Common Rabbits—W. R. West.

Pen Wild Ducks—J. A. Stovel.

Spring Chickens—1, J. A. Stovel.

GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

The exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables was very good, and called forth considerable favorable comment.

Two bushels Red Fife wheat—1, F. Daly; 2, W. Wakeford.

Two bushels fall wheat—1, F. S. Mitchell; 2, J. A. McPherson.

Two bushels two-rowed barley—1, T. Daly; 2, W. Wakeford.

Two bushels six-rowed barley—1, W. Wakeford; 2, W. F. Wilkinson.

Best sample two-rowed barley for pearling—1, J. Redmond.

Best sample milling oats, any variety, 1 bushel—1, T. Daly; 2, W. Wakeford.

One peck peas, any field variety—1, J. J. Bell.

One peck of flax—1, J. Tough; 2, J. Morain.

Best collection grain for seed—1, T. Daly; 2, H. H. Crawford.

Five bushels Alberta seed oats—1, T. Daly; 2, W. Wakeford; 3, J. Redmond.

Sheaf wheat, growth 1903—1, W. Wakeford.

Sheaf oats, growth 1903—1, T. Daly; 2, W. Wakeford.

Sheaf barley, 1903—1, A. Hutchings.

Bunch pea vine, 1904—1, A. Hutchings; 2, D. Brox; commended, W. Wakeford.

Uncured grasses, clover, etc.—1, J. Tough; 2, A. Hutchings.

Sheaf wheat, 1904—1, R. A. Mitchell; 2, W. Wakeford.

Sheaf oats, 1904—1, W. Wakeford; 2, J. Tough.

Sheaf two-rowed barley, 1904—1, F. H. Herbert; 2, J. Tough.

Sheaf six-rowed barley, 1904—1, W. F. Burwis; 2, J. Tough.

Sheaf Brome Grass, 1904—1, J. Tough; 2, F. C. Clark.

Native wild grasses—1, W. Wakeford; 2, J. Tough.

Straw in sheaves, 1903—2, H. H. Crawford.

Sheaf fall wheat, 1903—1, W. J. Burwis.

(Continued on next page.)



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

TO ST. LOUIS

FREQUENT TRAINS

BEST OF EVERYTHING

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

From Minneapolis and St. Paul

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

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

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



St. Louis Exposition

The Chicago Great Western Railway will allow a ten-day stop-over at either Chicago or Kansas City on through tickets to the World's Fair without extra charge. For rates and other information apply to

H. L. WYAND
G. P. A., 364 Robert St., ST. PAUL, Minn.

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & 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. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.



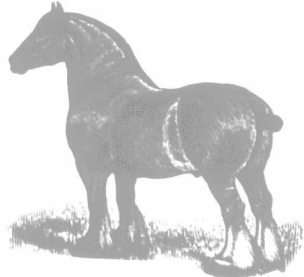
IMPORTERS OF
Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES

AND **MARES** to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

HORSES FOR SALE

1,000 horses to select from.
150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

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

LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY,
Address:
GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

CLYDESDALES
Have for sale "Sonsie's Best," winner in two-year-old stallion section, Calgary, 1901. Active's Prince, winner at Calgary Stallion Show, 1904. Cairngorm, 2nd-prize yearling, Calgary, etc.

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

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

FEVER

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by **NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS.** Price, 60c per package, prepaid.

A. J. BROWN & CO.,
291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

Farms For Sale

Suitable for dairying, hop-raising, poultry and small fruits, mixed farming and fruit growing. For market prices of produce and for further particulars write to

JUSTINIAN PELLY, Chilliwack, B. C.

Poultry at Edmonton Fair—Continued.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, round, bunch of five—1, W. Ramsay; 2, D. Ross.
Cabbage, conical, three heads—1, W. Ramsay; 2, D. Ross.
Cabbage, flat, three heads—1, W. Ramsay.
Cauliflower, three heads—1, W. Ramsay; 2, D. Ross.
Carrots, short, bunch of five—1, W. Ramsay; 2, D. Ross.
Carrots, long, bunch of five—1, W. Ramsay.
Lettuce, cabbage variety, three heads—1, D. Ross.
Lettuce, Cos variety, three heads—1, W. Ramsay.
Onions from sets, bunch of eight—1, D. Ross; 2, W. Ramsay.
Onions, red spring sown, bunch of eight—1, W. Ramsay.
Onions, spring sown, bunch of eight—1, D. Ross; 2, W. Ramsay.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Five-pound roll dairy butter—1, W. Wakeford; 2, R. P. Ottewill; 3, L. H. Herbert.
Homemade packed butter, not less than twenty pounds—1, T. H. Herbert; 2, W. Wakeford; 3, Mrs. R. Wilson.
Crock butter, ten pounds—1, W. Mitchell; 2, R. Wilson; 3, W. Wakeford.
Print butter, ten pounds—1, T. H. Herbert; 2, W. Wakeford; 3, W. Mitchell.
Tub dairy-made butter—1, T. H. Herbert; 2, R. Wilson.
Cheese, homemade—1, Madam Doray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

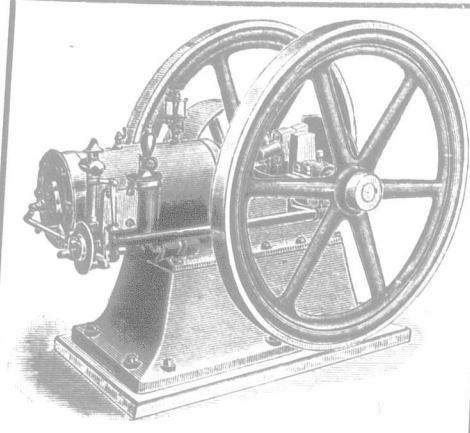
Best collection of noxious weeds, labelled—1, Nellie E. Clare.
Preserved specimens of plants (named) prevalent in the Northwest Territories—1, Nellie E. Clare.
The first-prize collection of curios had among other things a Bible, printed in old English, dated Edinburgh, 1722, also china over 100 years old, and a Scotch toddy ladle equally as old, a penny dated 1797, a copy of the second issue of the first newspaper published in Glasgow, dated 1837.
The exhibits in the main hall were numerous and tastefully arranged. Revillon Bros., Ltd., had a departmental exhibit. Their booth was divided into three apartments, representing the grocery, dry goods and hardware branches.
McDougald & Secord had a very pretty cornucopia—pillars, arches, etc., with their wares becomingly arranged between Mather and Taft, Edmonton's photographers, each had a suitable display of their work.
Samples of mineral from the Edmonton iron and coal mines attracted considerable attention. Three samples of iron, one out of creek (Yellow Ochre) and two from the banks. The assays vary from 22.40 per cent. to 47.08 per cent. iron oxide. The company own eighty acres of average depth of eight feet right in the surface, and twenty-six acres of average depth of fourteen feet. This lode of mineral seems to take a dip underground and rises half a mile distant in a small lake with a fourteen-foot depth at bottom of lake.
Marl, with 86 per cent. lime, has also been found near by, fit to make Portland cement.
There is, in addition, a natural black mixture, which seems to ooze out of the ground like a thick spring. It makes, we are told, first-class paint and ink, and also will not burn. Shares in the concern are only 25 per cent. each.

GOSSIP.

Kelowna and Grand Prairie, B. C., support polo teams, and play matches occasionally. This is a game that helps the horse-breeding industry, doncher know?

Prof. W. B. Richards, a graduate of the U. W. Madison, in Animal Husbandry, has been made Ass't Professor at the North Dakota College of Agriculture, Fargo, N. D.

Our local caterers had a little more than they could do to supply the demand for ice cream on Saturday, owing mainly to lack of materials to make it. It is a lamentable fact that not an egg could be got in any store in town on the morning of that day, and this is an agricultural district. (Carman Leader.)



Be sure and see our Exhibit of

"OHIO" Gasoline Engines

Stationary and Portable

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

BURRIDGE & COOPER
Machinery Dealers, WINNIPEG

Is Your Horse Blemished?

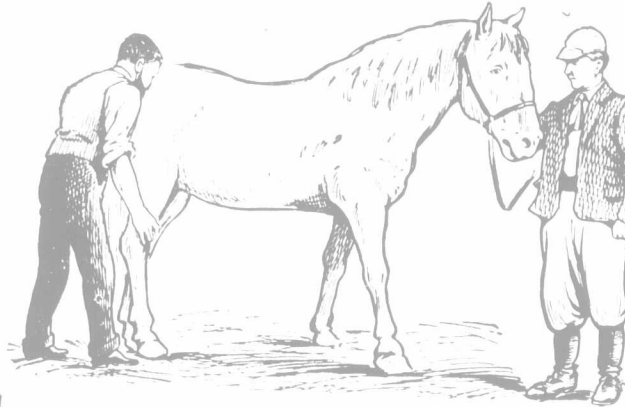
I want every Horseman, Stockman and Farmer to write me about their lame and blemished horses. Tell me all you can about the trouble—go into details. I will write you just what should be done—prescribe the treatment, internal and external, that will effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Veterinary Service Free

I make no charge. I want to help you—and you can help me. There are hundreds of horse owners who owe their success to the first letter they wrote me. They had animals suffering with **Swellings, Soft Bunches, Bog Spavin, Sprains, Bruises, etc.**, that they couldn't cure. I told them what to do, and their horses are sound to-day. I have written a booklet:

"How to Take Care of the Horse."

You ought to have it. I'll send you a copy free, if you write to-day.



W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 66 MONMOUTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.
"Absorbine" is sold by nearly all druggists in Canada at \$2.00 per bottle, but if unable to get it send direct to my Canadian agents,
LYMAN, SONS & CO., 380 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly

FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

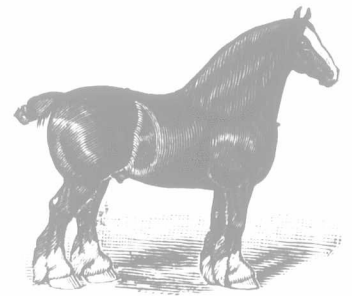
of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, **AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE**, to make room for new importations. We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.
REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.



R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O., AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

The imported Shorthorn bull, Marengo's Heydon Duke, property of Mr. W. J. Shean, Owen Sound, Ont., recently died of what appeared a wasting disease. A post-mortem examination revealed the presence of eighteen wire nails in the animal's stomach, which, doubtless, accounts for his demise. Mr. Shean thinks the bull might have been saved had an operation been performed a few months ago; but who would have diagnosed the disease as "nails."

Mr. R. R. Ness, of the firm of R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Quebec, who visited Scotland last spring for an importation of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses, writes: "I now have the imported animals landed home, and all are doing well. I have made the following sales of imported animals: To J. F. Converse & Co., of Woodville, N. Y., the successful American breeders, the imported cow, Gipsy of White Hill, bred by Mr. Woodburn; to T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., the young bull, Admiral Togo, bred by Mr. A. Mitchell, Barcheskie; to Jas. Cottingham, of Ormstown, Que., a fine young bull, also bred by Mr. Mitchell; to Howden Bros., St. Louis, Que., a good young bull, bred by Mr. Thos. Barr, Monklands, Kilmarnock, Scotland; to Mr. J. Dundon, Quebec, Que., the imported bull, Emigrant, and four cows. I have also made a number of sales of home-bred animals. Spring bull calves are mostly all sold, but have a few fine heifer calves left. I have also some fine imported heifer calves and two bull calves bred from heavy-milking cows that can be spared at right prices. My show cows are all doing fine, and will be coming into feeding and fitting for Winnipeg Exhibition, which I intend to take in."

CATTLE-JUDGING AT ST. LOUIS. The programme of the St. Louis World's Fair provides for the judging of the beef breeds of cattle, breeding classes, commencing on Wednesday, September 14th, and continuing each day, Sunday excepted, up to Thursday, September 22nd, inclusive. Fat cattle from Monday, September 19th, to Thursday, September 22nd, inclusive. Dairy breeds, viz., Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire and Guernsey, from Wednesday, September 14th, to Thursday, September 22nd, inclusive. Other dairy breeds commencing on September 20th.

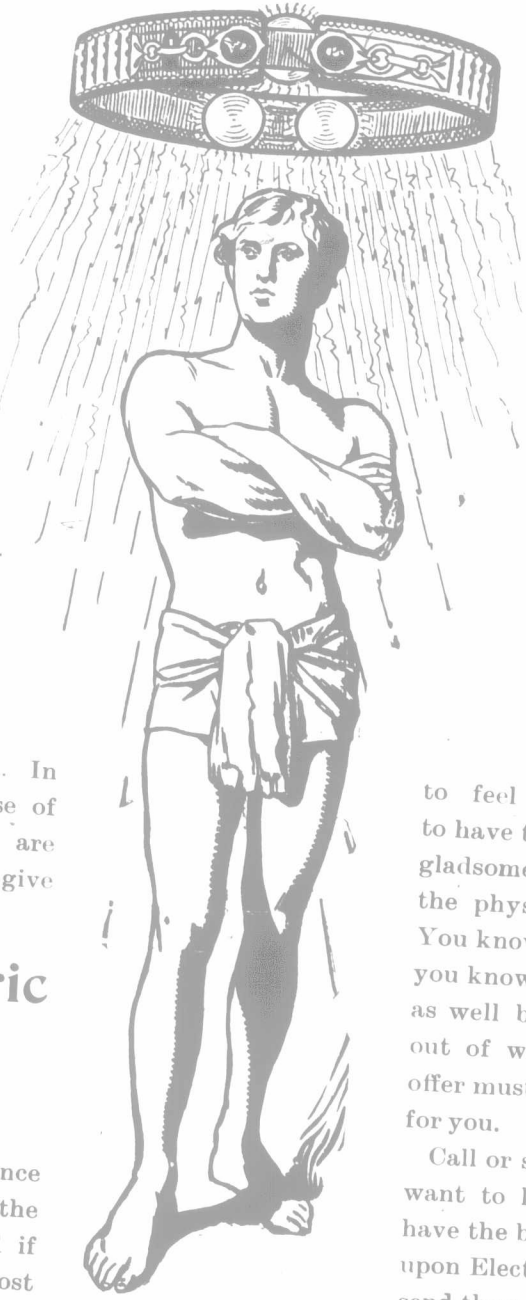
WOOL IN GREAT DEMAND. A letter from Butte, Mont., says there is an unprecedented demand for Northwest wool this season. Representatives of Eastern houses are scouring Montana and Wyoming, buying fleeces, whether on or off the sheep's backs. According to a reputable wool buyer, 20,000,000 pounds of wool have been secured, and the average price for upwards of 9,000,000 pounds was 17 cents, a price not equalled for a similar amount in years. The remainder of the clips brought a fraction over 16 cents. Jeremiah Williams & Co., of Boston, have already purchased 9,000,000 pounds of wool, and agents are still actively bidding for every pound of fleece in sight. There is not an unsold clip in the State that will run over 60,000 pounds, so brisk has been the demand. Buyers have not waited for the public sales to begin at various warehouses, but have dispatched mounted men to all sections of the State in quest of fleeces. Montana will produce about 30,000,000 pounds of wool this season.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office. A USEFUL BOOK ON POULTRY. From time to time we get inquiries as to the best book on poultry, not an easy matter to decide, as of late years many excellent publications have been issued from the press. A book of moderate cost, well illustrated, practical and up-to-date, is Poultry Craft, No. 5 of the Farm Poultry series. It is concise, well printed on good paper, tells what to do and how to do it, and has a complete index for the convenience of busy people. The person posted in matters pertaining to poultry can make money, and no better way can be got than a careful perusal of the work mentioned. Very good illustrated descriptions of the various breeds are given. We advise you to buy it (\$2, postpaid). We cannot say more, except that you read it carefully when bought.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Hercules



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc. As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing. Made of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and with a lock that cannot slip, it is the strongest and most durable woven wire fence manufactured. A style for every purpose. Write to-day for Catalogue of Fencing and Gates—Free. The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO. Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$2,850,000. T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard Street, London. Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. WINNIPEG BRANCHES: North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr. Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE. All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man. LITTLE BOW Herefords Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want. JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices From Now to Sept. 1st. Sirely imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go. W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O. Near Orangeville, Ont.

8 Hereford Bulls and 50 Females FOR SALE. JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man.

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

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

INGLESIDE Herefords 100 Head. Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

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

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

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

Live stock handled on commission.

Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be August 22, 1904, of horses; August 29, 1904, horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning BRADWARDINE, MAN.

Livestock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITYTTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, CO. T. WOOD, ASRA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.



The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work ALL IRON

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

WISE FEEDERS USE

Clydesdale Stock Food

For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

Carrol, Man., May 4th, 1904. Gentlemen.—I have fed your CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD to my Aberdeen Polled cattle, and found it excellent in keeping them in a good thriving condition. I also used it on some brood mares, and I could see it made a great improvement in them. I can recommend other breeders of cattle to give it a trial. Yours truly, JOHN TURNER.

Northwest representative—GEO. BEWELL, care of Fairchild & Co., Winnipeg.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

Bowness Stock Farm

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

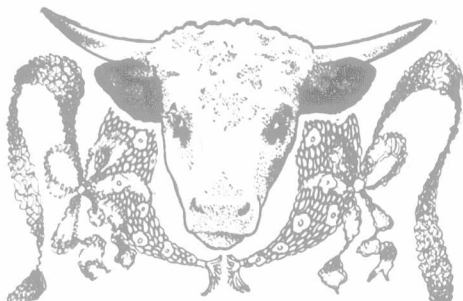
MERRY CHAMPION (Imp) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion. Merry Champion won the male sweepstakes at both Calgary and Edmonton Fairs this year.

ROYAL EDWARD 46977, a Princess Royal; sire Merry Man (imp). Royal Edward is a prizewinner and has also proved himself an excellent sire. The Bowness herd won the championship both at Calgary and Edmonton this year. The sweepstakes female at Edmonton and reserve at Calgary belongs to this herd.

25 Head of Cows and Heifers for Sale at Reasonable Prices.

Write to WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

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



Range Cattle

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, surfeit, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

Zenoleum

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals. Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co., 114 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.



GOSSIP.

Not far from Deloraine is the Shorthorn herd of Wm. Perry. At the head of the herd is Topsman's Duke the 2nd, bred by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, and out of Topsman's Duke, champion of last year's Winnipeg Show. He is now in splendid condition, carrying his flesh in great shape, smooth, even, and a good handler. Among the matrons of mention is Lady Jean, a very large, heavily-fleshed cow, of excellent quality. Mr. Perry will be at some of the shows, and intending purchasers would do well to look him up, as he has some really good stuff for sale.

Wawanesa is the Indian word for whip-poor-will. The bird of this name is much more common in Manitoba than in Ontario or British Columbia, and is a strange, shy, solitary creature that seems to be of a romantic disposition, as it generally selects as a resort some beautiful grove beside a stream, where it remains in silence and seclusion during the day, and after dark in the fine summer evening it pours forth its strange, sweet and sad song at intervals through the solitary hours. The whip-poor-will is most difficult to discover in the thick woods, and it requires both waiting and watching to discern the dark-colored, low-set bird that seems to squat rather than perch on the branch and appears possessed of very little animation. The whip-poor-will differs from all other birds by having fine, hair-like feathers projecting from the head above and below the bill, no doubt placed by nature as a guard to enable the bird to move amongst the branches at night with greater safety than if the eyes were unprotected. No doubt in every grove where one whip-poor-will is heard there is a mate, but like all bush birds that go in pairs, they keep a little distance from each other and are social chiefly in song. —[Hartney Star.

PACKERS OFFER PRIZES FOR HOGS.

Swift & Co. offer a special for a pen of five barrows at the International, Chicago, next December. The hogs are to be judged from the packers' standpoint, and are to weigh 250 to 300 lbs. Try it.—[Western Swine Review.

A POINTER FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Every farmers' institute and agricultural society should procure a copy of "Points of the Horse" for the benefit of its members, by having it on file in their libraries. This book can be understood by anybody, is well illustrated, and contains everything about horse conformation. It can be got from this office for \$10.

WHAT A SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURIST IS.

Prof. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department and something of a humorist, was before the house agriculture committee while the recent Congress was in session. "What is a scientific agriculturist?" inquired one of the rural members, desirous of enlightenment and also of drawing the professor out. "A scientific agriculturist," replied Prof. Wiley, sagely, "is a gentleman in the employ of the government who can make two dollars grow on an appropriation bill where only one dollar grew before."—[Rural Californian.

WHERE THE BELLOCK GOES TO.

An expert in the Chicago Stock yards explains that ribs and loins, considered the best part of the animal, bring on an average 13 cents a pound; from these the butcher cuts the porterhouse and sirloin steaks, which of late have been sold in Chicago at prices varying from 18 cents, the lowest, to 26 cents, the highest, price. The ribs form 10 per cent of the carcass and the loins not quite 17. Most of the rest of the beef goes into cheap cuts; the round steak sold by the packer at 6 1/2 cents a pound, retails at 12 cents, and sometimes higher. "We have to sell much of the remainder of the beef for less than it costs us," said the expert. "There is a constantly increasing demand for the best cuts, and this results in a larger loss to the packer, as the cheaper parts of the carcass go to London."

Pains in Back Now all Gone.

After Twenty Years of Suffering from Kidney Disease and Dyspepsia, a Perfect Cure is Made by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

A medicine which will cure such a severe form of kidney disease as that described below can certainly be relied upon for any ordinary case of this ailment.

It seems folly to experiment with new and untried remedies when there are thousands ready to certify that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have positively cured them of this painful and fatal malady.

Mr. John Gearin, an old resident of Thorold, Ont., states: "For twenty years I was badly afflicted with kidney troubles, indigestion and bladder derangements. During that time I was a great sufferer and had to get up six to twelve times nightly to pass water. I tried different doctors, and used all sorts of medicines to no avail.

Finally, I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and soon found relief. This encouraged, I continued to use these pills, and after having taken twelve boxes was again in perfect health and vigor. I can now sleep undisturbed, the pains in the kidneys and back are gone, and I am feeling well and strong. I consider Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a great boon to suffering humanity and had I known about them when I was a young man could have escaped suffering all the best years of my life."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

FOREST HOME FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 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.

SHORTHORNS

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

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOATA, MANITOBA.



SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

GOSSIP.

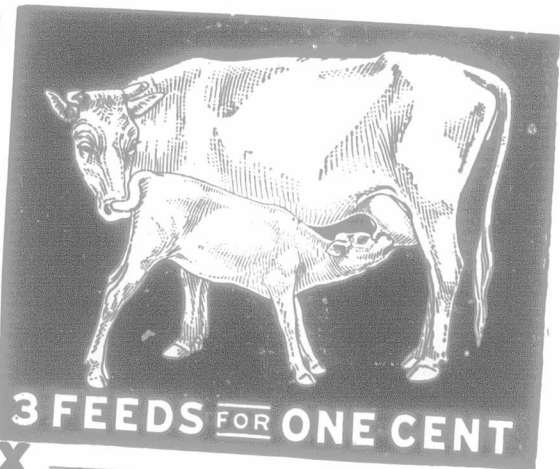
That gravelly-sand lot at Agassiz, called the B. C. Experimental Farm, yields well with a diet of turned-under clover stubble and barn-yard manure. When first broken up, one ton per acre was the best it could do in a season. This year it has yielded a first crop of three tons of hay per acre, and promises a second of two tons per acre.

One of the "Farmer's Advocate" men recently called at J. M. Macfarlane's ranch, Moose Jaw. Mr. Macfarlane has purchased a number of very desirable Clydesdale mares in Ontario since his sale last summer. He has two imported Clydesdale stallions, one an aged horse and the other a two-year-old, heading his stud. Merry Hampton (9615) (imp.), the aged horse, was sired by Gallant Prince, by Prince of Wales, by General; dam of Merry Hampton is Lenora, by Darnley, by Conqueror. This horse has proved his value as a sire. He was owned by the trustees of Strichen, Scot., for a number of years. Alex. Galbraith imported him. He is a thick, deep-bodied, massive horse, with a good Clydesdale head and neck.

Lorne Prince (imp.), the two-year-old, is a dark brown colt, clean-limbed and well made. Sire Prince Priam, he by the champion, Prince of Albion, sold for \$15,000, by the renowned breeding horse, Prince of Wales; dam of Lorne Prince is Lorne Peggy, by Young Lorne, grandam Kier Peggy, dam of Darnley. He combines substance, weight and quality, and being bred on both sides from the very choicest strains (his dam being a sister to Darnley), it is reasonable to expect that he will prove a very valuable sire. The mares are a very nice lot, all by imported sires. Maggie Governor 2nd is a bay mare of good quality, sired by Ace of Picks (imp.). Margaret and Molly Bawn are full sisters, sired by Belgownie (imp.), dam Pawkie Bell, by Pawkie Fat (imp.). They are both fine, large mares, with good foals. Erskine Lass and Jennie Hill are both of good type, sired by Erskine Styles (imp.). Another good one is Nellie Brown, sire Tennahill (imp.); sire of second dam is the Prince of Wales. Mr. Macfarlane has a couple of very nice Welsh ponies, one an imported mare, the other a nice bay gelding, sired by Cock Robin (imp.).

WM. RYAN'S SHORTHORNS.

The "Farmer's Advocate" man recently called at the home of Wm. Ryan, of Ninga, President of the Grain-growers' Association, and a well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Although last winter was not the most favorable for the proper caring of cattle, the herd was in fine growing condition, about 20 head being out upon the pasture fields, and a fine bunch of youngsters in the stable. Especially worthy of mention is the cow, Rosabella the 9th. She is a square, well-built roan, with splendid back, an excellent handler, and has every indication of quality. It will be remembered that this cow took first last year at Winnipeg Show, and that Mr. Ryan won second for his herd, Rosabella forming one of the number. Another member of the herd was Vinetta. She is now sucking a fine bull calf, and gives promise of growing an excellent breeder. Stella Jane is a breedy-looking matron, and mother of several prizewinners at the Winnipeg Show. Among the younger members of the herd are two importations from Ontario, Red Blossom, bred by Alex. Waldie, Acton, Ont., and Princess Florence, bred by John Warren, of Acton, and brought to the West by Thos. Greenway. This is a splendid heifer, smooth, straight and even-fleshed. She gives every indication of developing into a prizewinner that will be hard to beat at our best shows. In the stable are to be found Klondyke King, a good, well-fleshed youngster; Oronhyatekha, by Stella Jane; the Duke of Castlemain, and Britain's Boy, a promising-looking chap for future show-rings. Altogether, the herd is one to be proud of, and Mr. Ryan has quite a number that will talk business in any show in the Province of Manitoba. It may be added also that Mr. Ryan is somewhat of a horseman, and for years has been interested in Clydesdales. At the recent Greenway sale, two year-old, pure-bred fillies of considerable merit went to this Ninga stock farm.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
DEAR SIRS—About Feb. 4th I received a 10 cent package of "International Stock Food" from you. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 10th to two Durham calves. I put in their middings (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves make calves grow very rapidly; it will prevent and cure scours in calves; it will calf does for 1 1/2 milk. There is something in "International Stock Food" that calves like very much. My calves did better while feeding it than they had been doing before, and got the same food as they did before feeding "International Stock Food." I think "International Stock Food" is just the thing.
Yours respectfully,
FRED. M. DICKEY.
UPPER CANARD, Kings Co., N. S.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—Is a purely medicinal vegetable addition to the regular grain feed, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is prepared by a practical stockman, who is a thorough master of scientific stock feeding.

Extra Profits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Colts, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season.

You can secure a greater growth of your pigs, colts and calves in warm weather than any other Summer season. It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. This department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH.

This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home. Write us at once and answer the following questions:
1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT? 2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

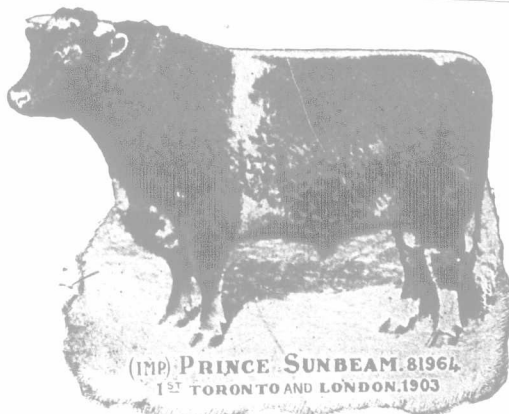
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
TORONTO, CAN.

Capital paid in, \$2,000,000.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



DAN PATCH 1866.
World's Champion Harness Horse.
Eats "International Stock Food" every day.



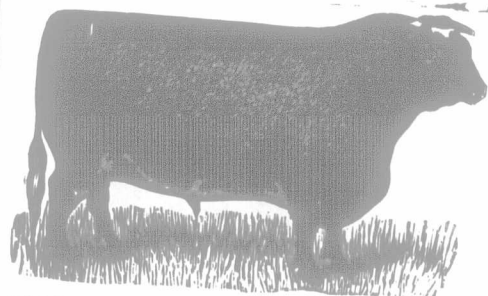
(IMP.) PRINCE SUNBEAM, 81961.
1st TORONTO AND LONDON, 1903

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager. Hamilton, Ont.



30 First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS. High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors, Jos. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCOY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. om

SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

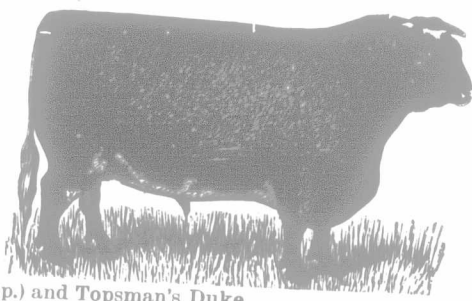
10 YEARLING BULLS Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by TOPSMAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.), and PILGRIM (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

FEMALES, ALL AGES—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

ALSO HERD BULLS—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.



J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

My second importation will reach home about May 18th. Will be pleased to see my old friends and new ones besides to inspect the stock. The lot is composed of 7 SHORTHORN BULLS and 4 HEIFERS. In CLYDESDALES there are 2 colts and 2 fillies. There is stock in the lot to suit all pockets and all tastes. Some of the pick of the spring sales are included, and all of Cruickshank breeding, and most of the popular families in Aberdeenshire are represented. Will sell at very close prices for speedy sales.

EGGS from Plymouth Rock poultry, first-class stock, for sale at \$1.50 per setting. Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry if notified in time, and all welcome whether they purchase or not.

JOHN GRAHAM, Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm, CARBERRY, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

Sunshine Furnace

Easy to Shake.

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

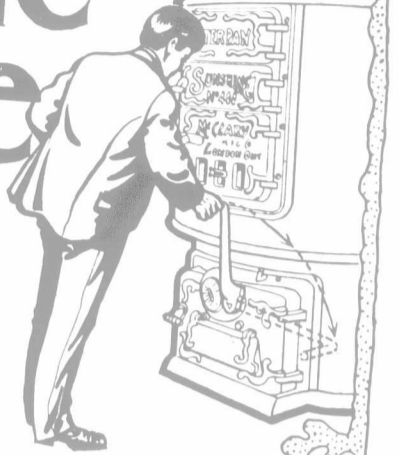
With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



DURING THE SUMMER

It is advisable to always have in the stable a bottle of

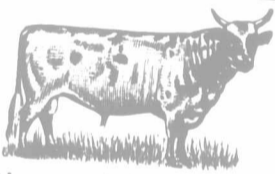
DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

Animals have more accidents in summer than in winter, and this famous remedy will cure all sores, wounds and sprains.

Price 50 cents.

THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada.

Sold by all Druggists.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

A herd of 85 head, composed of cows and heifers, prizewinners at the leading shows. The cows are imported from the best Scottish herds. Imported Douglasdale, champion at the Pan-American Exhibition, and imported Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, head the herd. Choice stock of both sexes for sale.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. One mile from electric cars. Farm near Montreal.

JERSEYS FOR WINNIPEG

Forty Jerseys selected from the Brampton Jersey Herd will be exhibited at Winnipeg Fair. We will have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Call and see our exhibit, which will be the largest ever made in Western Canada.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. TEOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

AYRSHIRES

We are making a special offer during next four weeks of our present stock bull, "Surprise of Fairfield" 10209, rising six years; dehorned; active, vigorous and sure; also young bull, eleven months old, sired by "Surprise of Fairfield"; dam "Annie" 11871, by "Macaroni" 8986; grand dam "Lady Diana" 2nd 331, by "Carlyle of Leasnessock" (imp.) 1655.

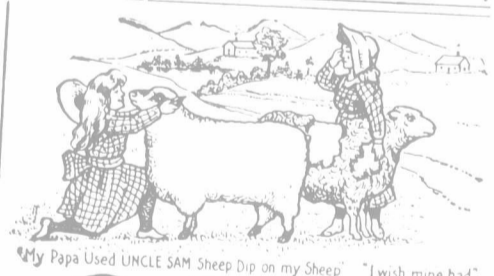
Steele Bros., Glenboro, Man.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winners for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to

JAS. HODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.



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

Uncle Sam's Sheep Dip

CATTLE WASH AND DISINFECTANT

is made according to the U.S. formula. The up-to-date dip and disinfectant for general use for progressive stockmen and farmers. It is the most powerful non-poisonous germicide. Not only is it the very best, but it is sold cheaper than inferior Dips and Washes.

PRICES—1 gal. can dips 100 Shorn Sheep, \$1.00; 5 gal. can, \$4.00; 1 case, 10 1 gal. cans, \$8.50; 50 gallon barrel, \$35.00, net cash prices, f. o. b. Minneapolis. Complete directions for use on sheep, cattle, horses, chickens and disinfecting pens, poses, barns, etc. Book, 32 pp., "Illustrated Stock Grower's Enemies," postpaid for 2 cents. No goods sold on credit. Ship us your Wool, Hides, etc.

Northwestern Hide & Fur Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GOSSIP.

Traynor Bros., Regina, have 1,100 acres under crop this year, and all of it was looking well recently when seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative. Their Clydesdale horses, too, are looking very well this year. Among the young stallions are splendid specimens of the famous old Scotch breed. One, a two-year-old, has unusual size, yet, with it all, he is well proportioned. He has lots of bone of the right quality. The imported horse was not at home, but those who have seen him once will favorably remember him as a low set, muscular, clean-limbed horse. He is well-coupled, splendidly ribbed and strong in constitution, having chest capacity and heartgirth of the best.

Traynor Bros' foals this year are a very fine lot, which speaks well for the class of horses they are keeping.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILLERS.

"In the next few months," says Milling, uplifted by the continued generosity of the American carrier, "British millers ought to almost wipe out the American trade. The exporting miller can not go on with odds against him. He may continue sending small parcels of special flours, but clearly a large bulk of his trade here is doomed." If this be true, if American flour be driven out entirely from the British markets, the responsibility will lie entirely and exclusively with the eastern railway managers. Of this there does not exist the faintest shadow of a doubt. It will mean a loss of more than forty million dollars annually to the United States. More, when the export flour trade dies, the export of wheat will go with it. If the eastern railway managers do not believe that their stubborn and continued discrimination against flour is responsible for this loss, let them for just one year only, try the experiment of a reversal of their traditional policy. Let them make a permanent rate on flour for export which will be less than the rate on wheat. If, within a year, the exports of flour do not far exceed the record, given a fair crop, the American miller will be content to abandon his contention, and will retire from the field.

—N.W. Miller.

J. A. Elton, owner of the Cloverdale herd of Herefords, will, as his advertisement in another column shows, sell his entire herd of Whitefaces on the Winnipeg Fair grounds, on Saturday forenoon, July 30th, at the hour of 10 a. m. Conway, the great live-stock auctioneer, of Winnipeg, will wield the gavel and cry the sale. The stock bull, Derby Wilton 147509, is full of the Lord Wilton and Anxiety blood, than which there is no better. Included in the sale is the cow, Ideal 94906, with heifer calf, Ina 179811, at foot, and heavy with calf now; cut of the cow appears in the advertisement, but does not do her justice. The Whitefaces made a name and the best average at the Calgary Spring Sale, and were keenly sought after by the ranchers. The Manitoba farmer is in a position to breed bulls for the Western ranchers, provided he breeds the right kind, which some think are the Herefords; if, for the sake of argument, we grant their contention, why, then, here is a chance to get started breeding Whitefaces. Nothing will be reserved. If head offered, and we are informed all in nice fix, ready to go on and make money with. Many of the stock are entered for the show. The records of Herefords, on the range and at the big fat stock shows, are well known to our readers. The championship of the International came their way in 1907. The exposure of these cattle for sale in a note to the says: "Your people will make no mistake in buying Herefords; the remaining range cattle of the country, and all cattle offered are strictly inferior. All came from a broader farrier, the lines, where the best Whitefaces are to be found," says Prof. Kennedy, who has improved his herd for the past ten years by importing the best of the best. A cow of the name of "Diana" was what are called "the best of the best" of the breed. For sale on the range, and at the big fat stock shows, are well known to our readers. The championship of the International came their way in 1907. The exposure of these cattle for sale in a note to the says: "Your people will make no mistake in buying Herefords; the remaining range cattle of the country, and all cattle offered are strictly inferior. All came from a broader farrier, the lines, where the best Whitefaces are to be found," says Prof. Kennedy, who has improved his herd for the past ten years by importing the best of the best. A cow of the name of "Diana" was what are called "the best of the best" of the breed.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require. It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.B.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN. A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

Are you thinking of going in for YORKSHIRES?

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DALMANY TUCK 2nd (imp.) =12415=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

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, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick.

JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,

Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and two sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong and we can supply pairs not akin.

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 194, Brampton, Ont.

In answering any advertisement on this page

are kno you
Dr. M impro cured truly,
N slight ical la cession
T highest to this
I I will
Te cure you been in long oc for.
FRE and inst
DR

ADVE

Stop Over in Chicago on St. Louis Fair Tickets.

No extra charge to go via Chicago, and ten days stop will be given in Chicago both going and returning, if desired, on all St. Louis Fair Tickets, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Five daily trains to Chicago, 8.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m. (The Fast Mail), 8.35 p.m. (Pioneer Limited) and 11.00 p.m. Each has a good connection for St. Louis and Eastern points.

WRITE US FOR WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

W. B. DIXON,
N. W. Pass. Agt.

365 ROBERT ST.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

St. Louis World's Fair

April 30 - Nov. 30, 1904

\$35.45 || \$39.40
18 Days || 60 Days

FROM WINNIPEG
DAILY TRAIN, 1.45 P. M.

Best Connections Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Car Pullman Coaches

TICKET OFFICE, 391 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
Next to Bank of Commerce Telephone 1446

H. SWINFORD,
Gen. Agent

R. CREELMAN,
Ticket Agent

NO CURE, NO PAY!



I want to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which were so evident in youth are absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Be t" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

Rheumatism Cured in One Night.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir, - I have worn your Belt for about six weeks and can say that my health is improving, and I had a slight attack of rheumatism this spring as usual, but your Belt cured it in one night. My stomach is better and my back is completely cured. Yours truly, JOHN SWAN, Dauphin, Man.

Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel, the momentary spells of weakness, the periodical loss of memory, dullness of brain, drowsiness—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. I have a positive cure for you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

This is the treatment that has restored over 50,000 people to the highest standard of manhood and womanhood. It is adapted especially to this trouble and never fails in its grand work.

I have a cure in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured.

Tell me your trouble and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you I don't want your money. I have been in this business 22 years, and I am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

FREE BOOK—If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

ONE CAR-LOAD 3-Ply Roofing

INDRUROID

Shipped to us in mistake: for quick sale will make interesting prices.

THRESHERS' SUPPLY CO.
WINNIPEG.

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

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hail Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

I Am After Your Wool.

Highest cash prices. Prompt remittances. Sacks for shipping. These things should get it. Let's hear from you.

W. W. Carruthers
Custom Tanner, Dealer in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, etc.
BRANDON, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

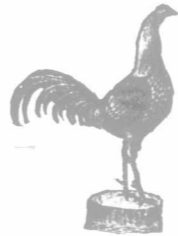
**BY TEST
THE BEST**

Josh Billings says:--"I luv a rooster for tew things—one is the KROW that is in him, and the other is the SPURS that air on him to bak up his krow with."

**BEST TO USE
BEST TO BUY**

OUR KROW

WE MANUFACTURE AND HANDLE THE MOST UP-TO-DATE THRESHING MACHINERY MADE IN CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES, WHICH MEANS THE WORLD'S BEST.



**Cock o' the North
... Line ...**

**Threshing Machinery
Simple Strong Durable**

Traction Engines, Portable Engines, Separators, Feeders, Wind Stackers, Tanks, Sawmills, Hay Presses.

OUR SPURS

The product of
AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHING CO., Toronto.
ADVANCE THRESHER CO., Battle Creek.
MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO., Hopkins.



AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, Ltd.

TORONTO. WINNIPEG. REGINA.



Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive	No. Holds	LIST	Churns
Patent Steel Roller	0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
Bearings	1	10 "	1 " 5 "
Improved Steel Frame	2	15 "	2 " 7 "
	3	20 "	3 " 9 "
	4	26 "	4 " 12 "
	5	30 "	6 " 14 "
	6	40 "	8 " 20 "

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

Calgary Business College

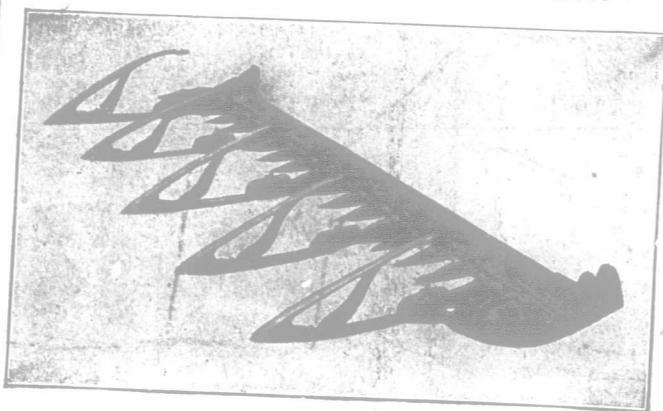
Open all the year round for thorough commercial instruction. TOUCH-TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply W. H. COUPLAND, Box 205, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

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

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



The **Climax Grain Guard**

Heavy winds, hail and rain storms spread havoc upon the ripening and top-heavy grain about harvest time, and no one knows better than the farmer how to value a device like the Grain Guard, by the aid of which he can save and harvest all his grain, including that which is lodged. These come in sets of five, all we require to know being the name of the binder to which they are to be attached.

Regular price, \$10.00 per complete set.
During July, 8.00 cash with order.

We feel sure it will amply repay you to keep a set on hand in case of an emergency, as during harvest, stocks, not only at Winnipeg, but also at the factory, will have become exhausted. We shall deeply appreciate your order now.

E. E. DEVLIN & CO., Market Square, WINNIPEG.

GRAIN

Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results.
1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS
1c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS
1c FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES
GET OUR QUOTATIONS.
MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,
m Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.
HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice Pres.
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.
All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

This small space contains valuable information.

READ THIS

FOR THE LAUNDRY
EDWARDSBURG
"Silver Gloss"

FOR THE KITCHEN
BENSON'S
"Prepared Corn."

Nothing better made on earth.
Ask your Grocer.

Manufactured by
The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Ltd.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

If you want reliable information re write to the old reliable real-estate man, Chilliwack, B. C.
J. HOWE BENT.
Money to loan.

For Sale: **BRITISH COLUMBIA 160 Acres**

more or less; 30 acres improved, but easily cleared; no buildings. About 1 mile from church and school. Eden Road sawmill and sawmill; gravel road \$1500. Enquire of

L. NEVILE SMITH, Chilliwack, B. C.

In answering any advertisement on this page, please refer to the number of the advertisement in the margin.