

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

SEPTEMBER 19, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 730

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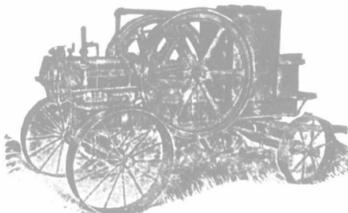
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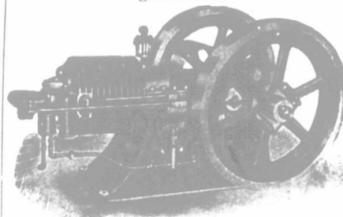
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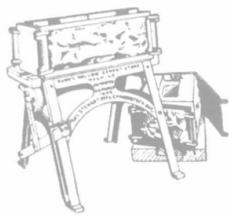
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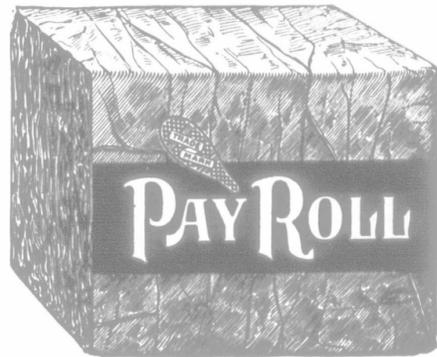
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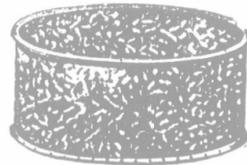


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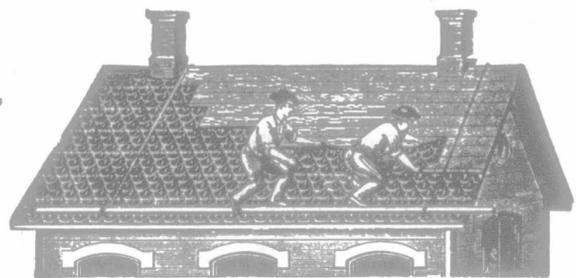
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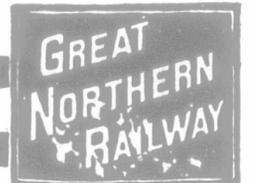
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

September 19, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 730.

EDITORIAL

The study of living beings always proves more interesting than that of lifeless elements.

* * *

Through the Rockies, the G.T.P. will likely need to use dangerous explosives to a great extent, and if a Chink drops a match accidentally, why he won't be there, d'ye see!

* * *

Perhaps fortunately, the Englishman is not a blatant advertiser at every public gathering. Some other nationalities could afford to copy his modesty.

* * *

"Standard Oil" is said to be negotiating to form a distillery trust. Has H. H. Rodgers nothing else to do than to give young Mr. Rockefeller short corners to turn with his Sunday school class?

* * *

Why not encourage the educated Britisher to come out as well as the illiterate lower class? The better educated man or woman will have a better influence on the home life of the country, than the other; and they (the well educated) are certainly needed to leaven the mass.

* * *

It is not in the interests of the community at large to bar out, an M.D. because he happens to have been trained in a better, though distant, medical school. Local patriotism is a good thing, but can be carried to extremes; it may be dubbed as foolish when it results in mediocrity in a learned profession.

* * *

The following sensible resolution was passed by the police chiefs at the Toronto convention: "That in the opinion of this organization work should be provided for all persons undergoing sentence no matter how short, for the material benefit of the individual, and with a view, as far as possible, of making him self-sustaining, and that the attention of the proper authority be called to the facts where this does not exist, urging the necessity of inaugurating some system of useful work for those prisoners under their control not herewith provided."

* * *

"Immigration authorities state that the farm hands who came to Canada from Great Britain on the special excursion are superior to the men who came west from the eastern provinces of Canada. Many of those coming from Great Britain were formerly experienced in farm work there, and of the balance the large majority were engaged in manual labor, their calloused hands and general appearance showing that they had known much of hard toil. The English workmen coming to the west at the present time are said to be quite equal to those from other parts of the Empire, and it is stated by immigration officials that the prejudice against young men from England is disappearing; many applicants for help specify that they require this class of employee and will take no other, if Englishmen can be hired."

This might be termed the vindication of the Englishman, which has been slow in coming.

The Big IF and the Census Figures!

The prophetic eye of the *Toronto News* editor has been cast 'westward ho' and the following are some of his cogitations:

While the census figures are not complete it is estimated that the province of Alberta will show a population of 180,000, and the province of Saskatchewan of 330,000. The Province of Manitoba which had a population of 255,211 in 1901, has shown an increase of 53,000 in Winnipeg, and will probably show a population of 400,000 for the entire province. No census has been taken of British Columbia, but it is estimated that with the expansion of Vancouver and some of the cities in Southern British Columbia, the population is not far short of 250,000. These figures give a total population to the Western Provinces of 1,100,000, and the calculation will prove probably to be fairly accurate.

If there should be the same proportionate increase for five years, Manitoba would then show a population of 700,000, Saskatchewan of 1,200,000, Alberta of 600,000, and British Columbia of 500,000. It has also to be remembered that owing to the westward movement the growth of population in older Canada will be very much less rapid than in the West, and hence the prediction that within ten years the majority of the people in Canada will be west of Lake Superior is within the realm of probability. This means, also, the transfer of political dominance to the West, with many new problems and enormously wider interests for the Canadian people.

Shall the Doukhobor Have Special Homestead Privileges?

Extended residence in Canada but adds to the capacity of the Doukhobor to make trouble. Each year he has contributed to the sum of domestic difficulties by his fanatical pilgrimages, but this year he has become more deeply involved, not with immigration officials, but with the aggressiveness of the western pioneer. The arrangements whereby the Doukhobors were settled upon some of the very best land at the disposal of the Dominion Government now appears to be subject to conflicting interpretations. The government generously agreed to concede a point in the homestead regulations and allow their proteges to live in villages, thus waiving the residence clause. This concession on the part of the government was adversely criticized at the time, but as the Doukhobors were actually in physical fear of their lives, sympathy superseded discretion. The Doukhobors were allotted their homesteads, they established their villages and were given every reasonable encouragement to make good. At first they settled down to serious effort. They worked with their farms and stock to what advantage they could where colossal ignorance prevails, and where whole families united with neighbors in the morning and the colony trekked out to their estates on the prairie. In the fall some of their young men worked in the harvest for English, American or Canadian settlers and by the time the first year had been put in, our fellowmen from the Caucasus had awakened to the realization that they were living in a free country, and might venture five or ten miles from home alone without danger of molestation. They then began to want to know more, the novelty of their existence became too much for some of them; and in their eagerness to absorb modern ideas, to earn big wages, and to enjoy the privileges of our independent life they neglected their obligations to the government with respect to homestead duties. All this time covetous eyes were upon their land and when last spring it was found that sufficient had not been cultivated upon a Doukhobor's quarter to entitle him to a patent for his land there were men ready to step forward and cancel his claim. This is what

occurred in different Doukhobor settlements last spring, but the phlegmatic Doukhobor was not to be nonplussed and when harvest came round sallied forth with his good wife and numerous progeny to reap the bounties of nature. On arriving at his wheat fields, however, he was met by the energetic Anglo-Saxon and his hired man, and it was at once evident that before the machinery of the law could be set in motion the man who could command the most science in the game of fisticuffs would be the possessor of the crop. This considerably simplified matters at the seat of operations, but very much complicated things for the department of the interior. The Doukhobors have been slow to insure themselves against such a contingency by cultivating at least 30 acres of their land, but their defence is that their arrangement with the government allowed them, besides living in their villages to complete their homestead duties on land contiguous to their houses. The contention is absurd on the face of things, but the department of the interior is trying to discover just what the arrangement was so as to be in a position to arbitrate.

Whatever other conclusions the department comes to, it is to be hoped they will not relax in their demands for the strict observance of the homestead laws by the Doukhobors. The trouble and expense the government has been put to with these people warrants it in demanding such observance. The actions of these improvident Doukhobors is an example of the evils that may attend a too sudden visitation of prosperity. The government would have been doing a most magnanimous thing for these people to have brought them to this country and have given them an opportunity to have worked as farm laborers without having allotted them land. Later as they gained some knowledge of Canadian customs and had become citizens they would either have demonstrated their fitness for farming and have secured homesteads or would have continued to assist in the work of tilling the soil under the direction of better managers. For the past few years the cart has been put before the horse, but the time now is opportune to establish more advantageous relationships.

Misconceptions of the English.

It is a custom of Canadians, a declining one, albeit, we believe devoid of malice, to poke fun at the Englishman, in a milder way at the Irishman and to deride his speech. Even public men who should know better, are found guilty of taking the lower class Londoner as typical of the Englishman, witness the doggerel composed by Bengough, entitled "At Winnipeg Station." The dropping of the 'aspirate' or the picking it up, and placing the 'h' where it does not belong is a practice quite rare among the English people as a whole, in fact, not a tithe as common as the use of such ungrammatical terms as 'he done, I seen, etc.', so frequently in the mouths of many Canadians, who could well afford to copy the modulated tone in the English-woman's voice. During the last two or three years Canada has received a large draft from the working type of Englishmen, including what is termed in England 'upper and lower middle class people,' the bulwark of the British nation. In the early days, twenty to thirty years ago, only a few of the good ones came, the others were the unfortunates, either in wits or application, whose people in England heaved a sigh of relief when they saw their backs. It is a common thing for our public men, even journalists to deride the appalling ignorance of the stay-at-home Englishman regarding, what we are so fond of terming, 'Britain's greatest colony,' and yet the rank and file of Canadians are not one whit the wiser, in their estimation of the British or British customs; in fact an outsider would at times judge that Eastern Canada knows little of

Western Canada and vice-versa, if the diverse expressions re the tariff, culture, etc., are safe criteria to judge by.

Latterly we have been pleased to note a difference in the tone towards the Englishman by the Canadian press and people; in the East one hears an opinion given, that the newcomers are likely to be the salvation of that section from the threatened stagnation, a result of the draining off of their youth by the West. The average Englishman is as good a man as the average Canadian or any other nationality, and the best type of the former is as good, judged by all known standards, as any that walk. The English are needed in Canada, with all their mannerisms or opinions; as a rule they are thorough in their work, deliberate in thought and action, qualities of value in these rushing days, and have a respect for the law and are less hidebound in their political affiliations. It is about time that Canadians abandoned their foolish generalizations re the race to whom they owe all the freedom in education, religion, law and politics, they now possess, and be more charitable in their judgment with those to whom conditions are so vastly different to those under which they were raised. "To point a moral, and adorn a tale," just let us cite the welcome to the Canadian boy, Hamar Greenwood, and yet England has furnished hundreds of similar cases, such as Richard Seddon, to all parts of the world. The English are our own blood, and the more of them we can get

schools to-day. We believe the minimum salary in the Ontario school should be not three hundred but three hundred and fifty dollars, and in the West, four hundred and fifty. Just the other day, we noticed an advertisement for a second class teacher in a well-known Manitoba town, salary \$480; in a town where board and room costs at least four dollars a week; that people expect to get anything worth having for such little money betokens great confidence and the height of credulity. We believe there are serious faults in our school system, but any inferiority in the teachers must be charged to the system of which they are the product. In Ontario, a good farm laborer is worth \$20 a month and board, the latter rated at \$3 a week, in Manitoba \$25 to \$30 a month, board worth \$3 to \$4 a week; and the school teacher charged with the training of young minds ought at least to be worth what the hind, the shepherd or the groom are paid! There can be no permanence in the profession so long as it will not offer a decent living to the average man. Preachers' salaries are admitted on the average to be small and yet such compare very very favorably with that of the teacher; doctors, unless in crowded cities, rarely make less than a thousand dollars a year.

Some of the men at the convention tried to back out of a decidedly bad situation, by claiming their objection was to being coerced; coercion is certainly needed for such gentlemen, and the only mistake made was that it has been delayed

HORSE

With the aid of a wind shield and two pace makers Dan Patch was able to go a mile in 1.55 at the Minnesota State fair.

* * *

The horse trade in the large markets has considerably varied with the advent of September. It is said lumbermen are buying all the big stuff they can get.

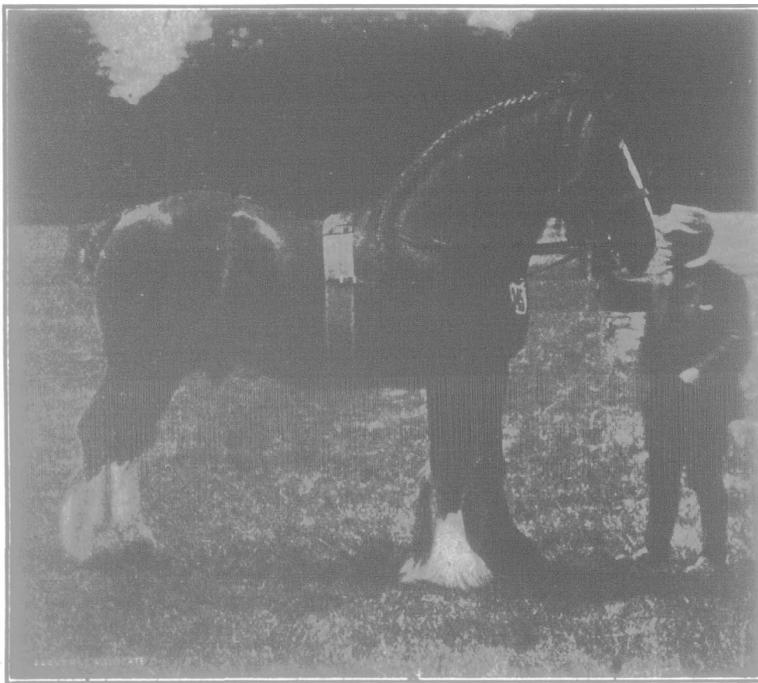
* * *

New South Wales, one of the commonwealths of Australia, has passed a stringent anti-betting law. Betting in clubs, shops or upon the streets is made an offence, as also is the publication in news papers of bets previous to the events upon which odds are laid. The law does not attempt to govern action upon race courses or grounds devoted to sports, but empowers the proprietors to remove betters and restrict the number of race meetings.

Popularizing the Shire.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in one of your recent issues an article under the above heading, and I wish to throw a little light into a few items which you refer to. It is a well known fact that the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain is to-day the strongest and the most up-to-date of any breed society in the world; and one of its chief aims has always been to keep the dray in view, that is to say keep the practical side of the draft horse in sight, and not to be led away with any fancy fads or fancies. Thus the Shire has practically been a home required article as there is a constant demand for heavy hauling horses. As for a demonstration of the type of drafters most in favor in the English cities, you ought by all means see to the thousands of heavy draft horses exhibited at the various draft horse parades held chiefly in May in each year. The chief of which are London, Bath, Bolton, Brighton, Bumley, Burton on Trent, Cardiff, Crewe, Croydon, Exeter, Liverpool, Malton, Manchester, Northampton, Oldham, Plymouth, Swansea, Warrington, Sheffield, Glossop, Darlington and other places. The Shire Horse Society offer prizes at most of these parades. The majority of these weight shifters are Shire horses, a great percentage of which are eligible for the stud book. I can assure you it is a sight long to be remembered when you see six hundred of these horses all in one bunch, not one of them weighing less than 1,700 pounds and up to 2,400 pounds; they are chiefly judged by some practical dray contractor and Shire breeder. Thus you get the views of the breeder and worker together, and therefore you get the right type of a draft horse promoted. I have known some of these horses take prizes for eight years in succession, thus proving the wearing capabilities of the Shire on the hard streets. From remarks made to me by some of the largest buyers of draft horses in England the difficulty is always to get weight. You never see them refuse a horse because he is too big, always the other way; it is not so much how long his pasterns are, or how long his pedigree is, but how much weight can be put into the collar, as it is well known that it takes weight to move weight and the average load of one of these horses is from three to four tons; some I have seen with seven tons behind them going their four miles per hour. As for the Clydesdale he is not regarded seriously in England as a heavy draft horse; he is chiefly used for light van work as the geldings of this breed do not possess sufficient weight for the heavy haulage work; besides he seems to be exported chiefly to Canada. Now with regard to the progress made by the Shire in North America, I give you the figures of the Shire horse stud books: 1898, 42; 1899, 72; 1900, 177; 1901, 258; 1902, 270. I have no further record by me but from information I received a few days ago by the largest stud owner in England of these kind of horses, these are his words: "There have been sold to North America more Shires than for fourteen years back and a much higher class of horse." Now from what I can gather in the States and Canada the demand is for bigger and heavier horses, capable of moving larger loads on the congested streets of the busy Western cities. And thus we see the reason for the greater importation of Shires taking



HOLKES MENESTRAL 2nd (22451).
First in the Aged Shire Stallion Class, Royal Agricultural Show, 1906.

to come to Canada the better, but once here, let us hold out the hand of fellowship to them, and while showing them the advantages they may enjoy in this country, in the possession of land, and comparative freedom from drinking and betting, also not forget that they have many good qualities we can well afford to assimilate, and make part of our national life; let us in fact be blind to any vices, such as cigarette smoking, by not adopting that unfortunate habit, to the one who practises it; but alive and wide awake to their many sterling qualities, such as honesty in business, lack of braggadocio, and the habit of thinking for themselves. The good type of Englishman is one of the best assets Canada can have.

The Farmers and Teachers' Salaries.

The press reports of the meeting of the Farmers' Association in Toronto recently state that the subject "compulsory school teachers' salaries" provoked a vigorous debate. The president took the stand that it was unjust for the government to compel rural school taxpayers to pay their teachers a salary of at least \$300 a year. It passes belief that a man in these wide-awake days could be found supporting such an idea. We have no sympathy with such blindness of mind and paucity of knowledge, it is just such medievalism as this, which accounts for the emasculation and consequent femininity of our

too long. What is needed is a sound discussion on public school education and our educational system, but it needs discussing by men with some breadth of view, not by the person, farmer or townsman, with a fifty acre brain. Time and again this paper has editorially declared against the assumption by some teachers, that the farmers and parents were hopelessly ignorant of what education should do for their children, and we are just as firmly decided that the advocate of the cheap teacher is an enemy to the state and to the children, whose hope for the future depends largely upon the education they may secure. The rank and file of school trustees are, we believe made in larger moulds, than those referred to above and in making the statements above we wish it understood that such are not limited to farmers; lawyers and other members of the so-called learned professions are equally guilty. Narrowness of view is just as prevalent in the town as in the country the taint is as much urban as rural.

* * *

Agricultural education in the schools is a failure up to date, because of certain things; first, those supposed to teach it, know not whereof they would teach; second, it is taught as a subject dealing with elements instead of beings, which brings us to the third, that the study of agriculture became interesting, from the date teaching in live stock became a part of it.

place to America to-day. From the standpoint of a practical farmer in England who has bred Shires and Clydes and as a farmer in Canada to-day, you have all that is needed out here in Alberta for the raising of good draft horses. Your country is second to none for cheap production and easy rearing, but by all means go in for the Shire as he is the only draft horse with sufficient weight to get size and quality out of your light mares. I think it is an honor to Canada that His Majesty King Edward and Lord Rothschild should send such valuable horses to our fairs. In conclusion I will say, the chief thing which strikes an American when he stands for the first time on the docks at Liverpool is wonder and amazement at the magnificent draft horses doing heavy hauling work, these I need not add are the Shires we feel proud of.

DRAFT HORSE.

Notes on Mule Breeding.

To make a success of mule breeding, the kind of Jack Donkey to be used is naturally of the very greatest importance. Previous experience in other countries is, in this respect, of great assistance in deciding which breed of donkey is most suitable for the production of mules. Let us consider some of the different varieties that have largely been made use of in connection with mule breeding.

Broadly speaking, the "Catalonian," the "Andalusian," the "Maltese," the "Italian," and the "Poitou," are the only varieties that have been used to any great extent, though, of course, large numbers of mules are bred from native jacks or nondescript animals which cannot claim to belong to any one particular breed.

The "Catalonian" is by far the finest type of animal, and must easily be placed first as the sire of mules. He is bred in Catalonia in Old Spain, and was introduced into the country by the Moors at the time of their conquest in that country. He is a good black color with a white or mealy muzzle, with white or greyish colored belly. He possesses fine style and action with plenty of good clean bone. These Catalonian jacks vary but little in form and style, but greatly in size, running from 14 to 16 hands, though the majority of those that are actually bred in Spain are from 14 to 15 hands.

In Kentucky, a very fine breed of donkey is produced which, to all intents and purposes, is a Catalonian donkey that has been bred in Kentucky, but, in many cases, they are descended on the female side from mongrel-bred "jennies" (female donkeys) that were crossed in the first instance with pure bred Catalonian jacks. The first pure blooded Spanish jack was sent to Kentucky in 1832. He was the property of the Hon. Henry Clay, and stood fifteen hands high. This donkey was crossed with the mongrel jennies previously referred to, and the progeny have been continually mated with pure bred jacks, imported from Spain, from time to time. In this way, the present race of jacks, known throughout the U. S. as the "Kentucky Jack," were formed.

The Andalusian donkeys are about the same type as the Catalonian, having perhaps, a little more weight and bone, but they are all "off color," and do not possess the spirit and high class temperament of the Catalonian. They are, in consequence, not so satisfactory as mule breeders, and, even if used for this purpose, their progeny cannot in any way be compared with mules got by Catalonian jacks.

The Maltese is a smaller donkey than the Catalan, being rarely over fourteen hands high. He possesses a nice fine coat, but is deficient in bone and substance.

The Italian jack, the smallest of all that are used in mule breeding, usually stands 13 to 13.2. He is a very smart little animal possessing very nice quality, and, for his size, having good bone, with a beautiful fine coat. Many of these Italian donkeys are used in India for mule breeding, as they get a very good class of small active mule, but of course, cannot be expected to produce as high class an animal as one got by a Spanish sire. The Poitou donkey, according to some authorities, is supposed to have been originally of Spanish extraction. He differs, however, very considerably at the present day both in outward appearance and in disposition from the Catalan. He occupies a similar position in the donkey world to that occupied by the Clydesdale amongst horses, having great bone and weight, with a larger and more open foot

than other breeds of asses. He is essentially the class of donkey suited for slow and heavy draft work. No doubt the great difference which exists at the present day between this breed and the Catalan has been brought about by selection and careful breeding. The head and ears of the Poitou are enormous; the larger they are the more valuable is the animal considered to be. So large are his ears they are very often carried horizontally, like those of a lop-eared rabbit, giving the animal a very extraordinary appearance when viewed from the front. His lips, especially the lower one, are curiously pendulous, and he carries a long mane and forelock. He is covered with an extremely long coarse coat, and, on his legs there is also a plentiful growth of coarse and wiry hair. Although this donkey is possessed of many good qualities for the production of mules in some countries, he is not an animal that would be found adapted for mule breeding in South Africa or, in fact, in any hot country, as his enormous growth of coat would harbor parasites and his sluggish disposition would not be likely to make him a success in breeding the class of mule required in South Africa.

Large numbers of mules are bred annually from all the varieties of donkeys to which we have referred, but by far the largest number are bred from the Catalan jack, who has proved himself for many years to be superior to, and more successful than any of the other breeds. Catalan jacks develop one very marked peculiarity, and that is a uniformity both in shape good color, thrifty growing and feeding qualities, combined with docile tempers in the mules produced from every quality and color of dam. And experience has shown that a finely formed high couraged Catalan jack, standing 14.2, will produce a mule as good, if not better, than a sixteen hands Kentucky jack, although the Kentucky donkey may be to all intents and purposes a pure bred animal. The best mules are produced by truly formed Catalonian jacks standing from 14.2 to 15 hands, and it is a mistake to make a point of obtaining very much larger jacks, as in most cases, when you get a jack of great height, he is found to be deficient in girth and in substance, and has a decidedly weedy appearance.

A good jack should have plenty of bone measuring not less than eight inches below the knee, with as much body and depth of girth as possible; a large head and long ears of fine quality which should be carried sharply and erect. He should be possessed of good courage and activity, and be good tempered, this last point being of great importance. The feet of a Catalan jack are not as large as those of a Poitou, but should be sound and truly formed.

THE KIND OF MARE TO BREED FROM.

A mule gets its head, ear, foot, and bone from the jack, also its internal characteristics, hardness of constitution and capability for endurance, but its body and height come from its dam, and, therefore, breeders must not consider that, although they are possessed of a good Catalan jack, any sort of a little mare will breed them big and high class mules, as this will not be the case. Tall jacks and tall mares will never produce mules the equal of those bred from tall mares and heavy, good-boned jacks from 14.2 to 15 hands high. For, although a 16 hand jack, if mated with a mare of equal size, will produce a mule of even greater height than either, the result is generally a high-bodied and leggy animal that is in every way undesirable.

There are many authorities who advocate that only a very good class of mares should be used for mule breeding, and that indifferent and unsound mares should never be used. But with this opinion I do not quite agree; for whereas, of course, it is much better to breed mules from good roomy sound mares, still a breeder may often find himself in possession of a mare which has some hereditary unsoundness that would render it most undesirable for her to be put to a stallion; but, on the other hand, one would not feel so much compunction in having her covered by the jack as there would be no fear of her progeny passing on any unsoundness, owing to the wise provision of nature that renders the hybrid sterile. I do not wish my readers to understand from these remarks that I am advocating the breeding of mules from unsound mares, but rather that, whereas it

would be entirely wrong to knowingly breed horses from unsound mares, no great harm could accrue from trying to produce a useful mule from a mare that otherwise would be useless. — CAPT. C. H. BLACKBURNE, D.S.O., in *Transvaal Agricultural Journal*.

Concrete Floors for Stables.

A correspondent says: "Can you give me any information upon cement floors for horse stables? I have been told they are very cold in winter and dangerous when there is snow which makes them slippery."

Because concrete is a good conductor of heat it is not a suitable material for horses to lie upon, consequently should not be used in the stables unless covered with a wooden floor but in the passages it is both durable and inexpensive. True it is slippery and dangerous if finished with a smooth coat but as concrete is capable of being moulded into any shape there is no necessity in having a smooth coat on the surface. The smooth coat is given by using a steel trowel for finishing but when a wooden "float" is used the floor has surface much like sand paper. In some stables we have seen the floors laid off in checkers like the crossings of sidewalks in towns but floors so cut up are very difficult to keep clean and the coarse surface is much preferable. The floor should be built up of two parts; the first layer may be two or three inches thick with the concrete mixed one to six or one to eight depending upon the brand used. The second coat must be harder and should be in the proportion of one to two or stronger. In the stalls this top layer need not be put down, the planks being laid on the first coat and nailed to sleepers embedded in it. Such a floor we feel assured would be entirely satisfactory, especially if care is taken to give it the proper slope behind and in the stalls and the surface is left at about the roughness of sand paper.

STOCK

The Mating Time for Cattle.

The time is fast approaching when the breeder of high class cattle will consider the mating of such stock with a view to having the calves come, of suitable ages for the various classes at the big shows. His example can be followed, however, by the average farmer, who wishes to get the maximum results from his cattle at the smallest cost to the animals themselves. In addition also he now has the opportunity of sizing up the value of his cows under natural and open air conditions. If after a summer's run at grass, the kine are ill favored, in low condition or unhealthy, such should be culled out and not bred from. There may be extenuating circumstances for a cow or heifer being in low condition in the fall, but generally speaking the thin critter is not a desirable type to let perpetuate its kind. Summertime is the period when all nature stores up energy under normal conditions, and it is therefore at that time the animal economy is in the best state for the act and purpose of reproduction. The extreme heat of the summer is over, and the keen fall air is tonic enough to key the animal organism up to the proper pitch for such purposes. Not only so but if the male has been properly tended and cared for in the matter of food and exercise, he is in better condition to hand down a heritage of excellence, in either dairy or beef lines, according to his breed and type. Another advantage is that by breeding the cows so that they drop their calves early in the fall, they will milk well all winter, when dairy products are high in price, and will take a new lease of productivity in the spring if placed on good pastures; not only that but 'the resting time' for the dam comes in the hottest weather, when the human species take holidays; the cow has not then to give a big milk flow as well as feed the calf in embryo. This question of mating has in the past been looked at altogether from the standpoint of the intent and purpose of the progeny, but it is also well to consider the sires and dams if maximum quality is to be gotten in the offspring, as well as persistency in breeding in the parents.

Our Scottish Letter.

I believe it is four weeks since I wrote something for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and therefore I must endeavor to make up for lost time. All the same, there is not very much of interest to Canadians to write about. Here we are in the midst of the show and export season. Every week we have many shows, and every week large consignments of Clydesdales have left Scotland for Canada. We are also having a racy fight among the pig men, in connection with the awards at the Highland, which have been subjected to considerable adverse criticism. At the Royal Lancashire and the Yorkshire these awards were overhauled, with results by no means complimentary to the judge at the Highland. Of course, judges differ, but there seems to be a pretty general feeling that the awards at the Highland were in some cases, not quite according to Cocker. Anyhow, the pig men have made things lively for the past four weeks.

Parliament has adjourned for the autumn recess. Before it rose, the Secretary for Scotland got leave to introduce a remarkable bill. Scottish Crofters have benefitted greatly through the legislation of 1886 and 1887. That legislation has more than justified itself in the greatly improved condition of the Crofter settlements throughout the counties in which the act was operative. These counties were Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland. There was a cry for an extension of the Act to certain other counties. This was a cry that could not very well be refused, but the Secretary has gone much further than anyone asked him to go when the amendment of the Act was called for. Instead of acceding to this request, he has introduced a measure which supercedes the Crofters Acts altogether, and extends the benefits conferred on the Crofters to all holders of farms throughout Scotland paying £50 or less rent per annum. The new measure also proposes to give a land Commission, with power to fix rents and settle disputes between landlord and tenants, as well as power to take land and divide it up into small holdings. The purpose is to settle people on the land, and there can be no more laudable purpose. The new measure is of such a far-reaching character that it has fairly taken the country by surprise, and a good deal of water will run through the mill before it becomes law. So far, men have not quite taken in Mr. Sinclair's proposals, and it is possible that the House of Lords may take a strong line in dealing with the measure should it ever get the length of a third reading in the House of Commons.

Mr. Haldane, the Minister of War, has got himself into trouble with a considerable section of Scots' opinion through the terms of a new meat contract sanctioned by the War office. In this, home-fed-and-bred meats are up upon the same level as the States and Canadian cattle. Forfarshire has led the opposition, and East Lothian, Mr. Haldane's own constituency, is inclined to follow suit. As far as we can make out, Mr. Haldane's defence is, a saving of £50,000 per annum, with the certainty of getting the same kind of meat as before. That is to say,

in the past the clause in the contracts restricting the delivery of home-bred and home-fed cattle has been treated as a dead letter, while the extra price has been paid. I scarcely think the change will be departed from. It is too late to begin worrying about a matter of this kind. The home feeder will very likely be quietly dropped after the Ministers interested have their little say, and left matters very much as they were. Breed and feed the best, and quality will determine market values. This seems to be the idea of the Minister of War, and little more can be made of it.

SCOTLAND YET.

Starting in Bacon Hog Production.

To get the right article of uniform type and quality we must use breeds that are suitable for the bacon industry. We have in Canada to-day a few dozen breeds or more, more commonly the Tamworth, the Poland-China, the Chester White, the Berkshire, the Duroc Jersey, the Essex and the Yorkshire. The Yorkshire, though I mentioned it last, is probably not the least. In fact, I know it is the most popular among bacon men and is certainly very suitable for bacon production; in fact I know that in the case of the Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Berkshire and the Chester White feeding is practically the whole thing. You can take pigs from any one of those breeds and spoil them if you do not feed them right. Now that is the question we want to pay attention to to-day, the proper feeding of these pigs to get first class bacon out of them.

Don't think for an instant that I advise you to go into pure-breds. That is an expense, and quite an unnecessary one, for I believe that if you are satisfied or willing to provide yourselves with first-class boars of any one of the breeds I have mentioned, particularly Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire, you may anticipate first-class results by using the common sows of the country. We have all through Quebec—I am not particularly familiar with your conditions here—but all through Quebec I have seen sows, in the fields and in pens, which if crossed with the right class of male, would give first-class results. There is not the slightest necessity for going in for pure-bred pigs in order to get good results. Of course I will say this: if you have to buy your stock to start with, it is just as well to get pure-breds. You can occasionally sell a first-class animal for a somewhat higher price than you could get if you were selling them to the butcher. If you are not anxious to sell pure-breds at all, then I would advise you to use sows of one breed and boars of another. Sows of one breed and boars of another usually make the very best animals for this industry. For instance a good Yorkshire sow and a Berkshire boar give a splendid animal; or a good Berkshire boar and a Tamworth sow. I have never in all my experience had pigs that made a better class of bacon pigs than that cross of the Berkshire boar and the Tamworth sow. There are fifty of them at the farm and I never saw anything like them. They are quick growers and are ravenous eaters. That is an important consideration, and that

is one reason why cross-breds are superior to the pure-breds. I never advise a man to keep pure-breds for bacon or meat production.

J. H. GRISDALE, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Want to Slaughter at Alderney Island.

Negotiations have been under way looking to the establishment by a syndicate of capitalists of an abattoir on the Island of Alderney, in the English Channel, to slaughter Argentine cattle and sheep, to the number of 500 cattle and 4,000 sheep weekly, the carcasses to be shipped directly to the meat markets of Britain and the Continent. Alderney is a small island of but four square miles in extent, and, what is more important, is but sixty miles from England. If the project takes definite shape, it will be a development of some importance to Canada and other countries which look to Britain as an outlet for live-stock products.

Demand for Dairy Stock.

The demand for dairy stock is strong. "Where can I secure a good dairy cow or bull?" That is the question asked of our representatives throughout the far West, and the question is pretty hard to answer. The breeding of pure stock would prove profitable right now. Several have made a start but there is practically nothing to sell. The business should be tempting to young men especially to some who have come from the settled dairy districts of Ontario and the East. Cool nights, good pasture and comparatively mild winters in the far West make for prosperity in the dairy business and increases the demand for good stock.

The breeders of purebred dairy stock are missing their opportunities in not advertising in the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The command "to let your light shine before men" applies to the breeder of dairy stock, he cannot afford to hide his light under a bushel.

Information for Holstein Breeders.

TO THE EDITOR:

At the recent annual Meeting of this Association, a resolution was passed informing breeders generally that the concern calling itself the International Consolidation Record Association of Himrods, N. Y., and offering and purporting to issue certificates of registry of Holstein cattle, as well as other live stock, had no Holstein records sufficient to permit it to issue a certificate of registry nor could it obtain sufficient information therefor from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and that any such certificates issued by the International Consolidated Records were without value and useless as certificates of registry. The certificates of registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association bear upon their face the signature of F. L. Houghton as Secretary and the corporate seal printed thereon (embossed up to 1904) in yellow ink.

Very respectfully,

F. L. HOUGHTON,
Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, America.

Calf Scours and a New Treatment.

Dr. Louis A. Klein, the veterinarian to the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, summarizes his report of his experiments with formalin in the treatment of calf scours as follows:

Twelve milk-fed calves affected with "scours" were treated by adding formalin to the milk in the proportion of one part of the drug to 4000 parts of milk.

Eleven recovered without any additional treatment—seven on the second day after the use of the formalin was begun, three on the third day and one on the ninth day.

The other calf, No. 11, required additional treatment, but finally recovered.

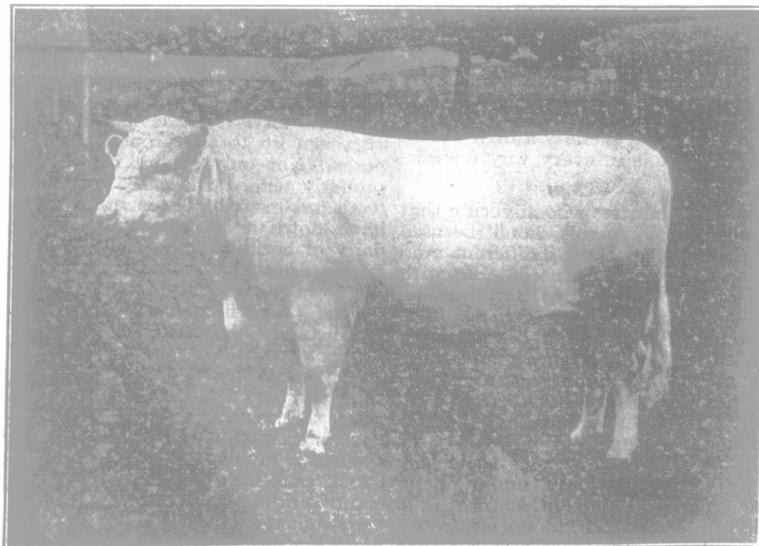
Three cases of "scours" in calves being fed on grain and running at pasture were treated with formalin, but the drug did not prove effective in this variety of the disease.

* * *

Irish bacon and hams are renowned for their mild cure combined with good keeping quality, excellent flavor, uniform quality of each particular brand, and comparative freedom from "mis-cures." This reputation extends to the Continent, Irish hams being especially prized in Paris and Brussels.

* * *

The grain dealers' estimate of the crop from the far west is eighty four and a half million bushels of wheat.



METEOR (36631)

Three-year-old Shorthorn Bull, Champion at the Highland, 1906.

FARM

The Binder Twine Inspector on the Industry.

On one of his trips of investigation into the binder twine industry, J. L. Haycock, inspector for the Dominion government, stated that never before had such a quantity of binder twine been used in Canada as this present year. The sales to the farmers totalled \$4,000,000, over \$500,000 above last year's sales. Of this amount 10,000 tons were brought into the country by the International Harvester company; 6,000 tons were made in Canada and 500 tons were shipped into the country from England.

"This order of affairs, however, will be reversed next year," said the inspector. "Then it will be 10,000 tons made in Canada and 6,000 tons imported from the States. A new mill is being started in Welland, Ont., by the Plymouth company of England which will more than make the difference. I asked the Plymouth company what their idea was in manufacturing in Canada and he told me it was because of the impending duty. There is no duty at present, but every year after the contracts are made there is a noise made about there being a tax on binder twine. To obviate the difficulty this company decided to establish in Canada and then they could trade without fear of a duty being imposed. In addition to trading in binder twine their company contemplates making cordage

"As a matter of fact the imposing of a duty of binder twines, judging by the previous condition of affairs, would not be a good thing. In the three years following the imposition of the tax six mills failed to keep open while in the three years following the removal of the tax seven mills were opened. This condition of affairs was not due to the tax but the fact that one of the large companies bought out the others and closed them down, trying to create a monopoly. Then a Brantford firm, owing to the fact that they had a quantity of raw material on hand, declared dividends of between 75 and 100 per cent. This started a number of false companies, who with small capital of \$50,000, endeavored to take over a business which requires at least \$200,000 capital. In this manner a great many farmers were squeezed. The inducement held out by the fact that the Brantford people reaped such large profits seemed good to the farmers who made haste to put their money into what has since proved to be an unprofitable investment.

"The trouble with the binder twine factories is that there is only one turnover a year. True that is a large one, but the mill has to be kept in operation such a long time without any money coming in that it falls flat. The dividends which should be paid to the stockholders are being paid into the bank.

"Something I think which will go a long way towards ameliorating the binder twine situation is the use of flax binder twine. The International Harvester company factory at St. Paul is prepared to bring this type of goods to the Canadian market for this purpose. It is as good, I think, as the manila, hemp article and may answer the purpose very well. I understand that they can afford to sell the flax twine at two cents a pound cheaper than the old article, which is going for about 12½ cents a pound. It means a saving of \$40 when a farmer uses a ton of binder twine in a year.

"Then there is the possibility that flax can be grown with profit in the West. It has never been tried to any extent. The International Harvester company have theirs grown in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. There is very little reason why it should not be grown on this side of the line.

"There is a factory in Montreal just getting under way that will handle this same product. Good flax is grown in western Ontario and Quebec. The manager of this firm places great reliance in the flax growing qualities of the West. It will pay the farmers to grow it, for \$11 a ton is being paid for the flax, including seed and all at the present time. Two tons to the acre can be grown and there is no bother threshing it. All that is necessary is to put it through the binder."—Telegram.

An Injurious Parasite on Wild Hay.

An important parasite belonging to the Hypocreaceae, another family of the Ascomycetes, is the ergot fungus, which attacks the ovaries of grasses and cereals.

Symptoms—In the ears of rye, wheat, and many pasture grasses dark purple-colored bodies known as "ergots" are found occupying the place of some of the grains. In rye and several grasses these structures are much larger than the natural grains and stand out from the glumes of the inflorescences in a conspicuous manner, while in wheat and many smaller grasses the ergots are not larger than the grains which they displace.

Each ergot is solid and often slightly curved with a furrowed surface; although black or deep purple on the outside, it is white within, and waxy or oily in character, especially in fresh specimens.

The substance of the ergot contains several poisonous compounds, and continued use of bread made from the flour obtained from ergoted samples of wheat and rye has led to dangerous illness in human beings. Since the introduction of improved methods of screening and cleaning samples of grain, ergotism is of rare occurrence.

Abortion among cattle has been attributed to the consumption of ergoted grasses, but from carefully conducted experiments to test the matter there appears to be no ground for such belief, due to the fact that the doses taken at one time are not sufficiently large, although serious poisoning effects resulting in numbness, paralysis and gangrene of the extremities are rapidly produced when animals are fed with considerable quantities of ergoted hay. It is, however, likely that ergoted grasses would cause abortion in mares, as such expel the uterine contents far more easily than do bovines, it will be found advisable, therefore, not to risk feeding ergoted grass of hay to pregnant mares.

Prevention and remedy—(a) Draining tends to diminish attacks of ergot, and deep plowing to bury the fallen ergot is beneficial.

(b) Meadows should be cut when the grasses are in bloom before the fungus has time to complete the formation of a mature sclerotium.

(c) Small patches of grasses in pastures are sometimes found to be much infested with ergots; in such cases the tops of the grasses should be cut off with a scythe and then raked together and burnt.

(d) Samples of cereal grains or grass "seeds" containing ergots should be not sown.

The Value of Damp Wheat After Drying.

Mr. King is reported as giving evidence to the Grain Commission to the effect that, as soon as possible after the drying plant has been put in operation wheat was purchased and tested by certain Ontario millers and careful milling and baking trials resulted in the fact that the yield of flour was slightly behind that of No. 1 Hard, but in the baking results was fully equal to that grade. Mr. King contended that the then grade of No. 2 Northern and the present grade of dried 3 Northern was for milling purposes about equal to what used to be No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern, reasoning that No. 2 and No. 3 Northern were really composed of the higher grades reduced in inspection on account of the bleaching of the bran by rain.

He further considered as a miller, that the wheat was improved for milling purposes by the water. He cited the case of a Dakota harvest when the grain having been harvested very dry, the millers failed to make good baker's flour until they damped it with water, then it made first-class flour. After this experience, in dry seasons all western wheat is moistened with water before it is ground. His deductions from these facts are that dried wheat should be re-inspected and as a proof of this under the old inspection act a mixture of 50 per cent of dried

wheat was allowed for export. This was afterwards reduced to 25 per cent and complaints came that the latter mixture was not as good as the former.

In reply to Mr. McNair's questions re bleaching the witness said that he did not consider the bleaching of the wheat covering or the bran affected in any degree the milling value, although it reduced its inspection grade. Unless the grain had sprouted or the gluten had been damaged by the fermentation and heating of the grain. No change in the gluten occurs under a temperature of 60 degrees.

Mr. McNair suggested that a greater degree than this, by the action of sun and air sometimes was brought to bear on grain in the field.

Mr. Goldie pressed the question as to whether damage by alternating sun and rain would injure the gluten, to which Mr. King replied in the negative, his opinion applying only to grain that would inspect no lower than grade No. 3 Northern.

With regard to shortages, Mr. King said that the terminal elevators or the railway company invariably bore the brunt of the blame, which he considered really lay at the door of the shipper both with respect to leakage in the cars and failure to load the amount claimed, and in proof thereof he produced a record of his shipment of over 500 cars of grain to the east, from which he had only one complaint of a small shortage on one car of flax. His evidence thus backs up that of D. D. Campbell in this matter.

Portable Granaries.

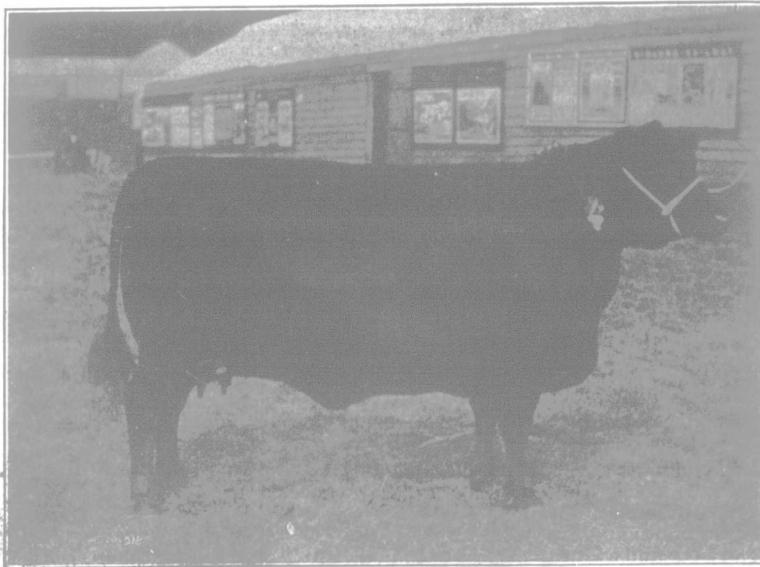
The small portable grain bins are in very general use on large grain farms in the Dakotas and Canada. They are built on skids, which makes it possible for them to be drawn while empty from one place to another in the field. The usual size is about 12 feet wide by 14 to 16 feet long, and 6 to 8 feet high, very few of them being covered with shingles. The roof is usually made with boards that are bent over the top, car roof style. Six-inch tongued and grooved lumber is generally used for flooring, while ship lap or drop siding is a good material for boarding up the side and ends. The floor joist should be 2x8's and the studs 2x6's, and both should be placed not more than 2 feet apart. A small door is placed in the roof or in one end at the top of the wall for a spout from the machine that conveys the grain to them, no help at all being needed to take care of the threshed grain, until this small granary is filled almost to the top, where it can be left until it is desired to market it.

Testimonial.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am well satisfied with your paper and would not be without it.

J. J. Souris.

FRED BEGG.



JUANA ERICA.

Three-year-old Aberdeen-Angus Cow, First and Champion, at the Highland Show, 1906.

The Canadian National Exhibition

There is always a satisfaction about reviewing Toronto Exhibition. Every year sees some new features and furnishes instances of remarkable improvement to record in the old ones. This is true not only of the amusement and spectacular drawing-cards, but of the agricultural and industrial exhibits. This year we had the new Process Building and King's horses, both of which proved sources of universal interest to the immense throngs which animated the grounds. In addition, there is to record probably the best all-round competitive display of live stock that has ever filled the barns.

class as referee. The decisions were generally received with satisfaction.

When the winning lot was pulled out from the aged stallions, it left a lot of splendid horses outside the money; thirteen was bound to prove an unlucky number for somebody. There was no doubt in the judicial minds which horse should go first. That honor was assigned to Graham Bros.' imported five-year-old Right Forward, by Prince Thomas, dam Mary 2nd. He is a massive, well-built horse, with a splendid, deep body and squarely-placed underpinning, of Shire weight and Clydesdale quality. Add to this a pronounced

Three-year-olds appeared to the number of only three, although fourteen were catalogued. An outstanding winner was Hassard's Vigorous, by Up-to-Time. He is modelled on true Clydesdale lines, with substance to spare, and will make a likely candidate for honors in the senior class next year. The next place went to R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., on Baron Stilloth, by Baron's Pride, while Hassard had another entry for third in Dunure Barnum, by Baron o' Buchlyvie.

Of the formidable list of thirty-four two-year-olds promised, sixteen came on to try conclusions. When it was all over, Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park, had made their way to the front with Flash Baron, bearing the impress of his illustrious sire, Baron's Pride. Size, conformation and action he has, and though some did not quite fancy his head, inspection could not fault it much. The blue ribbon fell to the lot of Thos. Mercer, Markdale, who showed Pride of Drumburle, by Baron o' Buchlyvie. He has splendid good quarters, joined by a deep-ribbed middle-piece, but he was perhaps not quite so strong in the stifle as he might be. Graham Bros.' Imperial was good enough for third.

Stallion, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros., The Favorite; 2, Smith & Richardson, Baron Columbus; 3, Graham Bros., Blacon Swagger. Stallion any age, Right Forward.

A firm new to the Toronto show rings, Donald Gunn & Son, Beaverton, Ont., made the bulk of the showing in females with their new importation. The championship went to Graham & Renfrew's Lanark Queen, a brown four-year-old.

Filly three year old—1, Robert Ness & Son, Lady Seton; 2, Thomas Mercer, Lady Rozelle; 3, Donald Gunn & Son, Rosilee; 4, Donald Gunn & Son, Dunrobie Mabel.

Filly, two years old—1, Smith & Richardson, Maggie Priam; 2, Robert Ness & Son, Scottish Princess; 3, Donald Gunn & Son, Abigail.

Filly, one year old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Queen May; 2, Donald Gunn & Son, Marguerite; 3, Donald Gunn & Son, Dunrobin Flora; 4, G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Lady Kinlop.

Brood mare with foal at side—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Lady Superior; 2, Donald Gunn & Son, Minnie Bright; 3, Donald Gunn & Son, Loretta.

The special for stallion and three of his get, resulted in a victory for Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Royal Baron, and the special for mare any age (Canadian-bred), with two of her progeny, property of exhibitor engaged solely in farming, went to Geo. Davidson & Sons, of Cherrywood, on Fairy Queen.

SHIRES.

Owing to the presence of His Majesty's and Lord Rothschild's Shires at the Exhibition, we were prepared to see a very much larger exhibit of Shires than were on hand. This would have been desirable from the standpoint of Shire breed-

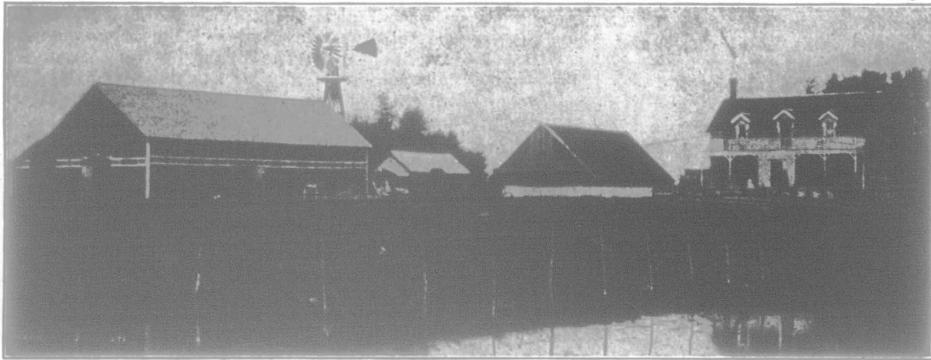


Photo by Friesen.

HOME OF PETER ABRAM, ROSTHERN, SASK.

The weather was perfect throughout, the crowds immense, enthusiasm ran high, and the coffers filled deep. We Canadians have got the "exhibition habit," as a recent magazine article expressed it, and each succeeding year the turnstiles do a bigger business.

And the people—the most important exhibit by far—what of them? Prominent visitors from abroad remarked their universally bright, happy and prosperous appearance. They deserved the compliment. Travel where you will, compass the globe in search of men and women, but nowhere will there be found so high an average intelligence, so much good sense, more robust physique and grace, or so little squalor and degradation as in Canada. This fact is evidenced at the National Exhibition, and every year the crowd improves in dress, general appearance and deportment. We are becoming broader, more capable, more polished—farmer, artisan and millionaire. The annual rendezvous is a milestone which marks our progress not only in materialistic achievements, but toward a higher standard of civilization. Never before, we suppose, was it pushed so many leagues forward in twelve months as it has been since September, 1905.

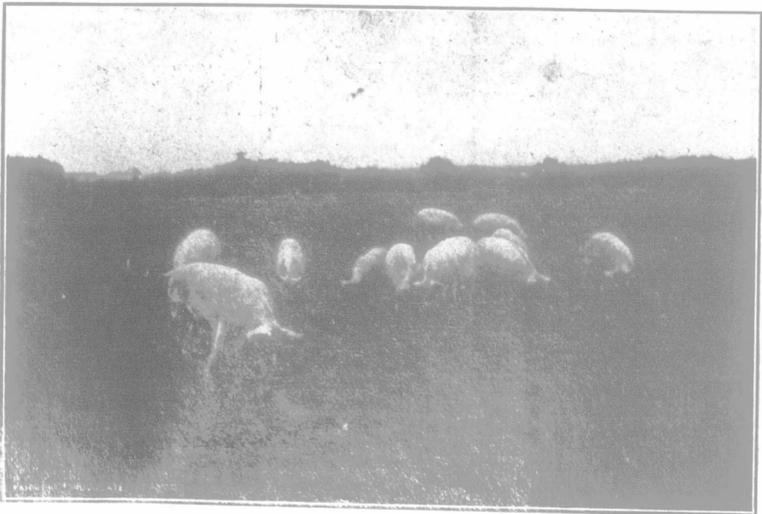
HORSES.

It is hard to generalize safe comparisons. We are not sure, for instance, that it would be correct to call the horse exhibits the best ever made at Toronto. Where the high-water mark has long been so far up the bank, it is a great achievement to make a new record. It may be said, however, that it was fully up to the standard, if not a little better, and in some classes the display was magnificent. The stellar features were the Hackney and Clydesdale stallions and the Canadian-bred heavy drafts. The Shire horses exhibited by King Edward and Lord Rothschild were the focus of interest for visitors, and did much to advertise the breed. Massive in scale and superior in Shire quality, they quite eclipsed the Canadian Shire exhibits; but not being entered for competition, they received no awards.

CLYDESDALES.

It was a battle of blood in Clydesdales. Home bred stock was never in it in the stallion classes, and the contest lay amidst bone and muscle from the native heath. Some conception of the strength of competition may be gained from the fact that Alex. Galbraith and Prof. C. H. Curtiss, of Iowa, took an hour and a half to disassemble the first class of 13 aged stallions. The stands throughout were made by three men—Galbraith, Curtiss and Carlyle—one dropping out of each

masculine character, bold outlook, and a remarkably long, free and true stride, and you have a sire to grace top place anywhere. There appeared to be some hesitation about second. For a while the judges seemed pondering T. H. Hassard's (Millbrook) Sir Mark, a flashy-looking bright bay, with a sprightly carriage, good limbs and quarters, and lots of quality, but too light a bread-basket and a distinctly trappy step. Eventually he was set down to third, and up to second they moved Acme, the nine-year-old get of Baron's Pride, exhibited by O. Sorby, of Guelph. Acme is a splendid stamp of draft-horse sire, compactly put together, with strong quarters, coupled by a stout middlepiece, and with a good, useful kind of action. Fourth place was accorded to Graham Bros.' Durbar, another Baron's Pride get. Railbirds wondered why Durbar was not preferred to the third-prize horse, Sir Mark. Mr. Galbraith explained that he would have been, but for going a bit wide in front. He was inclined to excuse Sir Mark's short, trappy step on the ground that the horse was prancing under excitement, and allowance was also made for the middle-piece on the same score. He certainly is a horse to take the eye, and even judges might be pardoned for a little partiality to the blandishments of his address.



MORE EXERCISE THAN FEED FOR THESE PIGS.

ers for comparison purposes, and it is very much to be regretted that so few availed themselves of what in all probability will be the first and last opportunity they will ever have of lining up their Shires alongside of what are said to be ideal horses of the breed. Those on deck were Joseph Jacobs, Montreal; J. B. Hogate, Weston; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe; Morris & Wellington, Fonthill; Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills; John Breckon, Appleby; and Porter Bros., Appleby. The judge was Mr. J. C. Bell, a gentleman said to be well versed in Shire lore, but some of his awards did not evidence an expert knowledge of what constitutes even a fair good kind of a horse.

In the stallion class, four years and upwards, J. B. Hogate won first on Eskham Waggoner, a horse of commanding appearance, with a generous sprinkling of quality, style and action, and an outstanding winner in the class. J. Jacobs got second on Merrie Andrews, J. Fletcher third on General Favorite, and Porter Bros. fourth on Baron Kitchener. Just how the second horse was placed we were unable to see, and failed to find anyone to enlighten us. True, he had a deal of substance, but when we looked for quality, we failed to see it, especially in the underpinning.

In stallions, three years old, Nateby King owned by J. M. Gardhouse, had things all his own way, and, of course, won the red; but then, he is a colt quite capable of winning in any company, and has yet to take second place. He is a large, smooth, flashy fellow, and moves with a natty, springy motion that everybody likes to see.

In stallions, two years old, there was again only one, Hamilton & Hawthorne's newly-imported Birdsall King, a wonderfully smooth, stylish, flashy colt, with a grand quality of bone, ankles and feet.

Still again, in yearlings, there was only one, J. M. Gardhouse's Power O'Blagdon (imp.), a colt of great substance, standing on ideal legs. He looks like a coming Shire wonder.

Only two came up for the Red, White and Blue—Nateby King and Birdsall King—a pair of all-round crackers, very evenly matched, that certainly are a credit to the breed. After considerable hesitation, it was handed to Birdsall King, although many thought the three-year-old should have got it. The winner is going to be considerably the larger horse.

In the female sections again the entry was small. The sweepstakes mare, and winner of The Shire Horse Society's medal, was Morris & Wellington's three-year-old filly, Lady Penzance Filly, three years old—1, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Lady Penzance; 2, Morris & Wellington, Bygrave Queen; 3, J. Fletcher, Marden Dame; 4, Joseph Fletcher, Marden Bluebell.

Filly, two years old—Morris & Wellington, Ashwell Jess. Filly, one-year-old—Morris & Wellington, Pelham Queen. Brood mare with foal of same breed by her side—John Breckon, Appleby, Brockhaff Queen. Foal of 1906—1, John Breckon, Blythwood Queen; 2, Morris & Wellington, Jeanette.

CANADIAN-BRED HEAVY DRAFT.

Ring talent agreed that Canadian-bred heavy draft classes were the best ever. Nothing of phenomenal order turned up in stallions or the breeding classes of mares, though all were characterized by a degree of uniform strength hitherto unequalled. Although these classes are open to breeds other than Scotch, the latter monopolize the entries, and the show practically narrows down to a competition of home-bred Clydes.

It must be admitted that the Canadian-breds are still far behind the open classes, and even here the significant "(imp.)" appears in connection with many of the names of sires and dams. However, we are making encouraging progress, and if we only had a few more purposeful breeders who would bring out some first-class mares and fillies, and gradually build up permanent studs, there is no reason why we could not breed draft horses with the best.

The decoration was done at the instance of Alex. Galbraith and J. C. Bell, whose rather deliberate proceedings resulted satisfactorily to the body of exhibitors. In aged stallions, honors fell to Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, on the bay five-year-old, Royal Prince, a tidy piece of horseflesh, cut to a rather economical scale. Next to him they put Alex. Cameron's No Surrender, while for third they picked a large horse, Duke of York. The shuffler in three-year-olds turned up the male sweepstakes, King Cobalt, shown by Smith & Richardson, Columbus. He

is a good, useful type of horse, possessing plenty of bone, both as to stoutness and length. He is in fact, rather of the upstanding build, but strong in all parts, with a good clean set of limbs, and not a bad way of handling them. Gordon Mont-rave, by Montrave Matchless, is nearer the ground and has a massive-looking forehead. His underpinning, also, is stout, and his action free. He was bred and exhibited by John Hutchison Cavan, of Millbrook. Coming into two-year-olds, Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park, made a successful bid for first with Superior. The Columbus firm were second with Newbie, and George Davidson & Sons, of Cherrywood, third with MacArchie, by Old MacQueen. Davidson came up in yearlings with a MacQueen colt called MacKay, and for second, Donald Gunn & Sons, provided a Majestic colt, Donrobin.

A royal aggregation responded to the call for geldings or mares four years old or over—one, judge Galbraith declared could hardly be beaten. Some excellent mares were in the line-up, but the issue was inevitably in favor of the magnificent string of geldings belonging to the Dominion Transport Co. Sport, the first-prize entry, is the get of the noted Lord Charming, bred by Col. Holloway, of Illinois, and brought to Canada by D. & O. Sorby, in whose hands he has proved an illustrious sire. Sport is a splendidly-built gelding, and moves with a free, businesslike stride at either walk or trot. Second and third places were awarded, respectively, to Charlie and Bobby Burns, names familiar to readers of Canadian horse-show reports.

HACKNEYS.

Probably the decision of our American cousins to produce from the Standard-bred alone a new and distinctive breed of carriage-horses is well considered, but if the matchless string in this class at Toronto is any criterion, Canadian horsemen are pretty well satisfied with the Hackney; and, by the same token, we surmise that the Republic will have a long and disappointing course ahead ere it obtains a breed representing the individual excellence, let alone prepotency, of the great English carriage horse. Every exhibition serves to confirm public faith in him, by enlightening fair-goers regarding the general merit of the breed, and disabusing many minds of the notion that Hackneys cannot generate speed enough for ordinary purposes. As a matter of fact, the modern Hackney gait combines a pretty fair length of stride, with height and grace of limb action, and many an on-looker expressed surprise at the speed with which the Hackneys cover the ground.

While there were no sensational individuals, an exceedingly good average was maintained, notably in the stallion classes, which were reinforced by a lot of splendid individuals of this year's importation. Somewhat over a dozen aged horses lined up, and when the judge had resolved his mind into decision, the top ones stood: Colorito, Graham Bros., Claremont; Dalton King, Graham Bros.; Samuel Smiles, J. B. Hogate, Weston, and Fashioner, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe. The placing of the first two was rather a surprise. Colorito is by Rosador, is a prime good one, and showed his best, but probably a majority of the ringside talent preferred Dalton King, a Garton-Duke-of-Connaught get, of excellent scale, type and action, except that his hocks need some more developing to level it up. Samuel Smiles will be remembered as a contestant for championship honors at the Toronto Horse Show last spring. He did not seem to have increased his action much since then, but caught the judicial eye for third place, nevertheless—a splendid achievement for a four-year-old in such company. Fashioner has a pretty good way of going, and the recognition he got was not any more than was coming to him. Out of the money, but deserving of mention, was the imported brown horse, British Yeoman, a first-prize winner and close contestant for championship honors at Winnipeg a year ago. He was shown by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. Telfer Bros., of Milton West, exhibited Warwick Paragon.

Brigham Radiant was the imported bay three-year-old that landed first honors for Graham & Renfrew of Bedford Park. He is built on approved Hackney lines, and has action to match. Not a remarkably high-stepper, but true in his paces, and pretty well modeled as to type, was the blue-ribbon colt, Forest Fashion, owned by Hamilton & Hawthorne. Third went to Graham & Renfrew on Coveney Marmion.

Two-year-olds were headed by the male

sweepstakes, Crayke Mikado, one of Graham Bros.' importation. Crayke Mikado is a Garton-Duke-of-Connaught get, good in all his parts, pleasing the eye standing or moving, and was an easy winner in his class. Built on generous lines, he combines gilt-edge quality with true conformation, and, in going, not only lifts his limbs with a high and long stride, but folds his hocks about as neatly as it can be done. He has his lesson well learned, too, as to manners, and, taken altogether, is the making of something pretty choice. A creditable first in other company would be Hamilton & Hawthorne's King's Chocolate, while third was the imported Diamond's Cross, shown by Thos. Mercer, of Markdale.

In yearlings, the Claremont stables captured red and blue decorations with Inverness St. Thomas and Admaston Nugget. Hogate came after them with Chaigeley Administrator, and the Claremont stud tailed off with a colt of the hunter stamp, that looked very like atavic reversion to the type of some Thoroughbred ancestor.

Not a great deal need be said about the fillies. H. A. Richardson, Los Angeles, had a solitary entry, Lady Barbara, in three-year-olds, and Langton Stock Farm, of Brantford, had it the same way in two-year-olds, while, of yearlings, Graham Bros. monopolized the ring with their trio, among which Maud of Wawne, by Royal Oak, succeeded in lifting the red. Brood mares were more interesting, bringing out from the Graham stables the female champion, Minerva, by Ganymede. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, got second on Wild Cherry. Third and fourth were Graham Bros., with Lady Connaught, and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton West, with Althorpe Countess. The first two choices of colors in foals belonged to Graham Bros., who won with Londesborough King by Londesborough Squire, and Authority, by Royal Oak.

Male and female sweepstakes specials went to Graham Bros. on Crayke Mikado and Minerva.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

The individual entries in this class numbered 130, and the exhibitors 20. The younger sections were especially well filled with animals of uniform excellence, but it was expected that the unusually large amount of prize money and the extended classification would have attracted a larger number of exhibitors and entries. The Shorthorn Association were fortunate in securing as judge of the class this year, the noted Scottish breeder, Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, who twenty-eight years ago visited Canada, and was on that occasion one of a bench of five judges to award the prizes in the Shorthorn class at the Toronto Exhibition, while on the present occasion he was the single judge to adjudicate upon a very much larger exhibit, of greatly improved type, reviewed from the standpoint of present-day markets and requirements. Mr. Duthie, by his genial and frank disposition, met and made many warm friends during his recent visit, and his satisfactory work as judge at Toronto, we are confident, will prove an education and inspiration to breeders, old and young, and will mark an era in Shorthorn history in Canada, to which frequent reference will in future years be made.

The section for bulls three years and over was composed of five really good animals, from which the judge selected for first place the massive and smooth-fleshed, imported, roan four-year-old, Scottish Prince, bred by Mr. A. Watson, Auchronie, sired by Golden Champion, and owned by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield. This is the first time in the three years that Scottish Prince has been shown here that, in the opinion of many breeders, he has found his proper place, as he combines in a very high degree substance, quality and breed character, and it is especially gratifying to his owners that he has come to his own at the hands of such eminent authority. A close second was Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons' (Burlington) roan four-year-old, Prime Favorite (imp.) bred by the late W. S. Marr, sired by Bapton Favorite, and out of Princess Royal 49th. He is a bull of excellent type and character, true in his lines and smooth in his flesh, showing in his general appearance the aristocracy of his breeding. Into third place came Sir Geo. Drummond's roan five-year-old, Cicely's Pride (imp.), which was first in this class at Toronto last year, and has many admirers among Shorthorn connoisseurs for his smoothness of shoulders and flesh. He

was bred by His Majesty the King, and sired by the Duthie-bred Pride of Collynie. College Senator, a straight, level, roan three-year-old, bred by Gardhouse & Sons, sired by Prince Louis (imp.), and shown by D. Talbot & Son, Everton, was placed fourth; and Imp. Greengill Archer, a roan four-year-old, bred by Geo. Campbell, and owned by A. Duncan & Sons, Carluke, stood fifth.

In an exceptionally good class of four two-year-olds, Mr. Peter White's rich roan, Marigold Sailor, bred by Thos. Redmond, the junior champion of last year, a bull of charming type and character, found his strongest rival in the red Bertie's Hero, first as a yearling at Chicago last year, bred by Messrs. John Dryden & Son, and shown by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland. He has gone on satisfactorily, holding well his wealth of smoothly laid flesh, and, after much study, was advanced to first place, without protest, in consideration of the last named valuable characteristic; but he certainly met a foe man worthy of his steel. Sir Geo. Drummond's Huntleywood 3rd, an excellent roan son of Cicely's Pride (imp.), made a worthy third. Jas. A. Crerar's Scottish Prince, a massive red bull, was fourth, and Wm. Lawrence's Emperor fifth.

Senior yearling bulls, of which there were four forward, had outstanding first in the rich roan, Royal Favorite, shown by Senator Edwards, and sired by Royal Diamond, imported by Mr. W. D. Platt at a very long price, and which died soon after, leaving only two calves in this country, of which Royal Favorite is one. He is a model young bull, full of first-class character, with grand head, deep ribs, long, level quarters and excellent handling quality. A capital roan youngster named Challenge Plate, bred by Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, and owned by A. E. Meadows, made a worthy second. James Cowan, of Seaforth, with Golden Emer, bred by Messrs. Cargill, a red son of Golden Drop Victor (imp.), and a right good sort, was third; and A. J. Watson's Golden Ray, fourth.

Of junior yearlings, there were seven shown, a very good class, in which Redmond came worthily into first place with the level and well-fleshed Marquis of Marigold, by Sailor Champion, Sir Geo. Drummond's Huntleywood 4th being second; Crerar's Trout Creek Choice, by Pride of Windsor (imp.), third; and Gardhouse & Sons fourth, with Prince of Archers (imp.).

Senior bull calves to the number of sixteen were forward, and a real good lot they were, the short leet of nine being a very even set, and the first four such as would rank as extra good in any country. In this company, Redmond again scored with another roan son of Sailor Champion, and a royal good one, making for the breeder and the sire the remarkable record of two first and two second prizes in the five sections for bulls at this great show. But in the last-named section he found a formidable rival in Geo. Amos & Son's (Moffat) Bud's Emblem, a superior roan son of Old Lancaster (imp.), the grand champion bull here last year, a worthy son of a worthy sire, and one which promises to make even a better show bull than his sire was. Messrs. Dryden & Son had the third winner, a strong, deep-ribbed, useful-looking calf, while Mr. White's Prime Sailor, a red son of Sailor Champion, and a good one, fell into fourth place. The junior bull calves were probably the best ever seen here, and, after a careful comparison, Crerar's Gem's Lad, by Scottish Hero, was given first place, closely followed by White's Golden Hope, by Imp. Gold Cup.

Champion Bulls.—Gardhouse & Sons' first-prize aged bull, Scottish Prince (imp.), was declared the senior champion. Edwards & Co.'s two-year-old Bertie's Hero being reserve. The junior champion was Senator Edwards' first-prize senior yearling, Royal Favorite, the reserve being Mr. Redmond's Marquis of Marigold, the first-prize junior yearling.

The grand championship for best bull any age was Edward's Royal Favorite, and the reserve Gardhouse & Sons' first-prize aged bull, Scottish Prince.

In the female sections the winners were: Cow, three years old and over—1, Sir Geo. Drummond, Lavender 44th; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Orange Blossom; 3, Jas. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballachin; 4, Jas. A. Crerar, Gem of Ballachin.

In the two-year-old section, Sir Geo. Drummond's aptly-named roan heifer, Queen Ideal, junior champion of last year, came in grand form and condition, and could not be displaced by usual place at the head of the list all through the programme, even to the grand champion

She is a marvellous heifer, big, and bountiful in flesh, feminine in appearance, and level and full in all points. Pine Grove Clipper, a handsome, strong-backed and well-fleshed roan daughter of Imp. Marquis of Zenda, from the Edwards herd, was second; Missie of Pine Grove 6th, of the same herd, third; and Crerar's Roasbel 6th, a level and shapely roan daughter of Scottish Hero, fourth, her type and quality seeming to outsiders to entitle her to a place a notch higher.

In the senior yearling section, a surprise was sprung upon the people in the grand white heifer, Butterfly Girl, bred by Miller Bros., of Brougham, and owned by Peter White of Pembroke. She is a daughter of Imp. Langford Eclipse, sold for a high price at the Thistle Ha' dispersion, her dam being Imp. Butterfly Queen. She is a heifer of great substance and ideal quality, with a strong, thickly-fleshed back, and is smooth and full in all points—one of the best things ever seen in Toronto. She was the junior champion female, and reserve for the grand championship. The second award was worthily won by the deep-ribbed, thickly-fleshed red heifer, Vanity 8th, bred and shown by Harry Smith, of Exeter, and sired by Gold Drop; Redmond's roan, Marigold 43rd, by Sailor Champion, being third; and Pettit's Rosetta 12th, and Jilt's Lady, by Prime Favorite, fourth and fifth—all right good ones.

Junior yearling heifer—1, H. Smith, Mary Buckingham; 2, Peter White, Fanny B. 38th; 3, Geo. Amos & Son, Flora 90th. Senior heifer calf—1, H. Smith, Village Rose; 2, White, Mina Lass; 3, Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Mildred 12th; 4, Pettit & Sons, Averno 12th; 5, Drummond, Proud Duchess. Junior heifer calf—1, Edwards & Co., Pine Grove Clipper 12th; 2, Redmond, Marigold 44th; 3, Talbot & Son, Aureola; 4, Kyle Bros., Lady of the Valley. Senior champion female—Drummond, Queen Ideal; reserve, Drummond, Lavender 44th. Junior champion female—White, Butterfly Girl; reserve, Smith, Mary Buckingham. Grand champion female—Drummond, Queen Ideal; reserve, White, Butterfly Girl. Graded herd—1, Drummond; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Crerar. Junior herd—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, White; 3, Smith; 4, Redmond. Breeder's young herd—1, Smith; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Pettit & Sons; 4, Redmond. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Dryden & Son; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Pettit & Sons; 4, Amos & Son. Three animals, the get of one bull—1, Edwards & Co., Marquis of Zenda; 2, Smith, Gold Drop; 3, Drummond, Cicely's Pride; 4, Redmond, Sailor Champion. Two animals, produce of one cow—1, Drummond; 2, Smith; 3, Pettit & Sons; 4, Redmond.

FAT CATTLE.

Prizes donated by the Dominion Shorthorn Association for steers sired by Shorthorn bulls.—Steer calved before Sept., 1904, and under three years—1, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 2, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 3, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 4, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater. Steer calved after Sept. 1st, 1904, and under two years—1, Brown & Sons; 2, Isaacs Groff, Alma; 3, Israel Groff, Alma; 4, Leask. Steer calved on or after Sept. 1st, 1905—1, H. Smith, Exeter; 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater; 3, Leask.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Mr. Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, who has long been the principal prizewinner in this class was the only breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to make an entry this year. It was a pity he did not have any competition, as he had out a number of really meritorious and nicely-fitted animals, including a very good two-year-old bull, Lord Val 2nd, which won the sweepstakes over the aged bull, Elm Park Master 2nd, and also headed the first-prize herd, the females of which were composed of first-prize winners in their section. The sweepstakes for female of any age was captured by Elm Park Rosebud, a capital handler, thick and well-fleshed, which had headed the two-year-old female class, both sweepstakes thus falling to two-year-old animals.

HEREFORDS.

The exhibit of Herefords was about up to the average, although the herd of W. H. Hunter, The Maples, was not out this year. Exhibitors present were: H. D. Smith, Compton (who is now located near Hamilton); John A. Govenlock, Forest; The F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; R. J. Penhall, Nober, and Jno. Milne, Weston, the latter having only a single entry, a two-year-old bull that won first in his section—1, H. D. Smith's Bourton Ingleside, which has proved himself, in previous years, again headed the list in his

section. He was carrying a wealth of flesh, was looking well, and stands as near the ground as is possible. Second, Govenlock, Imperial; 3, Penhall, Corporal. Bull two years old—1, Milne, Maple Leaf Duke. Bull, one year old—1, and 2, Stone Stock Co., Sweet Cider and Pitch. Bull calf under one year—1, Smith, Bourton Ingleside 3rd; 2 and 3, Govenlock, Standard-bearer and Forest Old Boy. Bull of any age—Smith, Compton, Bourton Ingleside. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Stone, Sweet Bar; 2, Govenlock, Gem 45th; 3, Smith, Jessie 2nd. Cow, three years old—1, Smith, Amy 4th; 2, Govenlock, Rosebud; 3, Stone, Peach Stone C. Heifer, two years old—1, Smith, Roseleaf 6th; 2, Govenlock, Little Sweetheart; 3, Stone, Sweet Betty. Heifer, one year old—1, Smith, Jessie 9th; 2 and 3, Govenlock, Blossom 2nd and Pansy. Heifer calf under 1 year—1, Govenlock, Little Beauty 2nd; 2 and 3, Smith, Frivolity 4th and Laura 15th. Graded herd—1, Smith; 2, Govenlock; 3, Stone Stock Co. Female of any age—Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside. Junior herd—1, Govenlock; 2, Smith. Female, grand champion—Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside. Bull, grand champion—Bourton Ingleside. Best four calves bred and owned by exhibitor—Govenlock. Best three animals, the get of one bull—Smith.

GALLOWAYS.

As in former years the battle for supremacy in the hardy Blackskins lay between D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robt. Shaw, Brantford. Robt. Shaw won first for aged bulls with Viceroy of Castlemilk, a low-set animal that has fought it out on previous occasions with Mr. McCrae's entries, of which Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch was second, and Victory third. In two-year-olds, McCrae won the red ticket, while Shaw was victor for yearlings with a bull of very good type. McCrae had two good calves, winning first and second. To Shaw's Viceroy was awarded the sweepstakes for bulls. McCrae was strongest in females, winning all the firsts, except in heifer calves, his aged cows being of good Galloway type. Shaw was second for aged cows with his well known Belle B. 2nd of High Park. He also won second for two-year-olds and yearlings, and first and second for calves. In herds, McCrae's two herds secured first and third, and Shaw's second. McCrae's Lismore Lady, winner in the aged class, was awarded the sweepstakes. The class was judged by Prof. Arkell, Guelph.

For the remainder of the cattle, sheep and swine classes we refer our readers to the Gossip columns.

Rather Heap Up a Surplus Than Serve the New Settler.

I noticed your editorial in a late issue of the postal arrangements in the Northwest; as you say the P.O. Department is far behind the times. This portion of Alberta is covered with new houses, I will not call them shacks, because the shack has passed out, and the new settler of to-day builds a comfortable house to be at some future time the kitchen of a more pretentious farm house. These people left the comforts and conveniences of old settled districts to open up this new country and surely the P. O. Department should see that they have P. O. convenience at least once a week. Some of the postal arrangements that I know of are very unbusinesslike; in two cases the mail is carried 15 or 20 miles out from C. P. R. and back again over the same route when the route should be a circuit, and serve three or four rural offices at very little extra expense. Every settler should have a P. O. within five miles, and by a little management it can be done at very little extra expense. The Department should see that the settler is made as comfortable as possible. Back in Ontario, my former home, I know of mail routes in rural districts serving four offices not more than four miles apart with daily mail to and from G. T. R. mails east and west, that route does not pay its way, but the people demand it and get it. The people of this new country should demand what is their right and they will get it.—OLD ONTARIO.

[Ed. note. At a political meeting on September 2nd at Chambly, P. Q., the Postmaster General, Hon. Rudolph Lemieux announced a surplus of \$1,030,000. He gave the credit to Sir Wm. Mulock, his predecessor for this financial standing of the government department].

Winnipeg Industrial Manager Appreciated.

A pleasant event took place in the Farmer's Institute tent yesterday morning, when a large gathering of exhibitors of live stock waited on Dr. A. W. Bell of Winnipeg and presented him with a complimentary address and a purse containing about \$500. Dr. Bell is now manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and prior to that he was for many years connected with the Toronto Exhibition as assistant manager. His work brought him into contact with the stockmen, whose opinion of his worth was reflected in yesterday's presentation.—Toronto Globe.

DAIRY

Sources of Germs in Milk.

Experiments to determine the germ contents of the milk, and udder resulted as follows, according to the *Journal of Comparative Pathology*—

1. In cows which are regularly milked and are kept clean no plug of dirt is usually to be found on the opening of the teat. In cows which are not milked such a plug is usually to be found. The formation of the plug usually requires some days, and its bacterial content increases with time.
2. The canal of the teat in milch cows contains a column of milk.
3. The teat canal and milk cisterns generally contain bacteria.
4. The bacteria to be found in the milk within the udder obtain entrance through the opening of the teat.
5. The gland tissue of the udder contains bacteria, though in small numbers.
6. The gland-tissue of the udder possesses a strong bactericidal power.
7. The first jet of milk withdrawn almost always contains the greatest number of bacteria.
8. The greatest proportion of bacteria in milk withdrawn by milking machines is due to the difficulty of cleansing such machines.
9. Straining milk has no effect on its bacterial contents, it only removes palpable dirt.

Horticulture and Forestry

Heart-Wood and Splint-Wood.

In the old stems of oak, walnut, larch, yew and other trees, the wood of the annual rings in the center of the tree is heavier, harder, darker in color and drier than that of the younger rings near the cambium: this dark wood is known as heart-wood or duramen, while the light-colored softer wood surrounding it is termed splint-wood, sap-wood or alburnum. The width of the splint-wood or the number of annual rings over which it extends is not the same in all trees, nor is it always the same in the same species of the same age.

The splint-wood is the part which conducts the "sap" and many of its parenchymatous cells are still living: starch, sugar and other compounds readily attacked by fungi are generally stored in it, and from its liability to rot it is valueless as timber.

The heart-wood acts as a strong support for the rest of the tree: its vessels no longer conduct water and the parenchyma of the wood and medullary rays have lost their living contents. Various gummy and resinous compounds block up the cell-cavities and in some cases calcium carbonate is present in them. Tyloses or peculiar bladder-like protrusions from the adjoining thin-walled cells also block up the cavities of the vessels. Tanning and coloring matters are also present in the cell-membranes and cavities of the heart-wood of many trees. Some of these substances act as preservatives against the attacks of insects and fungi, and to them the durability of the heart-wood is due. Whilst in oak, ash, elm, walnut, apple, laburnum, larch, various pines, and many other trees a considerable difference in color is observable between the heart-wood and the splint-wood; in beech, hornbeam, sycamore, lime, silver-fir, and spruce no such distinction of color is visible to the naked eye; but the heart-wood of these trees can frequently be distinguished from the splint-wood by its dryness, although small numbers of living cells are sometimes present in wood of this character right through to the pith even in trees of considerable age. Trees of the latter type are more liable to become hollow than those in which a colored heart-wood is present.

* * *

The present high value of horses has sort of put a crimp in the plan of using ranch bred horses for Imperial army remounts. Prices to be paid for horses are fixed by the home authorities but the prices to be taken by the producer are fixed by a more flexible law.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

Lacombe, Alta., and Pilot Mound, Man., have suffered serious losses by fire during the past week.

* * *

The crops in the Peace River country are said to be exceedingly good.

* * *

William Murray, Sr., of Dauphin, Man. took from his garden a potato weighing five pounds and a monster scussh that weighed eighty-two pounds.

* * *

The Yorkton, Sask., Horticultural Society's first annual exhibition proved very successful. There were over two hundred entries and the quality and variety of the plants, flowers and vegetables was an eye-opener in regard to the possibilities of this district.

* * *

The steamer Tartar is now on her way across the Pacific with 11,000 sacks of flour in her hold for Hong Kong and Japan. This shipment made from Calgary is the largest ever sent out from Canada. Most of it is intended for consumption but some will be used for exhibition purposes in the large cities of those countries.

* * *

Terrible fighting has taken place in the town of Siedelce in Russia. The Jews were first attacked by the Terrorists. Then the Jewish Self Defence Association tried to repeal the attacks. The soldiers were called out and the slaughter became general. Over a hundred are killed and there is not a single shop left undamaged on the principal streets. Similar scenes are being enacted in and round Warsaw. The people in the latter city have threatened to attack the various consulates in the hope that this action will provoke foreign interference.

The Improvement of the Sections for Shorthorns at the Industrial.

In the issue of August 2, an editorial appeared under the heading "A New Cattle Classification Advisable" in which reference was made to changes, which in our opinion might be made with profit to the exhibitors, involved benefit to the breeds affected, and larger numbers at the show. The change is possibly not as urgent in the other breeds as in the Shorthorns, where it may be said, the exhibition has arrived at the parting of the ways. Making the changes we have suggested or shall suggest would not lead to lowering of standards, in fact would have just the opposite effect; we are aware that our cattlemen breed cattle for the profit that is in it, and when they, by culling, investment of more money, or study, seek to improve, they do so, not for love of the breed, not because of high ideals, not to make names to hand down to posterity, but simply and solely for the money that is to be made. That fact alone necessitates the maintenance of high standards, and accounts for the keenness of present day competition, not only in a breed but between breeds; consequently the changes suggested cannot be said to lean towards the encouragement of mediocrity as against superiority, or that we are seeking to give men money prizes, and fame to which they are not justly entitled. Enthusiasm, that divine spark without which no great work can be accomplished, will be fanned into a blaze we believe by the formation of a new schedule, and what is of paramount importance, the example of the Industrial will be followed by every show of any importance between here and the Pacific; the Industrial has then everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking a step forward. At Toronto they are in advance of us, there they have thrown the classes for cows open, three years and up and have introduced a class for cows in milk limited to three-year-olds, and they have the step-ladder (graded) herd. We would go further by making a milk yield class for Shorthorns, cows and heifers, any age, and also duplicate classes of the two-year-old heifers and the cow classes, for such in milk. In fact for the cows and heifer classes adopt the Royal show classification. Milk we must have, if females are to remain fertile, and retain its strength and farmers make profits. Any objection towards the pony built type of Shorthorn, towards which our judges of late years seem to be drifting would be overcome in as much as we believe the comparison between the in-milk and ordinary cow classes would soon teach its lesson. The prizes for the aged bull section might well be changed.

and in other sections also as shown in the schedule made out below, which depicts the sections and money given now, and also in juxtaposition suggested changes in each section, which will show plainly our ideas on this matter. Probably we have not gone far enough, we believe the suggestions made are not too radical, are in the interest of the breeds, and of the breeders. These suggestions are made with a view to provoke discussion and to aid in the effort to draw up a schedule, which shall result in a maximum of competition and encouragement to breeders, with a minimum of heartburning and without any lowering of quality.

THE SCHEDULE NOW—AND AS SUGGESTED.

- Sec. 1, bull, three years and over, as now, 1st, \$65, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30, 4th \$25, 5th \$10, 6th \$10; suggested, 1st \$70, 2nd \$60, 3rd \$50, 4th \$40, 5th \$35, 6th \$30, 7th \$25.
 - Sec. 2, bull, two years, as now, 1st \$40, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th \$10; suggested, 1st \$50, 2nd \$40, 3rd \$35, 4th \$30, 5th \$25.
 - Sec. 3, senior yearling, as now, 1st \$40, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th \$10; suggested, 1st \$40, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$25, 4th \$20.
 - Sec. 4, bull, junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1905, as now, 1st \$40, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th \$10; suggested 1st \$35, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$25, 4th \$20, 5th \$15.
 - Sec. 5, senior bull calf, as now, 1st \$30, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$16, 4th \$8, 5th \$4; suggested, 1st \$30, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$20, 4th \$15.
 - Sec. 6, junior bull calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1906, as now, 1st \$20, 2nd \$16, 3rd \$12, 4th \$8, 5th \$4; suggested, 1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10.
 - Sec. 7, senior champion bull, two years and over.
 - Sec. 8, junior champion bull, under two years.
 - Sec. 9, grand champion bull, gold medal and \$40; suggested medal and \$20.
 - Sec. 10, cow, four years and over, as now, 1st \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th \$16, 5th \$10; suggested, cow, three years and over, 1st \$40, 2nd \$35, 3rd \$30, 4th \$25, 5th \$20.
 - Sec. 11, cow, three years and over, as now, 1st \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th \$16, 5th \$10; suggested, cow, three years and over in-milk, 1st \$40, 2nd \$35, 3rd \$30, 4th \$25, 5th \$20.
 - Sec. 12, heifer, two years, as now, 1st \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th \$14, 5th \$9; suggested, 1st \$40, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$25, 4th \$20, 5th \$15.
 - Sec. 13, senior yearling, as now, 1st \$30, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$16, 4th \$8; suggested, 1st \$30, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$20, 4th \$15.
 - Sec. 14, junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1905, as now, 1st \$30, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$14, 4th \$8; suggested, 1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10.
 - Sec. 15, senior heifer calf, as now, 1st \$27, 2nd \$18, 3rd \$14, 4th \$8; suggested, 1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10.
 - Sec. 16, junior heifer calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1906, as now, 1st \$18, 2nd \$14, 3rd \$10, 4th \$5; suggested, 1st \$20, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$10, 4th \$5.
 - Sec. 19, grand champion female, as now, gold medal and \$40; suggested, medal and \$20.
 - Sec. 20, herd, bull and four females, any age, as now, 1st \$60, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30, 4th \$20; change to aged herd, consisting of 1 bull two years or over, 1 cow three years or over, 1 cow or heifer two years and under three, 1 heifer one year and under two, 1 heifer under one year, 1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10.
 - Sec. 21, herd, bull and three females, all under two years, as now, 1st \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20; change to young herd, consisting of 1 bull under two years, 2 heifers one year and under two, 2 heifers under one year, 1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10.
 - Sec. 22, three calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, now, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5.
 - Sec. 23, bull and two of his get, now, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5, cut out.
 - Sec. 24, herd of three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, owned by one exhibitor, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5.
 - Sec. 25, cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor, 1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5.
 - Sec. 26, herd, bull and three females. Females to be bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia, 1st \$20, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$10, 4th \$5; suggested, 1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10.
- Sections 20 and 21 would be changed considerably under the suggested schedule and we believe with profit. The winners of the first and second

prizes get good money and all the glory; we would suggest that the fair board only pay the freight on those winning less than some set amount, say two hundred dollars. Most exhibitors tell you that the advertising, etc., is worth the trouble of showing, if the winnings only meet the actual expenses, the cash outlay, of coming to and from the show. We would also include in the show the milk yield test as at the Royal and described on page 1352, Aug. 29; at the coming International and other state fairs, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has offered prizes for milking Shorthorns according to the following regulations:

MILKING SHORTHORNS.

CLASS		Prem.		
		1st	2nd	3rd
Spcl. A.	Cow 3 years or over	\$100	\$60	\$40
Spcl. B.	Cow under 3 years	100	60	40

Rules adopted by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to govern the competition in classes for "Milking Shorthorns" at the National shows and State fairs for the year 1906.

"All cows competing in any class in which this Association offers all or part of the premiums shall be clean milked out to the satisfaction of the superintendent at 6 p. m. on the evening previous to the show.

On the first morning of the show, all cows are to be milked in the ring in the presence of the judge, who shall also see each animal's milk weighed, and this shall be done for three consecutive days, morning and evening, at hours to be fixed by the Superintendent, and any animal that does not yield up to the following standard, when milked in the ring, shall not be awarded a premium:

STANDARD	If she has calved with in 3 calendar months of the first day of the show.		If she has calved more than 3 calendar mos. before the first day of the show	
		22 lbs of milk	17 lbs of milk	
Cows 3 years old or over, not less than				
Cow under 3 years old not less than	16 lbs of milk	13 lbs of milk		

And as the object of this class is to show the adaptation for both beef and milk production, judges shall have regard for the size, shape and general appearance of the udder both before and after milking; and also for the size, quality and general appearance of the animal from the standpoint of beef production; and shall also allow 50 points for each of these dual purposes."

We prefer the Royal show method of judging the milking members of the breed, for the present; it must not be forgotten, however, by Shorthorn breeders that the reason their breed holds the premier position in the cattle world to-day is solely because of the belief of the general public in the dual purpose character of the reds, whites and roans.

Registration of Standard-Breds.

Will you publish in your paper as soon as possible the difference in detail, and your opinion along the lines of merit between:

1. The American Trotting Association Regulations, and
2. The American Trotting Association Progressive Standard, of Boston?

I do not wish you to implicate yourself in any way, but you will do a favor to small breeders throughout the Dominion by letting us see which may be the best, which we should look to for pure-bred sires, and which would be most beneficial to us when registering our young stock.

I have two yearlings to register, and I am undecided. I always thought the A. T. A. the best, but I find they have strains of blood infused in what they term Standard-bred progeny now, the originals of which, if they were alive to-day, could not be registered. We get horse and pedigree, but no speed; nevertheless, sire and dam are No. so-and-so in the A. T. R.

This is a practical question, and one on which farmers ought to be enlightened. For instance, I hear of No. so-and-so, Standard-bred, A. T. R., go and see him, nice horse and good pedigree, and when I go home and look up his ancestry, I find that neither they nor their get ever trotted in 2.30. Still, I am the one that has the dam, and I must breed to such a horse because he is A. T. R. No. so-and-so. Now what is your opinion?

Are horses registered in either Chicago or Boston equally eligible to Standard-bred classes in

the show-ring and on the Canadian and American race-tracks?
J. A. B.

We do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of the two Associations mentioned, nor yet draw invidious comparisons. It is not our province to do so. In order to see the "difference in detail," all that is necessary for any person to do is to get a copy of the rules for registration in each and compare them. As a matter of fact, there is little if any material difference between them. I will take the liberty of analyzing a few of the remarks of the questioner. He asks, "which should we look to for pure-bred sires, and which would be most beneficial to us when registering our stock?" Now, whether or not a "Standard-bred" is a "pure-bred," is a question that will admit of considerable discussion. We know that the breed or class is of composite breeding, and that from the first, even to the present, a certain degree of speed at the trotting or pacing gait, combined with a certain degree of speed of two or more of his or her progeny, rendered an animal eligible for registration as a "Standard-bred." Now, when we analyze this, it must convince us that a "Standard-bred" is not necessarily a "pure-bred." Take instance of a male colt not eligible at birth for registration, hence not "pure-bred," although his sire was Standard-bred and his dam and grandam were both sired by Standard-breds. As this colt grows he develops speed, is raced, and gets a trotting record of 2.30 or better, is then put in the stud, and sires three colts (out of different mares) that take trotting records of 2.30 or better. The fact that he himself has speed and he has proved his ability to sire speed, makes him "Standard-bred," and he is registered as so-and-so, No. so-and-so, A. T. R. Can we now call him "pure-bred"? Does the fact that he has speed, etc., change in any way the purity of his breeding? Does the speed developed infuse into his veins purer blood than he had at birth? We say no; as regards purity of breeding, he is the same as when born. All horses that are eligible to registration, and are not the produce of a Standard-bred stallion out of a Standard-bred mare, have earned their eligibility to registration by the speed developed in them and in their progeny. An animal, either stallion or mare, that is registered under these conditions, has at least proved his individuality, while one that is Standard-bred at birth may not have individuality that would recommend him for any purposes, hence it is often claimed that the horse that is "Standard-bred" by performance is usually a better animal than the one that is Standard-bred under rule 1, or by breeding. As to which Association in which it would be most advisable to register young stock, we might say that, if any doubt about this exists, it might be wise to register in both, provided the colt is eligible, as the cost of registration is trifling.

Again, he states, "I find that they have strains of blood infused in what they term Standard-bred progeny now, the originals of which, if they were alive to-day, could not be registered." This is doubtless the case with every Standard-bred, as the first animals registered were eligible solely on account of speed. There is no doubt, if we follow the pedigree of any back far enough, we will find animals that could not have been registered. Take the case cited of the horse that became "Standard-bred" by his own and his progeny's performance; his dam and grandam were sired by Standard-breds, but the dam of his grandam may have been of any class or breed, and both her dam and sire may have been anything. Again, he states, "we get a horse and pedigree, but no speed." He might also have stated, we often get pedigree, but neither horse nor speed, or, we get pedigree and speed, but a very poor individual in all other respects. This certainly is the case, and it is also the case in all breeds of animals. No breed or class of horses or other animals has sufficient prepotency to transmit to its progeny, in all cases, typical characteristics of form, style, constitution, action and speed. It would be a very happy state of affairs for the breeder if such were the case. I think we are justified in saying that, on account of the composite blood of the "Standard-bred," we should be less surprised at disappointments in these lines than when breeding horses of purer blood, those which are either eligible or ineligible for registration at birth, and whose future career has no influence in this line. Again, he says, "I hear of No. so-and-so, Standard-bred, A. T. R., go and see him, nice horse and good pedigree, and when I go home and look up his ancestry, I find

that neither they nor their get ever trotted in 2.30." This is also often quite true. The horse was Standard-bred because both sire and dam were so, but, while Standard-bred, he was not able to trot fast (or possibly his speed had not been developed), nor yet was he able to produce fast ones (or possibly had not been bred to good enough mares). Now this horse, although not fast himself, if bred to a Standard-bred mare (we will assume also lacking speed), will produce a foal that is Standard-bred by breeding. It is not probable that this foal will be fast, but still, if bred to a Standard-bred, will continue to produce animals eligible for registration, and so on. Hence, we see that the fact that an animal, either sire or dam, is "Standard-bred," and No. so-and-so, is no guarantee that he or she is either fast or a good individual in any way. In fact, we see many Standard-breds that really have nothing to recommend them, either as regards size, style, conformation, or speed. Of course, we find the same in all classes and breeds of stock, but in the really pure-bred classes it is probably less often seen.

Another question he asks: "Are all horses registered in either Chicago or Boston equally eligible to the Standard-bred classes in the show-ring and on the Canadian and American race-tracks?"

To this we would answer, as to the show-ring, yes. As to the race-track, no question is asked as to whether an entry is or is not Standard-bred. You may enter a Clydesdale or a Coach horse in a race, so long as you pay the entry fees; and if you have the speed to win you will get the money, and no questions asked as to your right to it. Speed, speed, speed, is what is wanted in the light-harness horse for racing purposes, and, as already stated, speed often makes a horse eligible for registration in the Standard-bred Studbooks.

All the advice we can give the questioner is, in selecting either sires or dams to produce Standard-breds, especially where speed is the prime consideration, do not be satisfied with pedigree alone, nor with speed alone, nor yet with size, style and conformation alone. While a good pedigree is necessary, do not place too much value upon it, but demand a combination of the desirable pedigree, speed, size, conformation and style. If these qualities are all well marked in both sire and dam, it is seldom there will be great disappointment in the progeny. It will not in all cases have extreme speed, but it seldom occurs that it has not, at least, the desirable size, conformation and style, with sufficient speed to make it valuable for road purposes, though not for a race-horse. "WHIP."

[The following reply has also been received from the Secretary of the American Trotting Register Association: "Yours of the 9th at hand, enclosing letter in regard to the Standard. We do not think it necessary to enter into any discussion on this subject, other than to say that the American Trotting Association is the only Register recognized by the U. S. Government with the Treasury Department in the matter of entering animals free of duty. The States of Wisconsin and Iowa have recently passed laws requiring all stallions to be licensed, and these States recognize only the American Trotting Register, so far as their law relates to trotting and pacing-bred horses."—Editor.]

Glanders is Handled as Well as Can be Done.

In our last issue p. 1398 appears a letter under the heading "Wants More Prompt Measures" which shows there is not yet the fullest understanding of the nature of this menacing disease; its insidiousness, and the fact that it exists in two main forms, the clinical, in which symptoms are manifested, patent to all, and the latent, undetectable except by the mallein test. To the several questions asked, we give the following answers: First which says "we farmers have not and cannot have any guarantee" is incorrect, our correspondent must have for the time overlooked the mallein test, which can be given by one's local veterinarian, who can purchase mallein through such firms as Parke Davis, Pasteur Vaccine Co. and others. Second, re shipping on cars, etc., there is very little danger, as cars used for live stock purposes are disinfected at intervals, and the germ (*B. mallei*) does not live forever, even in car or stable. The explanation of horses passing inspection in the East, and the disease breaking out later, is easy, when the two forms of the glanders are remembered, such cases must have been latent. Where an inspector does not attend to such cases, report direct to the Minister of Agriculture. If the case mentioned was a clinical one, the local V.S. ought to have detected it. Although we are aware that many fail to recognize even the clinical form, otherwise we should incline to the belief that all were latent cases when first reported. The government

does appoint competent men, as good as can be got, quite the equal of those in general practice. Men at all worth having are scarce, very scarce, and there are to-day good openings for properly trained men in the veterinary branch, but such must be well educated. The suggestions as to inspectors have already been acted upon. Because horses are reported is no reason why such should be quarantined; it is hard enough on farmers to quarantine once disease is found, without more stringent measures. It would not savor of justice to quarantine my horses, because a neighbor reports them, such a suggestion is unworkable. Our correspondent's statement that "few reported are condemned" is evidence enough that our stand is correct. If the government would insist on the mallein test for all horses crossing the boundary much would be accomplished, as the opinion is quite general, that many cases are brought from Montana, and other Western States. The glands under the jaws are those most frequently enlarged in the clinical cases, but it is well also to suspect cases with nasal discharge, especially those which persist over ten days; in young horses, under five, distemper (strangles) will account for the enlarged gland and nasal discharge, but this disease is rarely seen in horses over that age, so that when a discharge is persistent for more than ten days and there is glandular enlargement—*suspect glanders*. There is practically only one other cause at all common for persistent nasal discharges in aged horses, and that is a decayed tooth, which a veterinarian should be able to detect in three minutes. A paper presented to the Veterinary Association of Manitoba last winter by the Dominion Inspector for that province accounted for the large number of cases, by the half way measures adopted by the provincial authorities. Our correspondent will note the editorial comment in this week's issue on this important question. It might as well be stated here, that in no country in the civilized world is the disease of glanders handled as well as in Canada; in fact the American Veterinary Association at their annual meeting last year passed a resolution eulogizing the Canadian government for its splendid work.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is meeting this week in Winnipeg. Nearly four hundred delegates representing every class of manufacture in Canada are present at the conference.

Owing to the vigilant watch of the Canadian cruisers to prevent American fisherman from fishing in Canadian waters on Lake Erie, it has been suggested that it would be a wise plan to indicate the dividing line by a line of buoys.

The east bound Imperial Limited and a west bound excursion train collided near Sudbury, Sept. 12th. The result was disastrous to the excursionists, fourteen of whom were killed and twice as many injured. A defective brake was the cause.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Russian city of Tiflis situated in the Caucasus district, has been almost buried by an avalanche of mud from a neighboring mountain. Many persons were buried alive.

Property belonging to Americans has been destroyed by the Cuban insurgents. Two American transports carrying two thousand mariners have sailed for the island to protect the lives and property of their countrymen.

MARKETS

The Outlook for Coarse Grains

Unless all present signs fail the oat crop of the Canadian West promises to be among one of the most valuable assets this year.

It is pretty well established that Russia's crop of oats is decidedly short, England's below the average, that of the United States smaller than usual, and, according to the last government bulletin, the crop in Ontario, though of excellent quality, is not large.

The oat crop in southern and south western Manitoba, is not very heavy and some of it not too well filled, but in north western Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there is an exceptionally heavy crop of fine quality.

There is already an active inquiry, with a view to export, and purchases by representatives of the American Cereal Company have advanced the price in American markets in the past few days.

The Canadian branch of this company was a heavy buyer of western oats last year, and judging from the statements of their representatives, who toured the country with the grain men, they will be double if not treble this year.

The local consumption last year was enormous, and will be quite as large this year, as there is no abatement of railway construction or work in lumber camps.

It would seem under these circumstances that it would be well for owners of large quantities of this cereal to go a little slow about putting them on the

market. Large quantities, if offered now, would have a decided tendency to depress the price below the actual value.

Winnipeg price at closing yesterday was 31½c B, for No. 2 white oats, cash, and 30 7-8c. October delivery, which is exceptionally high for this season of the year.

Barley is also a good line this year, the demand is active now and likely to be better. The weather has been so entirely favorable that a much larger percentage than usual is of malting quality. Buyers report an improvement in the manner of threshing, though a good many offerings are still cut too short and are therefore no good for malting purposes.

WHEAT.

Last week prices began to advance in the wheat markets and by the latter part of the week had recovered from the slump of the end of the previous week. A lot of new wheat is moving, practically every elevator in the country being in operation. The wheat situation has had a practical monopoly of the attention of the trade, but of late there has developed an apprehension that the supply of oats and barley is short and that prices will advance. The markets for new wheat opened with the bears in control but it is believed by experienced dealers that they cannot depress prices further. Thompson, Sons & Co. have sized the situation up as follows:

Looking further afield than the United States and our own country, we would submit that wheat prices, if not already carried lower than the World's situation warrants, must be around rockbottom, and that while during the heavy movement of the spring wheat crop, which will continue in America up to about Dec. 1st, prices will naturally be difficult to advance, except under some unusual influence, there are good grounds for anticipating that prices will advance later on in the season. There is no doubt that over America we have raised a large crop, even if it is not so large as some estimates make it, and we will have a larger surplus for export than we have had in the last three years, but if we have got the crop this year, Russia our great competitor is likely to fall behind in her shipments compared with the enormous exports she has made the last two years. Her crop this year is by all reports very much smaller than the large crops she has had in recent years, and her spring wheat has been much damaged by wet weather. It seems reasonable to conclude that surplus stocks from previous crops has been exhausted in her efforts of large shipments and that for the present she has just the yield of this year's crop to work upon. Russia's exports for July and August amount to only 14,032,000 bus. as compared to 30,040,000 bus. for the same months last year, this being a little less than half as much, which means to confirm our opinion as to old stock being exhausted. Danubian exports are also 3,000,000 bus. less, and the Argentine exports 8,000,000 bus. less than a year ago, making for these three countries about 26,000,000 bus. less than last year for the two months. On the other hand America has exported 16,000,000 bus. more in July and August than last year. It can be seen therefore that the position has changed round from a year ago and the weight of the European demand will fall to be supplied by America. Owing to the system of speculative trading in America, prices have in our opinion been carried down unduly and are now 8c. to 10c. lower than a year ago, but the same machinery which thus unduly depresses prices at one time operates to advance them at another time, and this we think will take place in due time.

In our Winnipeg market Manitoba wheat has been dull and active by turns. Our prices are a little high for the export market, lake and ocean freight is higher, and vessel space not easy to obtain, except by submitting to higher rates. At the same time there is a demand for a moderate quantity of wheat for immediate shipment, and this keeps prices firm for wheat past Winnipeg. Prices are 4c. to 4c. higher than a week ago. The new wheat has begun to move freely from country points, the number of cars passing Winnipeg being over 200 per day. The quality is averaging high as on some days over 50 per cent. of the cars grade 1 Hard. Prices are 1 Nor 72½c., 2 Nor. 70c., 3 Nor. 65c., spot or past Winnipeg.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

BARLEY	38	@	40
OATS—No. 2 white	52		52½
FLAX, No. 1	1		03
BRAN	16	@	15 50
SHORTS	17	@	18 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—			
Oats and barley	24		00
Barley	20		00
Oats	26		00
HAY, per ton (cars on track,			
Winnipeg)	10	@	11 00
Loose loads	11	@	12 00
POTATOES, farmers' loads, new	50	@	55
BUTTER—			
Boxes, at factory	19	@	20
Dairy, straight lots at coun-			
try points	15	@	15
CHEESE—			
Finest Manitoba, at factory	12½	@	13
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered Winnipeg			
(subject to candling)	20		

LIVE STOCK.

Sheepmen happy. * * *
 Seven cents for lambs. * * *
 Hog ranching will soon be resorted to to meet the demand. * * *
 Packing plants practically idle. * * *
 Markets have dragged a little on account of hot weather and large receipts in England. * * *

Thirty thousand dollars is a lot of money to get out of cattle, but this was the amount of a check made out by H. A. Mullins to Raymond Knight for 700 cattle and ocean space. * * *

Gordon & Ironsides received two train loads of cattle that were winter fed by F. Burns & Co. in the Calgary country. They "looked awful good." * * *

Wm. Fawcett, a drover, got together 200 feeders from around Neepawa and Arden last week, for Ontario farmers. * * *

T. Bater of Bater and McLean was looking after another trainload of cattle for the Creswell Cattle Co. and 58 from the Little Bow country last Friday. * * *

One of the nicest consignments of the season was that of 112 from Tinney and Winterbourne, Medicine Hat. They were all black mulleys and were forwarded for export by H. A. Mullins. * * *

Jos. Einarson of Loberg, Sask., had in 310 head last Friday. * * *

The train load of cattle consigned by P. Burns & Co. to Gordon & Ironsides which experienced a wreck arrived last Friday. * * *

R. O. Warwick of Irvine, Alta., turned 53 head of cattle over to H. A. Mullins last week for export. * * *

Gordon & Ironsides bought 600 head from Jno. Low and Wm. Duncan of Yorkton last week. So far this season Gordon & Ironsides have exported 22,000 head. * * *

J. Y. Attwood of Russell turned over three carloads and Wm. Duncan and 193 head to H. A. Mullins last week. * * *

For the week ending Sept. 9th, 5380 cattle, 483 hogs and 1237 sheep were received at the Stock Yards. Of these 4814 went for export and 566 for local use. * * *

An idea of the earliness of the cattle movement can be gained from the following statement—from June 1st to Sept. 5th, 1905, 30,432 head reached Winnipeg and for the same period this season 42,389 arrived. * * *

Prices quoted around the yards are: exporters \$3.50 per cwt., buyers assuming the freight; extra good stuff bringing a fraction more. Cows \$2.25 to \$2.50. Bulls \$1.50 to \$2.50; sheep \$6 per cwt.; lambs \$7.00; hogs \$7.25 to \$7.50.

TORONTO.

Good demand for choice cattle. Sheep and lambs steady and hogs unchanged. Export cattle 4.40 to 4.90; butchers 3.75 to 4.60; stockers 2.25 to 3.65; lambs 5.50 to 6.10; hogs 4.50 to 6.40.

CHICAGO.

Beeves, 3.80 to 6.05; stockers and feeders, 2.60 to 4.45; Texans, 3.60 to 4.40; westerns, 3.65 to 5.30; calves, 6.00 to 6.50.
 Hogs—Mixed and butchers, 6.00 to 6.62; light, 6.15 to 6.67; bulk of sales, 6.05 to 6.40.

Wheat Grades High.

Nearly three million bushels of the wheat crop of 1906 has passed inspection at Winnipeg, and of this amount 818,550 bushels was No. 1 Hard, or 114 cars more of that grade than was inspected during the entire year of 1905; of No. 1 Northern there has been inspected 1,577,180 of No. 2 Northern 232,200 bushels. But there is a reverse of this shield, which is not so pleasant to contemplate. There has been practically no inferior wheat grades, where the deterioration was a matter beyond the control of the farmer. When out of 2,038,220 bushels, the amount actually inspected to date, there is 282,020 bushels of rejected wheat. The rejection is due in nearly every case to the heavy admixture of wild oats. This is a perfectly inexcusable condition of affairs, and one of which the farmers of West should be very heartily ashamed. One of the missions of the seed selection special last year was to point out to the farmers the best method of getting rid of these pests. So far the rejections for smut have been small, but there has been some smutty wheat and the chances are there will be more. The lesson of these inspections cannot be pressed home too often.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

COLONY SYSTEM NOT FOR CANADA.

The government at Ottawa has refused a request to make a large grant of land on which to establish a colony of Jews in Western Canada. The petition was presented by Israel Zangwill the author of the "Ghetto" books, and himself a Jew, who, beside writing many books, has devoted much time and thought to the amelioration of the distresses of his nation.

In this latest effort towards that end he has failed, yet it was with no idea of ill-feeling towards his nationality that the government denied his request. The colony system of settlement does not further the building up of this country, and is not any real advantage to the individuals composing the colony. The great need of settlers coming here is to assimilate as quickly as possible with the people of the country, to acquire their methods, imbibe their ideas in regard to law and government and gradually to grow like them in their chief characteristics, until, for all practical purposes there are no longer Swede or Greek or Jew but only Canadians.

This desirable condition is not attained by the colony system and the government would merit blame that encouraged a course harmful to the best interests of the country. Instead of having examples before them of what the conditions demand, instead of having for neighbors men who have learned to comply with those demands, the individuals of the community have only the ignorance of one another to guide them. The blind lead the blind to the fall of both in the ditch of failure. Their life is too self-centred; they cling with clannish intensity to the customs of the old land,—as intensely to those unnecessary and unsuited to the new life as to those that a proper memory of the former home lead them to retain. In the constant presence of his compatriots the individual shrinks from dropping the methods and ideas of his race and adopting the new. He fears that they will feel that he is deserting and he dreads their censure. So the narrow life goes on and the community is far from getting the best out of the country and the country fails to get the best from them. To make all new-comers Canadians as speedily as possible after their arrival is the hope of Canada.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

Sympathy—Put yourself in his place.
Emergency—An opportunity to emerge.

* * *

Genius and Necessity begin great works,
Labor alone completes them.

* * *

The people who are always hunting the four-
leafed clover never see the blue sky.

* * *

The boy who is most firmly tied to his mother's
apron-strings is the one who can behave well
only when her eyes are on him.

* * *

We hear much of the tyranny of the strong.
We find its grip in the big things of life. But life
is made up largely of little things and in these we
find the tyranny of the weak. Men's lives have
been denied full expansion because of a fretful
ailing sister or wife. Sweet women with possi-
bilities of great usefulness have dragged through
a dreary existence tied to weak drunken hus-
bands. Parents give up peace and pleasure to
cater to the whims of a spoiled child, and no
autocrat demands more than does Master Baby
who rules by virtue of his weakness. Whole
families are made miserable because of the lack
of strength of one member, whose weakness is
manifested by a love of ease, a spirit of envy or
an unbridled tongue and temper.

PLANNING AND NAMING OUR TOWNS.

A new country misses sadly the mellowing
glamour of historic association, but by the law of
compensation it possesses advantages over those
lands whose towers and trees and monuments are
part and parcel of the past. Among these ad-
vantages are the opportunities for laying out a
town site as the needs of the future may require,
and for giving appropriate names to the tiny
hamlets that will some day be towns and cities.

In Western Canada these matters are largely in
our own hands and in too many cases we are
failing to make good. In an ancient city the
winding streets, the erratic turns and angles, the
blind alleys and irregular buildings mark the
deliberate progress of events, and are clothed in
that historic interest which covers a multitude
of defects. In a new town these irregularities are
stripped of their charm, and clothed only in new
paint and glaring brick testify to the designer's
carelessness and the surveyor's stupidity. Our
towns came into being in answer to the demands
of commerce. Why not arrange them so that
they can play the part? Why lay out ambling,
crooked streets, running at all sorts of angles
(except right angles) so that the wayfaring man
had better be a fool and have a special providence
to direct his steps for him? A winding street
through a sleepy Old World village with vine-
covered and rose-embowered cottages on either
hand is a thing of beauty and a joy forever; but
a twisting squirming canyon whose walls are bill
boards and bricks is a weariness to the flesh and
to the spirit. And it is not necessary if the people
who are first on the ground look beyond the
things of the immediately present to the future.

In naming the towns as much carelessness is
shown as in planning them. An embryo city
may have a splendid location, fine natural ad-
vantages and beautiful surroundings, and to it
will be attached "till death do them part" some
hopelessly ugly or unsuitable name bestowed by
an idiotic first settler. At the first, as a small
village the full enormity of the offense may not
appear, but as the place grows the inappropriateness
of the name becomes more glaringly apparent.
Places suffer like babies in the common affliction
of christening. They are both helpless and may
both live to regret the foolishness of those who
took advantage of their helplessness to bestow
hideous names.

Not all the names—not even the majority—
selected for new western towns have been un-
suitable. Lloydminster, Minnedosa, Killarney,
Battleford, Kenora, Gladstone, St. Boniface,
Vernon, Strathcona, these and many more are
fine, dignified, musical, significant; but how
utterly ugly, inane or sentimental are Dog Pound,
Cooking Lake, Dora, Hoodoo, Pretty Hill, Rat
Portage, Seven Persons Jumping Pond, Ideal,
Hustlers, Stand Off, and a hundred others like
them.

THE DECLINE OF COURTESY.

The inhabitants of this world are a queer lot.
And one of the strangest things about them is
the ease with which they look round or through
or over the beam in their own eyes to observe the
mote that impedes their brother's vision. The
press of the last few weeks affords instances that
illustrate this point.

Annie S. Swan, the English authoress, recently
visited Western Canada. She was interviewed
in Toronto and was asked for her impressions.
The most vivid impression—at least the only one
judged worth recording—was the lack of good
manners prevalent in the West, as displayed by
railway officials, clerks, waiters and others.
"Cruel" and "uncivil" were the adjectives applied,
and an odious comparison drawn between these
Canadians and people who fill the same positions
in England. Another visitor visiting the West
after an absence of five years, writes in an Eng-
lish paper bemoaning the marked degeneracy of west-
ern manners—"a distinct change for the worse"
he says.

A visitor from Canada to the republic is the
next to be heard—and it is no uncertain sound,
"The children were brought forcibly to my
notice—in fact they brought themselves there.
In the United States the new commandment is
"Parents obey your children," and older people
get no peace for the selfish demands of rude
children."

To complete the circle of Anglo-Saxon criticism
an American visiting London writes his impress-
ion of English manners in general and London
manners in particular to the London press. He
has found a lack of politeness among the citizens
of the big city that grieves him sorely and that
is much more noticeable than when he was there
ten years ago.

If it is safe to make deductions from the in-
formation presented by these critics, the only
conclusion which can be reached is that the man-
ners of the Anglo-Saxon are in a very decayed
condition. Since, then, all three countries are
infected with the same disease it would be the
part of wisdom to let criticism begin where
charity is recommended to begin—at home, and
it will be some time before an opportunity will
occur to go beam-hunting in either of the other
lands.

It must be acknowledged that respectful de-
portment is not a strong point of this age and
this country. A Mr. Turveydrop trying to
organize a class in deportment would starve
before finding any pupils. And the blame is
almost unanimously laid upon the public school
and the public school teachers. The school
system is regarded as a failure which does not re-
lieve the parents of all responsibility in regard to
their children except that of feeding and clothing
them, and another decade may see parental
shoulders relieved of even that burden. The
man who said "the chief defect of our school
system is that manners are not taught at home"
was speaking the truth, even if in satire rather
than love.

Formal politeness is to natural refinement
what grammar is to good English. The why
and wherefore, and the general desirability of
good behavior, and the agreement of subject and
predicate may be taught in school, but native
politeness and courtesy and the easy use of good
English must be inculcated at home. The
breaches of etiquette which offend "manners,"
so much at home—when visitors are present, do
not occur at school, much as the parent would
like to have the visitor believe that such was
their origin. Her half-sneering question, "Is
that what you learn at school?" could be truth-
fully answered by the child in the negative. It is
no effort for John to raise his hat to the teacher
when he meets her, and Mary says "I beg your
pardon" and "Excuse me" in the most natural
tone in the schoolroom, because the other pupils
and the teacher use these little courtesies. But
at home the girls and boys are shy about ex-
tending these marks of respect, because father
never lifts his hat to mother and the girls, and
mother rarely begs her children's pardon when
she transgresses some known rule of etiquette,
and the children fear that they may become a mark
for ridicule.

Many little rudenesses of speech and action were
fixed habits before the child went to school at all.
They originated in infancy when the speech or
action was considered "cute" and their repetition
encouraged by laughter. The encouraging at-
mosphere is not found in the school and the
"cute" performance is not tried—not more than
once.

This article is not intended to convey the im-
pression that nothing can or should be done to
inculcate the principles of morality, respect for
others, reverence for parents and for the old, and
courtesy to all. Much can be and is being done,
but the best results are attained when careful
training along these lines has been done before
the child enters school. The home is the place
where the making or marring is done.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

There is no place in Winnipeg around which as much sentiment centers as St. John's Cathedral. Within its walls most old time citizens have witnessed the performance of sacred rites which have left

with its rapid development and incalculable possibilities, wanted most, was a band of ministers to meet the settlers spiritual needs, rather than a grand "minister," to ornament this city of Winnipeg.

So its congregation have worship-

the professors give all instructions necessary for the various subjects required by the university of Manitoba in its Arts courses, except such as the University now provides.

Besides all this, the cathedral is the center from which, with the college, vacant missions in the country are supplied with services. It has always been in a marked degree a mission center.

The staff is as follows: The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, D.D.; The Very Rev. Dean Coombes, D.D.; Rev. Canon Murray, M.A.; Rev. Canon Phair, M.A.; Rev. Canon Talbot, M.A.; Rev. J.F. Cross, M.A.; Rev. W. A. Burman, B.D.; Rev. J. W. Matheson, M. A.

—W. A. B.

THE FRIEND WHO NEVER GOES.

Again I hear that creaking step—
He's rapping at the door!—
Too well I know the boding sound
That ushers in a bore.
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes,
But Heaven defend me from the friend
Who comes—but never goes!

He drops into my easy chair,
And asks about the news;
He peers into my manuscript,
And gives his candid views;
He tells me where he likes the line,
And where he's forced to grieve;
He takes the strangest liberties—
But never takes his leave!

He reads my daily paper through
Before I've seen a word;
He scans the lyric that I wrote
And thinks it quite absurd;
He calmly smokes my last cigar,
And coolly asks for more;
He opens everything he sees;
Except the entry door!

He talks about his fragile health,
And tells me of his pains;
He suffers from a score of ills
Of which he ne'er complains;
And how he struggled once with death
To keep the fiend at bay;
On themes like those away he goes—
But never goes away!

He tells me of the carping words
Some shallow critic wrote;
And every precious paragraph
Familiarly can quote;

He thinks the writer did me wrong;
He'd like to run him through!
He says a thousand pleasant things—
But never says adieu!

I mean to take the knocker off,
Put crape upon the door,
Or hint to John that I am gone
To stay a month or more.
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes,
But Heaven defend me from the friend
Who never, never goes!

— JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

SOME SIGNS OF LONG LIFE.

The woman who is apt to be long-lived has eyes that are round and wide rather than long and narrow. Brown or hazel eyes indicate a longer life than do black or violet.

The nose must be wide and full through its whole length and have open easy dilating nostrils. This indicates a good heart and good lungs.

If the orifice of the ear is low, indicating a deeply-seated brain, there is a better chance of long life.

The brow must be ample and slope back slightly from an absolute perpendicular. The head must be wide behind and over the ears.

The woman who appears taller in proportion when sitting down than when standing has a good chance to live long. If the body is long in proportion to the limbs, the heart, lungs and digestive organs are large.

A couple of Americans were inspecting an English fire station. One of them, addressing the chief engineer, said:

"Do you know in New York we use a nine-inch hose, not a paltry three-inch, such as you have here?"

"Oh!" replied the chief engineer, "that small hose is for watering the station; this twelve-inch hose is what we use at fires. Besides, it saves the use of a fire escape, for when we want to send a man up to the top of a building we just place him on the top of the hose, turn the water on, and he is up there in no time!"

"Yes," remarked one of the visitors, "but how does he get down again?"

"Well," replied the engineer, "he simply places his arms round the jet of water and slides down!"—*Tit Bits.*

"What kind of a memory have you?"
"Bad—very bad."
"In what particular?"
"It remembers things that were better forgotten."—*Tick-Me-Up.*



ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, WINNIPEG, MAN.

upon heart and mind indelible impressions. Baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials of well-known citizens, these have made the edifice sacred to many who do not regularly worship within its walls; while the numerous visitors, and the many graves, beautiful and tended by loving hands, show how precious a spot is the lovely "God's acre," which has become the last resting-place of Winnipeg's noblest and best.

The church itself is a very plain and simple little structure, the best, however, that could be done when it was erected in 1862. The cornerstone of the tower, which had to be taken down in 1872, was laid June 4th, 1862, by His Excellency Governor Alexander Grant Dallas, governor of the colony, with appropriate ceremonies, lead by Bishop D. Anderson.

It was the successor of two previous churches. The first, of logs, was built in 1823, soon after the arrival of the Rev. J. West in 1822, who was the first clergyman of the Church of England to work in this country. He was followed by a succession of earnest workers, who were for many years the only Protestant ministers to the people of the country. The second church was erected in 1833, the foundation stone being laid by Governor Berens of the Hudson's Bay Co.

On the arrival of the first bishop, Dr. David Anderson in 1849, the humble little church became the cathedral of the diocese of Rupert's Land, the mother church of all the vast region lying between the eastern shores of Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains.

From it went out one by one the dauntless men who established gospel outposts from the southern boundary to the inhospitable shores of the Arctic Sea.

Now, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, is also Archbishop of the whole of this great territory, with eight other dioceses carved out of it, yet the simple little cathedral, a witness of all these changes, has itself remained almost unchanged for over forty years. The late Archbishop Machray, who so wisely guided the destinies of the church for nearly that period, saw that what this land,

ped in it, and loved it the more for its simplicity and its reminiscences of other days. Owing to the growth of North Winnipeg it is now, however, much too small for the parish of which it is the church, as well as cathedral for the whole Province of Manitoba, or rather that part of it presided over by the Bishop of Rupert's Land.

In addition to being parish church and cathedral, it has also stood unique among the cathedrals of Canada in having a Dean and Chapter of Canons and other clergy, who are engaged in the double office of ministering in the cathedral and as professors in St. John's College.

Attached to the Deanery and three Canonries are chairs in various branches of theology. In addition



Photo by G. R. Hoare, Bowden, Alta. SOME OF THE PLEASURES OF A BACHELOR IN THE WEST.

THE QUIET HOUR

NEIGHBORHOOD WORK.

Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification.—Rom. xv. 2.

I don't know who coined the phrase, "Neighborhood work," but it is a splendid definition of the duty and privilege which belongs to us all. Years ago, it was only in the country that the people went "neighboring." Those who lived in great cities thought it no shame to be entirely unacquainted with their next-door neighbor. But this age has been awakened to the glory of humanity. The quiet, steady influence of Christianity has at last convinced the civilized world of the infinite value of each human being, and we look on our neighbors with different eyes. It is not only that God has raised man to an infinite height by becoming Man, but we are beginning to understand the innate glory of a nature that could receive and become one with the Divine Nature. The human body in its perfection is acknowledged to be the most perfect model for the painter or sculptor to copy, the human mind seems to be infinite in its capacity for growing and improving. As for the human spirit—who can begin to understand the mystery of its infinite powers? Read the beautiful thoughts of men who are daily drinking in more and more of God's Spirit, and you will catch faint glimpses of the Holy of Holies within the soul where only God and the man himself can enter. And this glory and beauty of humanity is not only within the reach of a favored few. It is there, in each of us, ready to be developed. Let us try to realize that in our neighbors, though they may be dirty and ragged or respectably uninteresting, we may—if we will approach them with tender reverence—touch the living Christ, God manifest in flesh: Then "Neighborhood Work," whether done in city or country, will have a new sacredness and awaken in us a new and wonderful joy. Then we can see the importance of pleasing our neighbor for his good, and no kindness or sacrifice—from the cup of cold water up to Christ's death on the Cross—will seem either trifling or too great.

Formerly, as Dean Hodges remarks, "it was supposed that the child's mind went to school, only bringing the body along for the purpose of annoying the teacher, but now we understand that the whole child goes to school." There are school nurses provided in many places to look after the children's bodies, the lessons become a pleasure instead of a torture to the little ones, because they are so varied with gesture and exercises and brightened with gay music. The "vacation-schools," especially, help the children to grow vigorous in body and mind, developing their powers naturally and joyously. I fear that the training of the spirit is still rather allowed to look after itself, but at least, things have improved wonderfully, and the Church is fully awake to the value of the new movement, and will not be satisfied to attempt practical Christianity while ignoring Christ—as some of the "Settlements" seem to be doing. The practical proofs of His Divine mission that our Lord gave to the imprisoned and doubtful Baptist are the proofs the Church offers a doubting world to-day, according to her ability. She, like our Lord, is going about "doing good" wherever she sees an opportunity. The young people in the tenement district of the city have practically no social life in the home—only going there to eat and sleep—the Church gathers them in from the streets, provides bright rooms with music and games, books and papers, lectures, clubs and evening schools. The children who have no home nurseries are gathered in and "mothered" for several hours each day, and are given outings and picnics as often as possible. The boys' "gangs" are transformed into "clubs," where the boys gain new ideals of manliness, self-respect and self-control, and are inspired to do "neighborhood work" on their own account. When we heard of the disaster of San Francisco, all our boys' clubs immedi-

ately subscribed something, according to the state of their finances. The men are provided with comfortable club rooms as a counter-attraction to the bar-rooms, which used to be their only opportunity for social intercourse. Of course, this kind of neighborhood work is not so necessary in the country, where people have real homes, as they cannot have here, where a number of families live in each house. I read the other day that one church settlement in New York gets into helpful touch with about 15,000 people each year, through various clubs and classes. But big as these undertakings seem, they should not discourage anyone from working in a small way. Our Lord devoted His time to thoroughly training a few men, instead of trying to make an impression on a great many, and both faith and experience declare that His plan is the best. Individual work is always the most satisfactory.

Some of my girls told me the other day that last year their club had a garden in the country. They went out there one day each week, and grew vegetables and flowers. That certainly was "pleasing them for their good to edification," as you would feel if you saw how hard it is to get enough earth to fill a flower-pot, and if you saw how the children crowd around anyone who is walking along the street with a bunch of flowers. "Please, lady, give me a flower!" is the cry of each little dirty-faced child, and how delighted they are when their coaxing is successful. But a great many flowers are sent in to supply this need also. They come in regularly each week for our kindergarten—about 100 bunches at a time—and some of the vacation-schools are supplied with flowers nearly every day. That is a bit of "neighborhood work" you people in the country might do. Flowers are grand missionaries here, where they are scarce. It is a delight to take 15 or 20 children away from these hot streets to the sea—we are taking two or three picnic parties each week—and see how they enjoy wading in the water. I always take plenty of pins, but they go in far enough to get the pinned up clothes very wet and dirty—but little do they care for that.

I stopped my writing there, finding that the mercury stood at 90 in our tiny-sitting-room, so I picked up pencil and paper and fled to a cooler spot. I am now sitting at the very end of a "recreation pier," which is built far out into the water, especially for the benefit of us dwellers in tenement-houses. It is almost cold out here, and there are boats of all kinds picturesquely scattered about in the foreground, not to speak of hundreds of happy children paddling about on the beach. These long piers, with their hundreds of comfortable seats, may well be classed under the heading of city neighborhood work—more particularly as they afford a wholesome and delightful change from the neighborhood in which we live into God's glorious fresh air. It has been said: "If a sceptic regarding the usefulness of institutional Church work lived in the best of the New York tenements, he would connect himself with one of our Church houses within a week. Hallways dark, even on the brightest day, rooms small at the largest and few in number, with neighbors intemperate and immoral, would drive him to such a refuge."

One observer says that some of the kindergarten children, trying to carry into effect their school lessons in gardening, planted a few oats, which they had picked up, on the street between some cobblestones. They proudly invited their teacher to see this, "our own garden," saying: "We watered it every day. Won't everybody in the kindergarten be glad?"

The good results of this work, especially among the young, cannot be measured by many standards. The young people, for instance, growing up in wild surroundings, are being trained to be men and women of character, and their lives are being made more useful and

can you wonder at it? Their language is anything but ladylike, and would probably shock you dreadfully. But the sweetness of womanly purity is often underneath the rude exterior, and they are quick to admire and try to follow a high ideal when it is presented to them by one who really cares for them individually. There is something very beautiful and winning in a young girl standing on the threshold of life, and these are not blind to the true glory and crown of womanhood when they are given a chance to see it. They also gain refinement through learning little niceties in cooking and sewing, music and embroidery, and appreciate the advantage of calisthenics and gymnastic exercises. God works slowly, and so must we. Day after day, character is being steadily and surely built up by apparently trifling acts and thoughts. It is always small things that make up character, great crises only show to the world the character which has been already built—or at least they add very little to it. But this character-building is imperceptible in its growth, it is hard to trace out just when and where certain ideals were absorbed and assimilated. Children are great hero-worshippers, and very clear-sighted. Let anyone with high ideals live among them, and get into close touch with them, and the ideals will surely prove catching. God has taught us by example the necessity of living among our neighbors if we want to help them. A God far off in heaven, living in glory, having no experimental knowledge of pain and sorrow, could never have drawn our hearts up after Him; but God Incarnate, dying as He had lived in holy tenderness among his neighbors, attracts us irresistibly. It has been said that "when Christian in the 'Pilgrim's Progress' found himself in the City of Destruction, he departed out of it as speedily as possible. Christian to-day knows his duty better. He has no thought of flight. Straight he goes and gathers other men like-minded with himself and undertakes the problem of the city."

But I don't wish to give you the false impression that "neighborhood work" is for the city only, and has nothing to do with you who live in the country. Wherever we find our Lord in His brethren—and where can we not find Him?—there is a chance to render Him glad service. Though He ascended into heaven, He is still here to be ministered to. What opportunities we have of showing our love to Him by being kind to the people within reach. Each little kindness, which is so easy to do, we can lay as a precious gift in His outstretched hand, and so find gladness all along the road of life, for it is always more blessed to give than to receive. Neighborhood work—in city or country—flows from Him who practiced both and inspired both. If Christ is reigning as King within the temple of our own souls, you cannot help reaching out to seek Him in the souls of others. You will find it to be such a glorious privilege to live a life of service that you will almost forget that it is also a duty. We can never help others by throwing good advice at them wholesale from a distance. We must get as near them as possible, feeling it to be a high honor if—like our Master—we are classed as the friends of publicans and sinners. We have no right to live negative lives, fancying that we are not doing any harm if we are not trying enthusiastically to do good. In our Lord's wonderful parable of the sheep and the goats, those who were utterly rejected by the King might easily have thought that they had done no harm. They were punished for their negative lives—they had not been actively kind. In nearly all the parables, the teaching is the same. God demands some positive good from those He has placed in this world. To bury His talent, or store away His pound in a safe place is to be unfaithful to the trust committed to us; and to be unfaithful in little things is to actively injure both ourselves and the cause of Christ. To do no good is to do harm to the lives of others, for in that case we are depriving them of the good that God put into our hands for them. We are stewards, all of us, and must render an account for the time, money, health and all other talents entrusted to us. You can do some neighborhood work

wherever you are. Will you not look round you and see what cup of cold water you can offer to the King? Be sure that in accepting your gift He can transform it into choicest wine—wine that maketh glad the heart of man.

"I ask thee for a thoughtful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles
And wipe the weeping eyes:
And a heart at leisure from itself
To soothe and sympathize.
Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate,
And a work of lowly love to do,
For the LORD on whom I wait."
HOPE.

FAITHFULNESS.

"Listen Nellie, what sound is that?"
"I do not hear anything."
"Don't you? Now listen! Can't you hear that? Doesn't that sound like a dog howling? Yes, there it is again."
This conversation took place between two young people, a brother and sister, as they strolled leisurely through the woods. The young man had heard the sound for some time, but thought it quite unnecessary to excite the girl by his side for really there was a wailing, strange wail in the cry that made one's heart beat faster. But now it was so distinct at times, that he was quite certain that his sister must have heard it. They moved on faster in the direction of the sound hardly knowing what might be the cause.

Plainer grew the sound. All at once a thought struck the young man. He remembered an old shepherd that had lived in a little log cabin with his young daughter; but he had heard that the daughter had died some time ago, leaving the old man alone in this world, and perhaps he was in some trouble. On coming around the bend in the wood they came upon an open clearing, in which was built a little cabin. The cries of the dog could be heard very plainly now; and the girl's heart threatened to choke her and her courage almost forsook her.

They walked up to the door and gently knocked, but received no answer. Again they knocked, but no one came to give them admittance. Everything was perfectly still, silence reigned supreme. Once more the rapped but, on receiving no response he gently raised the latch and stepped in. A terrible sight met his gaze. Lying on the bed was the poor old shepherd, still in death, and on the floor with his big head licking master's cold hand, sat the dog.

It was a sad sight for the girl, but nerving herself up, she too came in. The dog which had stopped howling, began to whine again. The young man walked over near the bed, and perceiving the situation of affairs, determined to do what he could.

After much trouble a coffin was procured and the remains of the old shepherd placed in it. The poor dog howled louder as he lost sight of his beloved master. Other friends had gathered to stay with Nellie Morton. Then seeing that all was done as far as the poor shepherd was concerned, the girl began to clear up the little cabin, sweeping and dusting with loving hands. On sweeping around the bed she accidentally tripped on something. Looking down she perceived it to be a brick, and unthinkingly she picked it up and put it out of the way. Then she noticed a small piece of paper that evidently had been hidden by the brick. Picking it up she unfolded it, and to her amazement found writing on it. Quickly she read the following:

"It is my greatest and last desire of my heart that whoever finds me first still in death, will take my good dog, Carlo, and be good to him in his old days, and he will be faithful to you as he has been to me.

JOHN CUTBERT"

The girl's eyes filled with tears and her hands trembled as going up to the dog, she called him by his name gently, and kindly patted him. He raised his large head and laid it on her lap.

After the small funeral was over, Carlo was taken to Nellie's home, where he received every kindness; but the poor dog's heart had died with his master's and soon he lay not far from him in his last resting place.

Arden, Man. ETHEL P. GILL.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ingle Nook Chats

PASS THE KINDNESS ON

Dear Dame Durden:—After reading your letter of the fifteenth of August I feel certain that all mankind are apes if imitation gives them the right to that title. It seems to me there can be little, if any, original thought or action. I remember when a girl seeing a verse which was seldom absent from what was then an almost universal nuisance, the autograph album. Here it is: "You ask me for something original Now where shall I begin?— There is nothing original within me Except original sin."

That the infusing of individuality can impart power and life to the most commonplace needs no argument.

I wonder if the Ingle Nook would care to ape what I consider a very bright if not original idea which was carried out by a girl friend of the writer.

Last winter, during an illness which confined me to my bed for many weeks, she sent daily notes of love to me by the school children, and my child brought them home. She explained what she was doing, and soon all my friends and neighbors aped her, (Oh, I don't like that word! I won't use it any more "imitate" is so much nicer.) and such good times as I had reading the friendly letters! The personality of each writer was so evident that when my daughter would hide the address I knew at once who wrote it. In the West it is almost impossible for women to see each other weekly as the homes are so scattered, but when they cannot go in person what a pleasant substitute a friendly note sent by the little one can make.

I have many pleasant remembrances but none more cherished than the loving act of my girl friend and I sincerely hope I may be able to cheer some other sufferer in the same way even at the risk of being an ape (no, an imitator).

One of my many blessings is and has been, that of always being placed beside neighbors that were good and kind and true ready to respond to a call of love or mercy. This may seem a small matter to some, yet to one on the prairie it means almost all of life.

I will enclose a piece of poetry that pleased yet saddened me. It presented humanity in such an unlovely light. Should you publish it numbers might see it and be led by the sadness of it to determine that their acts and words would be in harmony and give deception a wide berth. Why are we so afraid to say to friend or neighbor "I admire you," or "I have seen so much in your conduct that I admire" or in any way to show that we fully appreciate their good qualities? B. S.

(Very glad to get your letter. It was a bright idea inspired by a kindly heart, and we of the Ingle Nook can benefit much by it. Thank you for passing it along. It is the little things that make up either happiness of misery in this world and "the little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love" are but as the mustard seed to the green spreading tree of hope and cheer that grow from them.

The answer to the question you asked in your personal note will, I'm afraid, be a disappointment. For a position such as you mention one would need to have a thorough knowledge of law. In fact, the recruits are taken usually from the ranks of full-fledged lawyers. I'm sorry if this dashes some hopes to the ground.—D. D.)

IMPASSE.

By CECILIA LOFTUS

What a grim thing it is! That you and I,

So intimate, so bound by every tie, Can never read each other's secret thoughts.

Must be contented with the glimpse we've caught!

Can face each other calmly, eye to eye, And with our souls protesting, speak a lie.

That while you wound me with indifference

Or cruel words, or meager recompense, Your heart with love for me may be aglow—

Yet—looking in your eyes—I cannot know.

(Sent by B. S.)

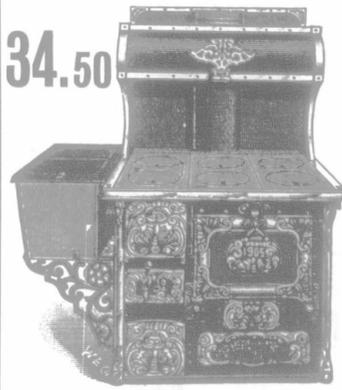
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CAKE AND CHEESE.

Dear Dame Durden:—It I am not troubling you too much, would you kindly send me a recipe for making cheese, I should be very much obliged if you would do so.

I am enclosing a recipe for a Madeira cake, it is one that has been tried and may prove useful.

Yours respectfully,

NELLIE CURRY.

Madeira Cake.—Six ozs butter, 6 ozs. castor sugar, 6 ozs. flour, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of essence of almond, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder.

Beat the butter to a cream, beat the eggs separately for 10 minutes. Thoroughly beat them in the butter and sugar then sift in the flour and mix it. Add the flavoring and beat 5 minutes longer. Pour in a well papered cake tin, place a broad piece of citron peel on the top and beat in a moderate oven. Add baking powder with flour.

(As the recipe for cheese is rather a long one, and our space is limited I am sending you a copy of the issue for April 25th in which, on page 640 you will find full directions. I hope you will be very successful in your attempt. Many thanks for the cake recipe. Come to us again soon. D. D.)

HELP ON A HARD PROBLEM.

Dear Dame Durden:—I notice your advice to an inquiry as to how to rid one's house of bed bugs. I am a trained nurse and learned while in a large, public hospital how instantly to do away with such pests without any strenuous work whatever. Get red oil of cedar and with a medicine dropper go thoroughly into cracks and crevices, and especially about the folds of the mattress. The odor is very pungent but not unpleasant and about fifty cents worth of the oil will kill all that any ordinary sized bedroom would be infected with. This works like magic; not a sign or suggestion of bug remains to tell the tale.

W. H. U.

THE PIE OF THE FUTURE.

Give me a spoon of oleo, ma,
And the sodium alkali,
For I'm going to make a pie, mamma!
I'm going to make a pie
For John will be hungry and tired, ma,
And his tissues will decompose,
So give me a gram of phosphate,
And the carbon and cellulose.
Now give me a chunk of casien, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat,
And give me the oxygen bottle, ma

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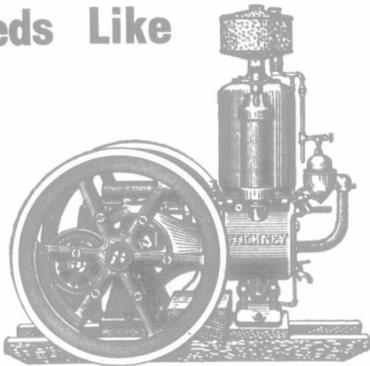
Nothing Succeeds Like SUCCESS

Our Motto not how cheap but
HOW GOOD. Merit counts.

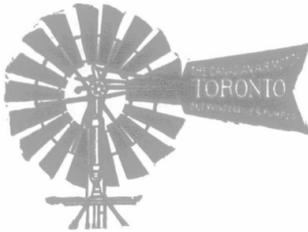
WE have SUCCEEDED in getting the lion's share of the farmers trade in our lines of goods during the current season. We have been "snowed under" with orders. We are not kicking, however, we rather like it. So please pile your orders on top of the others for a CANADIAN AIRMOTOR, PUMP, TANK, GRINDER, WOOD SAW, EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR, STICKNEY, GASOLINE ENGINE, HORSE POWER, TREAD POWER, FEED CUTTER, ROOT PULPER, LAND

ROLLER, HYDRAULIC RAM, etc. and they will be promptly filled.
Get our price terms and catalogues before placing your order. All free for the asking.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



We have been "snowed under" with orders. We are not kicking, however, we rather like it.



And look at the thermostat.
And if the electric oven is cold
Just turn it on half an ohm,
For I want to have the supper ready,
As soon as John comes home.
—Cleveland Leader.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Preserving Citron—Pare and seed the citron, cutting it into cubes a little larger than dice. Put in a preserving kettle with enough cold water just to cover and boil gently until the dice can be pierced with a straw. Take out the fruit and spread on platters over night. To the juice add a pound of sugar for each pound of the original fruit. Slice a lemon and add it with a little ginger root to the syrup. Then put the citron in again and cook for three-quarters of an hour. Put up while hot in self-sealers.

Mustard Pickles—Take one quart of large ripe cucumbers and cut into pieces an inch long; one quart of small green cucumbers, one quart small white onions, one large head of cauliflower. Scald all in weak brine and then place in weak vinegar water. Bring two quarts of strong cider vinegar to the boiling point. Take one small bottle of French mustard, six tablespoons dry mustard and half a cup of flour. Add enough vinegar to the dry mustard and flour to make a smooth paste; then add the French mustard. Dissolve three cups of sugar in the hot vinegar also two tablespoons of tumeric and a quarter teaspoon of red pepper. Add the mixed mustard paste to the hot vinegar carefully and strain if lumpy. Pour boiling hot over the mixed vegetables and seal tightly in glass or stone jars.

Tomato Soy—Peel and chop fine a peck of ripe tomatoes. Put in a preserving kettle with half a teacup of whole cloves, the same quantity of whole allspice, half a teacup of salt, a tablespoon of black pepper, three red peppers and five onions chopped fine. Let all boil slowly for at least an hour then add a quart of the best cider vinegar. When cool bottle off and keep in a cool dry place.

Red Cabbage Pickles—Shave a small-sized cabbage in thin slices and lay it in layers of salt in a stone jar. Let stand for two days, then take out and drain. Cut up a large red beet and add it to the cabbage, adding also half a cup of mixed pickling spices and half a cup of sugar. Put in jars and cover with boiling hot vinegar. Cool and seal.

Fried Melon—If you have at the end of the season green melons in your garden do not leave them to rot, but put them in the cellar. Then when you want a change for supper, take one up, peel and remove the seeds, cut it in slices about a quarter of an inch thick and fry in butter until well-browned. Citron may be used in this way, also vegetable marrow.

"Charlie," said his mother, "when that boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and call me?"
"Call you!" replied Charlie, in tones of disgust. "Why you couldn't hit a barn door."

CLARK'S VEAL LOAF

CLARK'S Ready Lunch Veal Loaf

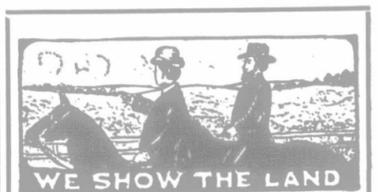
made from carefully selected veal, eggs and savoury herbs and then perfectly cooked—most appetizing—can be sliced thin as wafers for sandwiches.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
MONTREAL. 6-1-06

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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



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@ \$5,000, 1/4 Cash; balance easy.

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Our Mercantile Exchange will sell you a business in any line.

We act as Confidential Agents, Local Representatives, Trustees, Valuers, etc.

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When You Think of Baking, Think of Gold Standard Baking Powder

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"

Manufactured from the PUREST HIGH GRADE materials, so EXACTLY proportioned that its PURE, WHOLESOME STRENGTH NEVER VARIES. SO GENUINELY GOOD that you will never use any other when ONCE you HAVE TRIED it.

Order a Pound Tin of GOLD STANDARD from your grocer. 25 cents.

It Pays to Advertise in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Don't take less. Get the Highest Price for your Wheat. Ship to

McLAUGHLIN AND ELLIS

FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR.

Send Bill of Lading to our office in Winnipeg

Four years ago we opened our office in Winnipeg. To-day we have the largest number of satisfied customers of any Grain Commission firm in Canada. The reason for this is that we promised certain things and we have fulfilled these promises.

This is what we promise to do: we get the highest price for your wheat and give each car our personal attention.

We make you a liberal advance by mail (registered and insured against loss), the same

day the bill of lading is received. We attach duplicate Certificates showing grade and weight for car to each account sale.

We send returns to the shipper the same day the weights are received from Fort William. The balance due on car is sent the same time as the account sale.

Your neighbor has probably shipped wheat to us. Ask him.

As to our financial responsibility, ask any Bank in Canada or any of the Commercial Agencies.

ORDERS IN OPTIONS EXECUTED IN ALL EXCHANGES

We are continuously represented on the floor of the principal Exchanges: Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade

WINNIPEG

We have had eighteen years' practical experience in the Grain Business.

CANADA

CHILDREN'S CORNER

PLENTY OF MUSIC.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my sister wrote I will write a few lines to you and hope to see it in print. We are having three weeks of holidays now and I am glad of it. This is the first time I have written to you. My sister is playing the organ now and our hired man is playing the banjo. I am a boy eight years old. There was church to-night but we did not go as we were late having supper.

GLENN DAVID COWAN.

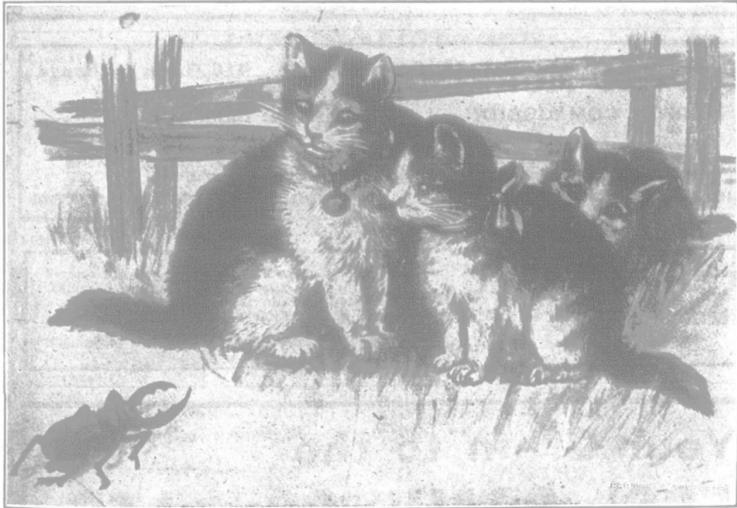
other sister about two weeks old. I have a pup now and ten ducks. We know where there are some large elm trees three or four feet through at the stump; they are out at the Grass river in large cranberry patch. I had a small flower garden this year but next year I will have a better one. I had a fine collection of sweet peas, there were about seven different kinds of colors. Every body is cutting grain now and many a field is dotted with golden stooks of wheat and barley. The trees around here are shedding their leaves as if it was October it is on account of the dry and hot weather we have had. There are lots of hazel nuts around here. This is my third letter to the Corner and I have seen the first two in print.

BOUCE ROBBINS.

(The writers whose letters show improvement each time are always sure to appear in print. C. D.)

ANOTHER AUGUST BIRTHDAY.

Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my letter in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I will write again. We have been having holidays but will start to school Monday, the 20th of August. We will have the teacher that we had two years ago. I like to go to school when he teaches. His name is Mr. Brooks. My father has got his wheat and barley all cut and



THE KITTENS CLASS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

stooked. I helped him stook some. I will soon be big enough to help him lots. To-day is my birthday. I am eleven years old. I can ride horseback. We have a nice little saddle pony whose name is Jim. I have a gray colt two years old; I call him Ike. He got his hind leg broken this last spring but he walks on it now. During holidays my cousin Percy Chapman came and spent two weeks with me. We had a nice time. He lives in town and thinks he would rather live on a farm like me. We live about forty miles east of Prince Albert. The C.N.R. rail-road passes one mile north of our home. We can see the train when it passes. We had a big hail storm on Wednesday and it killed some of the chickens.

GEORGE WILFORD TAYLOR.

BEAUTIFUL ELMS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I received the picture you sent me for the prize and I am very thankful for it. I have an-

LIKES ADVENTURES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm half a mile south of Lacombe. I enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. My Grandfather has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two months, we think it's a fine paper. I will tell you something about our farm. It consists of three hundred and twenty acres one mile each way. We own sixty-five head of cattle. We milk eleven cows and take the cream to the creamery. On the north side of our house and buildings is a wind-break. It is a fine protection for the poultry and garden. My favorite stories are adventures. Wishing your fine paper every success, I remain

Yours truly,

(Age 13 yrs.) WILLIE G. GILLMOR.

MILKS TWO COWS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm six miles from Morris. We have seven horses. Their names are Minnie,

Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

References—Banque D'Hochelaga.

Bonded and Licensed.

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DUNLOP-MICHAND GRAIN Co.

(INCORPORATED),

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Correspondence Invited.

Bids Wired if requested.

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Skim Cleanest Are Simplest
Wear Longest Quickly Cleaned
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Perfectly Safe



MOST PROFITABLE

Our handsome new catalogue describes in detail the operation and construction of the United States Separator. Many fine and accurate illustrations aid in making perfectly clear to you the advantages the U. S. has over all others. If you're keeping cows for profit, ask for our catalogue No. 410. It points the way to the biggest profits.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

PROMPT DELIVERY.
18 DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Send us Samples of your Grain
20 Years Experience in the Grain Business

Smith Grain Company Ltd.
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Licensed and Bonded. Members Winnipeg
Grain Exchange.

Advances on Consignments. Prompt Returns.

418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS who intend shipping
their own Grain should write D. D. Campbell,
488 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell
is appointed by the Dominion Government to
look after shippers' interests in the matter of
inspection and weighing of grain. Signed,
D. W. McQuais, President, M.G.G.A.

Jack, Doll, Prince, Peddy, Kathe and
Fannie. We have five cows. I milk
two of them. My father has two dogs.
Their names are Fix and Felix. We
have about 140 chickens and 49 hens.
My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE
in Winnipeg. I hope to see my
letter in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
(Age 12 yrs.) JOHN J. DUBCK.

I HOPE YOU ARE BETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my
second letter to the Children's Corner.
There has been quite a lot of sickness
around here as for myself I have been
laid up for about a week. At our
school there are wild cucumbers climbing
up one side of the school. There
are little cucumbers on them. Rasp
berry picking time is nearly over isn't it?
PEARL LAWRENCE.

GOSSIP.

The North Western Miller says:—
Conditions in general leave room for the
belief that the settling up time this
season has come at the beginning in-
stead of at the close of the crop year.
For three years past an active and
higher market, made so by speculative
activity, followed harvest. Business
was stimulated, mills busy and opera-
tion profitable. Following the arti-
ficial condition created by boomed
markets, legitimate business, each year,
was finally forced into a channel which
it blindly followed while prices were
getting down to normal. The brief
artificial prosperity was paid for by
months of dull business.

This year, conditions seemingly are
reversed. The sagging market has
come at the beginning. Prices have
adjusted themselves early in the crop
year. Wheat has found, or is finding,
its correct price level, its actual value
based on the amount of it that is avail-
able and the world's need for food.
Perhaps the crop has been overestimat-
ed and prices have gone too low.
They may even jog along about where
they now are through most of the crop
year. In either event, there is no room

for a great fall-to-spring slump such as
has been the case for two years past with
the accompanying destruction of all
satisfaction and profit in the legitimate
trade.

With low priced wheat at the begin-
ning of the season, there is opportunity
to look forward to a stable market, or
possibly, to a gradually appreciating
one. Such a condition is eminently
desirable for milling. Sagging markets
take the life out of business; stable
prices, based on value of, or appreciat-
ing prices, based on cost of carriage and
actual consumptive demand, defeat the
speculator, give zest to trade and per-
mit possibilities for profit to manu-
facturer and dealer in equal portion.
The declining market and eagerness of
millers to sell their product has caused
many of them to pay a handsome bill
for experience already this season.
Those who have not paid a bill have
contributed to the cost of the adjust-
ment in sacrifice of customary profits.
In the end the effect is salutary and
probably worth the price.

A good-sized boy, relates *The Yo th's
Companion*, was hurrying along the
street, dragging his two-year-old bro-
ther after him, in spite of the loud pro-
tests of the child, when a benevolent-
looking old gentleman stopped him.

"My son," said the old gentleman,
regarding him with kindly eyes, "how
old are you?"

"Twelve," answered the boy.
"You're a stout lad for that age. I
should have taken you to be fourteen.
Never been sick much, have you?"

"No, sir."
"I thought not. You enjoy your
victuals, sleep like a top, and can play
ball all day without getting tired, can't
you?"

"Yes, sir."
"I was sure of it. I wish I had a boy
like you."

"What for?"
"So I could turn him over my knee
and spank him. Pick up that baby and
carry him, you young savage, or I shall
be tempted to consider you my boy,
for all practical purposes, right now."

"What is he playing?"
"O! Mendelssohn's 'Songs Without
Words,' you know."
"H'm! Well, the audience seems to
be doing their best to supply the de-
ficiency."—*The Bystander*.

Mrs. Canby: "Oh, Titus, the baby
has swallowed a hairpin!"

Mr. Canby: "That's it; just as I ex-
pected. Now you'll want money to
buy some more. It's nothing but money
money, money in 'his house the
whole blessed time."—*Tit-Bits*.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY

WRITE FOR PRICES

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GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

TO YOUR ORDER

Fort William or Port Arthur

ADVISE

SIMPSON-HEPWORTH COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg

MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU

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ROBERT MUIR & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards,
as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures
bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

LICENSED AND BONDED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Standard Grain Co. Ltd.

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Winnipeg

Manitoba

In shipping your Grain to us you are assured
of the best results which can be obtained.
Write us for our Grain Shipper's Memo Book
and advice on Marketing Grain.

References: Union Bank of Canada.

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Capital Stock \$250,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each.

¶ Farmers, take a share in the
company.

¶ It will be your company if you
take a share in it.

¶ It was designed to help you.

¶ It was promoted by farmers.

¶ It is composed wholly of farmers.

¶ It is controlled by farmers.

The employees of the office are brainy
men with wide experience in the grain trade,
working under the supervision of the elected
officers of the Company—men paid to work
in the interests of the farmers as their em-
ployees, instead of against them as the em-
ployees of millers and dealers. They were
loyal to the dealers when they worked for
them. Why won't they be loyal to you
when they work for you?

¶ Write us for application forms for shares.
Thirty per cent. of par value, that is, \$7.50
per share, must accompany your application.

¶ No further call will be made before the
annual meeting in February next and then
then if the shareholders so decide.

¶ Though only in operation two weeks the
business is already self supporting.

Ship Your Grain to the GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., LTD.

A Company of Farmers Organized to Handle the
Farmers' Produce for the Farmers' Profit

We are Bonded and Licensed as Commission Merchants and Track Buyers.

We are prepared to handle your Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flax and make liberal advances thereon upon
receipt of Bills of Lading (Shipping Bills) and Inspections.

If you are **not** a shareholder, you **ought** to be and no doubt soon **will** be.

In the meantime, ship your grain to us. We are in the business that **all** farmers may get a **better price** for
their grain, **better service** from those who are handling it, and **know better** what prices **ought** to be.

You pay **someone** to handle your grain. Why not pay a company organized to help you and which will
welcome you into membership that its interests and yours may be identical?

Our company can't **help helping** you whether you **help** it or not, but it can **help** you much more if you **help**
it to **help** you by **helping** it.

The greater the volume of our business, the greater the service that can be rendered without increasing the
cost per bushel for handling.

Keep us in the field as competitors by sending us your grain. Isn't the competition of those who are
interested in getting the **best price they can for their own grain** the best kind of competition?

We want you as a shareholder, shareholders share in the dividends, non-shareholders do not.

Become a shareholder, but in the meantime ship your grain to us. Fill in your Bills consigning to Grain
Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., at Fort William, if you are on the C.P.R., Port Arthur if on the C.N.R. Across the
bill write "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg," that we may be able to look after your grading.

Write us and we will send shipping instructions and any further information or advice we may be able to give.

Address all communications to

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Hard Wall Plaster

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are the popular brands. Our new mill will soon be ready. In the meantime we can supply you from our stock.

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McMILLAN and HUNTER

A CHANGE FOR LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

Just recently we have had enquiries from men desirous of procuring purebred live stock of certain breeds, which seem to be non-existent in Western Canada judging by the publicity of their owners. Sheep and swine are being enquired about frequently. If you have purebred stuff and want to sell, advertise in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We can bring you in touch with buyers.

DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

AYRSHIRES.—In a uniformly good class of 70 entries, the beautiful and useful Scottish dairy breed was worthily represented by selections from the three well and favorably-known herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume & Co., and Wm. Stewart & Son, both of Menie, Ont. Mr. Ness had strengthened his herd with a new importation, and made a very strong showing and a remarkable record, capturing the first awards in every section in which he showed, with one exception. (Judges, A. Kains, Byron; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, P. Q.)—Bull, 2 years old and upwards—1, Hume, Lessnessock Royal Star; 2, Stewart, Rob Roy Bull, 2 years old—1 and 2, Ness, Barcheskie King's Own and Monkland Speculation; 3, Hume, Prince Sunbeam of Glenora. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2, Ness, Auchebraim Abram and Holehouse Pilot; 3, Hume, Starlight. Senior bull calf under one year—1, Ness, Violet's King of Burnside; 2 and 3, Hume, Lessnessock Royal Monarch and Golden Star; 4, Stewart, Queen's Messenger of Spring Hill. Junior bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1, Ness, Burnside Harold 3rd; 2, Stewart, Tom Stewart of Menie; 3, Hume, Shining Star. Champion bull of any age—Ness, Barcheskie King's Own.

There was a very fine ring of aged cows, and competition for premier honors was very keen. While most of the cows had good udders and fair teats, there was room for improvement in a few cases. The red ribbon fell, after considerable consultation, to Hume's home-bred Eva of Menie, a good, business-looking cow, lengthy, of the proper wedge-shape type, strong constitution, and a good fore udder, and well-placed teats of good size, a worthy daughter of Eva of Barcheskie (imp.), and Caspian of St. Annes (imp.). The second-prize cow, Ness' Bargenoch Heather Belle (imp.), has many good points, especially as regards the strength of her back, the smoothness of her shoulders and arrangement of teats. She also handles well, and is a typical cow of the breed. It was a close contest and there was room for difference of opinion as to which should be first. Stewart's Bessie of Warkworth, of a smaller build, but of good type and with good teats, made a capital third, and Hume's Highland Lass, a useful cow, was placed fourth. Cows, 3 years old—1 and 2, Ness, Orange Lily and Nelly Burns 2nd; 3, Stewart, Red Rose 4th; 4, Hume, Triple X of Dentonia Cow, dry, in calf, any age—1 and 3, Ness, Nellie Burns of Burnside and Monkland Pansy 2nd; 2 and 4, Hume, White Heather and Bonalee Heifer, 2 years old—1, 3 and 4, Ness, Bargower Moss Rose, Finlayston Rose and Monkland Dorothy; 2, Hume, Pride of Hume Farm. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1 and 2, Ness, Nellie Burns 3rd and Monkland Maud; 3, Stewart, May Mitchell; 4, Hume, Bargower Snowdrop. Heifer calf under 1 year—1 and 2, Ness; 3, Stewart; 4, Hume. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1 and 2, Ness; 3, and 4, A. Hume. Four animals progeny of one bull—1, Ness; 2 and 3, Hume; 4, Stewart. Herd consisting of one bull and three heifers, under 2 years old—1, Ness; 2 and 4, Hume; 3, Stewart. Herd consisting of one bull, any age, two females over 3 years, one female over 2 years, one female over 1 year and one female under one year—1 and 3, Ness; 2, Hume, 4, Stewart. Best female of any age—Hume, Eva of Menie.

HOLSTEINS.—The list of exhibitors and entries in this class was somewhat less than that of last year, but the character and quality of the animals was well up to the standard, the average excellence being perhaps higher than ever seen here before. The type has been steadily improving until now the cattle as a rule, combine beauty with usefulness to a higher degree, and are becoming increasingly popular as a money-making dairy breed. The entries of individual animals totalled 88, in the hands of six breeders, namely, James Rettie, Norwich; G. W. Clemons, St. George; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell; S. Macklin, Streetsville; and J. W. Lee, Simcoe. Mr. Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, Ont., acted as judge, singly, and did very satisfactory work.

NOTICE RE

Kootenay Fruit Lands

For about a week we were forced to withdraw all advertising of these lands as the rush of buyers was taxing our representatives in the Kootenay to the limit. We are now prepared to handle even a larger number of purchasers.

Beautiful Illustrated Book Sent Free.

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An Agent Wanted

The well known makers of "Tiger Brand" clothing have abandoned the wholesale "ready made" trade entirely and have perfected plans to go direct to the wearer with strictly MADE-TO-MEASURE clothing.

From "Maker to Wearer" is the motto. All middlemen's profits cut out.

Good men will find an excellent opportunity to open and manage agencies for this well advertised line.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.
Toronto

Bull, 2 years old and upwards—1, Rettie, Cornelius Posch; 2, Clemons, Sir Mercedes Teake; 3, Macklin, Gen. Burke Mechthilde de Kol. Bull, 2 years old—1, Hallman, Nannette Pieter-tje Paul; 2, Rettie, Poet Posch; 3, Gilroy, Sir Alta Posch Beets. Bull, 1 year old—1, Rettie, Count Mercena Posch; 2, Macklin, Schuiling Sir Posch; 3, Gilroy, Carmen Sylvia Jewel Prince; 4, Clemons, Oyama De Kol. Senior bull calf—1 and 3, Rettie, Sir Mercedes Posch and Sir Artis Posch; 2, Hallman, Polianthus Nannette Paul; 4, Gilroy, Erie Sylvia Posch Prince; 5, Clemons, Anna Held's Teake. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1, Rettie, Sir Ianthe Posch; 2, Hallman, Prince Nannette Paul; 3, Clemons, Prince Teake De Kol; 4, Macklin, Homestead Albino Paul. Best bull of any age—Rettie, Cornelius Posch. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Rettie, Faforit 7th and Artis Mink Mercedes; 3, Gilroy, Highland Phocis Pieter-tje; 4, Macklin, Emery Beauty. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 4, Rettie, Homestead Maria De Kol and De Kol Paul; 2, Clemons, Kate Castleton; 3, Hallman, Augusta

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIBPY, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

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The Alberta Farmers' Association

is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary Clover Bar, Alta



J. HOWE BENT
CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

the Veteran Real Estate Broker of the Lower Fraser River Valley, points with pride to the scores of happy families he has located in this charming valley and still offers his services to home seekers.

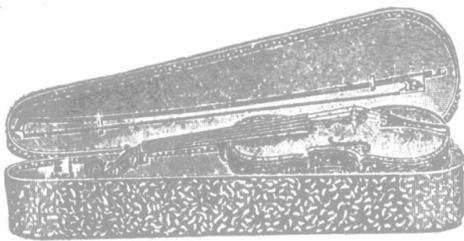
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A WONDERFUL VALUE



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This offer only good till Dec. 31st, 1906

READ THIS DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY:

The "Grand Jewel" Violin Outfit consists of a rich brown, pearl inlaid violin of splendid, full, rich tone and excellent finish, a fine French hair bow (inlaid also) to match, a set of extra strings, a box of specially prepared resin and a violin mute, all in a handsome well made leatherette case. The design of the violin is particularly graceful. The price, with Express charges paid to your station is only.....\$6.50

An absolute guarantee with every
"CARBO-MAGNETIC" RAZOR
Price \$2.00, post paid
The best razor ever sold at the price and under such an absolute guarantee. If not found to be a perfectly satisfactory razor we will exchange it any time within thirty days.

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The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertiser's place of business, 52 times a year, is The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. Its effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.

Acme De Kol. Heifer 2 years old—1, Lee & Son, Rosa Bonheur 4th's Flower 2nd; 2, Clemens. Lulu Glaser; 3, Rettie. Ferndale Maid. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1, Clemons, Rosie O'Grady; 2, Hallman, Mutual Friend Blackness De Kol; 3, Gilroy, Iona J. 2nd's Netherland; 4, Macklin, Lily Hengerfeldt De Kol. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1 and 2, Rettie, Pontiac Atlas Maid and Annie Posch De Kol; 3 and 4, Hallman, Teresa Sadie Vale and Rosa Korndyke De Kol 2nd. Heifer calf under one year—1, Rettie; 2, G. W. Clemons; 3, Gilroy. Heifer calf, calved after Jan 1, 1906—1, Gilroy & Son; 2, Hallman; 3, Jas. Rettie; 4, Clemons. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1 and 4, Rettie; 2, Gilroy; 3, Hallman; 5, Clemons. Herd of one bull and four females over 1 year old—1, Rettie; 2, Clemons; 3, Gilroy; 4, Hallman; 5, Macklin. Young herd, consisting of one bull and four females 1 year old and under 3—1, Rettie; 2, Hallman; 3, Gilroy; 4, Clemons; 5, Macklin. Best female of any age—Rettie, Fafort 7th.

PERSEVS—The Channel Island breed made an excellent showing, the character and quality of the entries being of a high order, and displaying remarkable uniformity of type, evidencing intelligent care in breeding for beauty and utility combined. The entries of individual animals totalled 108, exhibited by five breeders, namely, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; Thompson Porter, Carleton West; Robert Tufts & Son, Tweed; and T. O. Critchley & Son, Weston. The class was expeditiously and satisfactorily judged by Mr. C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Missouri.

Bulls, 3 years and upwards—1 and 2, Bull & Son, Blue Blood of Dentonia and Pereor; 3, Duncan, Golden Lad of Thorncliffe. Bull, 2 years old—1 and 3, Brewster and Champion; 2, Critchley Monarch of the Park. Bull, 1 year old—1, Bull, Buster Brown; 2, Duncan, Marmad's Lad; 3, Porter, Porter's Pedro Pogis. Senior bull calf under 1 year—1, Duncan, Fontaine's Boyle; 2 and 4, Bull, Brampton Financier and Mystery; 3, Porter, Blue Bell's Fox of Linden Grove. Bull calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1 and 3, Duncan, Marmad's Victor and Golden Champion; 2, Bull, Mark Antony; 4, Tufts, Bim of Highgrove. Bull of any age—Blue Blood of Dentonia. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, Bull, Duval's Defiance 2, Duncan, Lady Primrose; 3, Bull, Sweet Eyes. Cow, three years old—1, Duncan, Blue Blood Jancy; 2 and 3, Bull, Monarch's Pet and Jetsam. Cow any age, with two of her progeny—1 and 2, Bull, Pretty Maid and Sweet Eyes. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Bull, Catalina of St. Martin's; 2 and 3, Duncan, Don's Lass and Art's Queen. Heifer, 1 year old in milk—1 and 2, Bull, Monarch Lois and Brilliant Sun 3, Duncan, Sunlight's Pet. Heifer one year old out of milk—1, and 3, Duncan, Leda's Golden Belle and Rosetta; 2, Bull, Pet Daisy. Senior heifer calf under one year—1 and 3, Bull, 2, Duncan; 4, Porter; 5, Tufts. Heifer calf, calved after Jan. 1, 1906—1 and 2, Duncan; 3, Tufts; 4, Porter. Four animals, the progeny of one bull—1 and 4, Duncan, 2 and 3, Bull. Herd, consisting of one bull and three heifers, under 2 years old—1 and 2, Bull; 3 and 4, Duncan. Herd of one bull, any age, two females over 3, one female over 2, one female over 1 and one female under 1—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Duncan. Best female of any age, Bull, Duval's Defiance.

SHEEP—Taking the breed in the order of the catalogue, we find the Cotswolds, which were judged by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, well represented by the flocks of J. C. Ross, Jarvis; Robert Miller of Stouffville; and Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, each showing sheep of excellent type, well brought out, the principal prizes in the breeding section being pretty nearly equally divided, the competition was keen, Ross winning the first flock prize in the sweepstakes for ewes, and Miller the sweepstakes for ram, while Park was first on aged ram, aged ewe and pen of lambs bred by exhibitors, and the special to winner of 1st prize in the money in the aged ram, aged ewe and pen of lambs bred by exhibitors.

In the Leicester and English sheep class was 1st prize, 2nd prize, 3rd prize, 4th prize, 5th prize, 6th prize, 7th prize, 8th prize, 9th prize, 10th prize, 11th prize, 12th prize, 13th prize, 14th prize, 15th prize, 16th prize, 17th prize, 18th prize, 19th prize, 20th prize, 21st prize, 22nd prize, 23rd prize, 24th prize, 25th prize, 26th prize, 27th prize, 28th prize, 29th prize, 30th prize, 31st prize, 32nd prize, 33rd prize, 34th prize, 35th prize, 36th prize, 37th prize, 38th prize, 39th prize, 40th prize, 41st prize, 42nd prize, 43rd prize, 44th prize, 45th prize, 46th prize, 47th prize, 48th prize, 49th prize, 50th prize, 51st prize, 52nd prize, 53rd prize, 54th prize, 55th prize, 56th prize, 57th prize, 58th prize, 59th prize, 60th prize, 61st prize, 62nd prize, 63rd prize, 64th prize, 65th prize, 66th prize, 67th prize, 68th prize, 69th prize, 70th prize, 71st prize, 72nd prize, 73rd prize, 74th prize, 75th prize, 76th prize, 77th prize, 78th prize, 79th prize, 80th prize, 81st prize, 82nd prize, 83rd prize, 84th prize, 85th prize, 86th prize, 87th prize, 88th prize, 89th prize, 90th prize, 91st prize, 92nd prize, 93rd prize, 94th prize, 95th prize, 96th prize, 97th prize, 98th prize, 99th prize, 100th prize.

J. J. Woolcott, Kennicott, Chas. P. Maw, Omagh; and A. & N. Whitejaw, Guelph, and the breed was well represented, the first named capturing the highest number of awards on a strong exhibit, well brought out, including the sweepstakes for ewe and first for Canadian-bred flock, Whitelaw winning sweepstakes on ram and first on open flock, while Maw was first on ram, lamb and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, judged the class.

Shropshires made a fine display, the character and quality being of the highest order, showing intelligent care in breeding to a desirable type and much skill in fitting. The class was well judged by J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., and the exhibitors were Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. G. Hamner, Brantford; Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklin; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; and Robinson Bros., St. Mary's. The principal prizes were widely distributed, the sweepstakes for ram going to Lloyd-Jones Bros. on their grand shearing ram, and to Miller on a capital imported shearing ewe, he also capturing the first for open flock, while Hamner won on Canadian-bred flock, Carpenter on ram, lamb and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor. Messrs. Dryden had out an excellent lot of imported field rams, not in show condition, but strong, typical, and desirable as flock-headers. Wright was second on pen of Canadian bred sheep, and Robinson Bros. second in aged ram section with the grand old imported ram Marauder, so long successful as prizewinner and sire in the hands of his importers, Lloyd-Jones Bros.

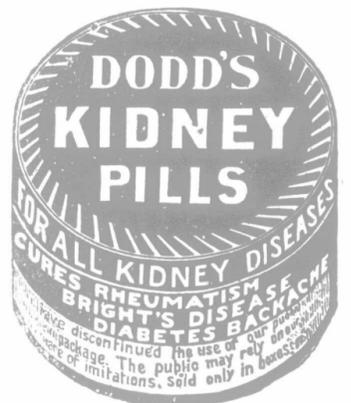
Oxfords are well represented by the flocks of Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell; J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, the first named capturing all the first prizes in the breeding classes, including sweepstakes and flock prizes, except the first for aged ram, which went to Lee & Sons. Arkell's imported two-shear ram having died previous to the show Lee & Sons were second for pen lambs bred by exhibitor, and second for Canadian-bred flock. Wright was first for shearing wether and Lee first for wether lamb. The class was judged by L. Parkinson, Eramosa.

Southdowns made a grand showing presenting models in type, quality and fitting, in the hands of Sir Geo. Drummond's Manager, W. H. Gibson, Beaconfield, Que., and Telfer Bros., Paris, with Geo. Allen as shepherd.

Dorsets made a good showing in the hands of R. H. Harding Thorndale; Howard Bartlett, Smithville; James Robertsons & Sons, Milton; and R. G. H. Luxton, Milton. The class judged by John Campbell, Woodville.

Hampshires made the best showing this year ever seen of the breed at Toronto—big, strong sheep, of excellent quality of flesh and fleece, being exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris; Freeborn Bros., Denfield; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; and Geo. Cavan, Toronto. Telfer Bros. had the best of it in the distribution of the prize ribbons by the judge, Prof. H. S. Arkell of Guelph.

Lincolns made a capital showing of typical and well-fitted sheep, in the hands of two exhibitors, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; and J. H. Patrick, Iderton, the competition being close and keen throughout, the awards being made by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and the prizes nearly equally divided.



WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, 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.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart Mich. 14-34f

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take so mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SCOTCHMAN, experienced farmer, desires situation with Grain Merchant or Elevator Company.—Apply Box 25 Farmer's Advocate. 26-10

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, registered, 10 months old. Address Box 113, Winnipeg. 19-9

ALBERTA FARMS—regular snaps, prices right, terms easy, write to-day. Hulbert and Poster, Strathcona, Alta. 3-10

FOR SALE—Lands, irrigated and unirrigated, best wheat and sugar beet district in Alberta. C. D. Fox, Raymond. 3-10

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investments, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver 31-19

FOR SALE—Large English Berkshires and Improved Chester Whites, lengthy bacon type, boars and sows, 4 to 5 months old, registered pedigrees furnished. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 3-10

FOR SALE—Scotch Collies, four puppies and two bitches, price from \$7 to \$10, color dark sable and tricolor. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 19-9

WANTED—Man and wife without children to work on farm in B. C. Husband to be experienced farm hand able to handle horses and cattle with kindness, and good milk. Wife plain cooking and general housework. Wages \$35 per month for winter and \$40 per month for summer. Richards & Francis, Rosedale, B. C. 19-9

FOR SALE—To Stock Raisers a profitable receipt (horse and cattle food.) For increasing weight and improving quality of flesh. Enclose stamped envelope for full particulars. R. S. Anderson, P. O. Calgary, Alta. 19-9

WINNIPEG REAL ESTATE—Wire or write us particulars of any city property you own. We can sell it. Have \$20,000 for immediate investment. No delay. Address: Lyon & Gladstone, 254 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 26-9

FOR SALE—Good farm in well settled district, 160 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$23,000 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary 26-9

FOR SALE—Section 13, 17, 9, west 2 M., half mile from Summerberry where there are 3 elevators. All prairie, soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs, bluffs or waste land. All wheat land in a noted district. Inspection invited. \$25.00 an acre. For particulars apply Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 3-10

FOR SALE—Mixed farm or small ranch, 1850 acres, excellent shelter, wood, water and hay, land rolling, soil chiefly deep black loam suitable for grain, excellent crops on adjoining lands, about two-thirds can be plowed, 1 and 1/2 miles river frontage and one-and-a-half miles of picturesque Jumping Pond Creek, with open springs ensuring a never-failing water supply, first class trout fishing, 200 acres can be irrigated. The ranch is fenced into pastures all connected by subways with 12 miles of four-wire cedar post fencing. There are two small houses and out-buildings on the property, situated within half-a-mile of the School, Church, Post Office and shipping point of Cochrane, Alberta. Price \$12.00 per acre. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 26-9.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Stock for sale. H. F. Terry, Whitehead, Sask. 28-9

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS from the noted Rock Ranch, Mexico Missouri. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons, Rabbits, Stamp for reply. Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alberta. 26-10

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

P. F. HUNTLY, Registered Hereford Cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

BASKIER BROS Napinka, Man. — Clydesdales for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Hardins, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

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

ADAMSON BROS., Glaustone, Man.—Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales.—Wm Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

J. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.—Breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta.—Herd Shorthorn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York States fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

Numerically the swine exhibit was up to that of any former year, while the quality of the animals shown was quite above the average, particularly in the Yorkshire classes.

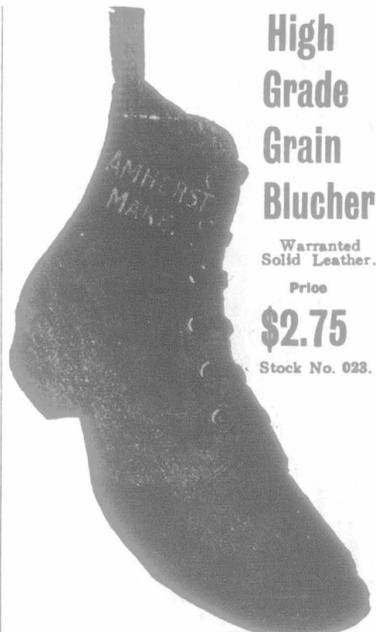
BERKSHIRES were the first breed to line up for honors, and were judged by Robert Vance, Ida; H. G. Clark, Norval; and Geo. Green, Fairview. In the aged boar section, two years and over, there were W. H. Durham's Willow Lodge Leader and Imp Polgate Doctor, and Douglas Thomson's King of the Castle (imp.) Here were three really grand hogs, Polgate Doctor, to our mind, being a trifle thick, but full of quality, the other two presenting a more uniform bacon type, with, we thought, last year's winner King of the Castle having a little the best of it, especially on the under line; but the ribbons went to Willow Lodge Leader, first; Polgate Doctor, second, and King of the Castle, third. Boar over 18 months and under 2 years—1, 2 and 3,

W. H. Durham Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1, Thomas Teasdale, Concord; 2, Sam Dolson, Alton; 3, W. H. Durham; 4, Geo. Cavan, Toronto Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, W. H. Durham; 2, Douglas Thomson; 3, S. Dolson; 4, Thomas Teasdale Boar, under 6 months—1 Durham; 2 and 4, Thomson; 3, Dolson. In the aged sow section two years and over, there were six mammoth, smoothly-turned sows, that would tip the scales at 600 pounds each, a really high-class lot, nearly as good ones being left out as some placed. First went to Durham, second to Teasdale, third to Durham, and fourth to George Cavan. Sow, over 18 months, and under 2 years—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Dolson Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1, 2 and 3, Durham; 4, Cavan. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Durham; 2 and 3, Teasdale; 4, Cavan. Sow, under 6 months—1, Dolson; 2, and 4, Thomson; 3, Durham. Boar and two sows of any age—1 and 2, Durham. Four pigs under six months old, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Dolson; 2, Thomson Four pigs, under six months, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Dolson; 2, Thomson. Best boar, sweepstakes—1, Durham. Best sow, sweepstakes—1, Durham

Taken all through the Berkshires were an exceedingly high-class lot. A few were, no doubt, a little too short and thick to be classed as strictly up-to-date bacon type, and it is regrettable that in several sections the judges seemed to favor that type.

YORKSHIRES.—It was generally conceded that never before was so high-class a lot of the breed seen together here. The exhibitors were D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; James Wilson & Sons, Fergus; and R. P. Duck & Son, Port Credit. The judges were R. J. Garbut, Belleville, and Wm Jones, Zenda and their work was cut out for them in every class, but, generally speaking their decisions were accepted without question. In the aged boar section all the exhibitors had one or more representatives out for honors, and an outstanding winner was found in Flatt's 1,000-pound imported Duke of York, a hog probably without a peer in this country, or perhaps in any other. Second went to Duck's O. L. Mitchell, an exceedingly smooth, sweet-turned hog; third to Featherston's Hero, a very big, lengthy hog; and fourth to Flatt's S. H. Chester, Wilson's entry being unplaced, but not a whit behind the others in quality, though not quite so large. Boar over 18 months and under 2 years—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston; 4, Duck. Boar, over 12 months and under 18—1, Duck; 2, Flatt; 3, James Wilson; 4, Featherston. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Featherston; 2, Flatt; 3 and 4, Wilson. Boar under 6 months—1 and 4, Featherston; 2 Flatt; 3 Duck

The call for sows two years and over brought together, without doubt, the grandest lot of lengthy, deep-sided sows ever seen in this country, yet it needed only a cursory glance to see that the red world go to Flatt's S. H. Lady Frost, bred by the exhibitors, and pronounced by competent judges a marvel; in fact, one onlooker said he had attended the leading shows in England and Scotland for 22 years and never saw his equal. Second went to S. H. Perfection, also owned by Flatt; third to Featherston's Isabella 2nd and four, to Wilson's imported Broomhouse Hawthorn 1st, a wonderful, deep-sided, lengthy sow, that last year and this also won first at Edinburgh. Sow over 18 months and under 2 years—1 and 4, Flatt; 2, Duck 3, Featherston. Sow over 12 and under 18 months—1 Flatt; 2 Wilson; 3, Duck; 4, Featherston. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 4, Flatt; 2, Featherston; 3 Wilson. Sow under 6 months—1, Featherston; 2 3 and 4, Flatt. Boar and two sows of any age—1 and 2 Flatt; 3 Duck; 4 Featherston. Four pigs under six months old, the get of one



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boar, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Flatt. Four pigs, under 6 months old, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Featherston; 2, Flatt. Best boar, sweepstakes—Flatt. Best sow, sweepstakes—Flatt

TAMWORTHS.—The Tamworths were out in goodly numbers, and were a splendid representative lot. The exhibitors were D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; Herbert German, St. George; and Colwell Bros., Newcastle, the judges being the same as for the Yorkshires. The Tamworth is, as a rule, an ideal bacon hog, a rapid grower, and a comparatively easy feeder, and is certainly slowly but surely growing in public favor, and the high standard of excellence of the animals shown, particularly in the breeding classes, will certainly increase the number of our friends.

Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 4, D. Douglas; 2, Colwill; 3, German. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, German; 2, Colwill. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1 and 2, Douglas 3, Colwill. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Colwill; 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, German. Boar, under 6 months—1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow 2 years and over—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Colwill; 4, German. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, German; 2, Douglas; 3, Colwill; 4, Douglas. Sow over 12 and under 18 months—1, German; 2 and 4, Douglas; 3 Colwill. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Colwill; 4, German. Boar and two sows of any age—1 and 4, Douglas; 2, German; 3, Colwill. Four pigs, under 6 months, the get of one boar, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Douglas. Four pigs, under 6 months, the produce of one sow, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Douglas. Best boar, sweepstakes—Douglas. Best sow sweepstakes—Douglas.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.—This class brought together the Chester Whites and the Black Essex, the former being exhibited by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. De Coursey, Bornholm, the latter by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. The judges were the same as for the Berkshires, and their awards far from satisfactory in several classes, mainly due for their preference for the shorter, thicker kind of pig, which is certainly not in line with the universal demand of the packing-houses, nor the teachings of those in authority on that subject.

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Questions and Answers

Miscellaneous.

LAME HORSE.

Give some sure remedy for preventing a horse, stallion, abusing himself. I have tried a sack shield but it is unsatisfactory.

2. Horse sprained ankle of hind foot over two months ago. I have used several different embrocations but the joint is still very badly swollen and the horse cannot put any weight on it yet. He has failed in flesh very much. Please give some remedy.

Alta W. A. H. L.

Ans.—1. If a properly constructed shield will not prevent the animal's gross indulgence, the only sure remedy is castration.

2. Considering the apparently severe nature of the case which is evidenced by the length of time since the injury was received, the amount of swelling which surrounds its seat and the slow progress of recovery, it is possible that instead of a sprain there has been a fracture of some of the bones. If such is the case and a joint is involved, the lameness will be permanent. At this stage very little can be done in the way of treatment. Simply attend to the comfort of the animal and leave the rest to nature.

EASED FOOT.

Horse seems to have a kind of rot in the front feet causing lameness, the heel of the foot becomes very sore. I have to quit working him to-day and on looking into the foot I can see a hole a little to the right of the frog which looks like as if a snag had been taken out, this I take to be part of the rot, the foot is heated at the heel and he is very lame. This horse bought recently cannot say whether it is of long standing or not, but by all appearances it can be put right. Horse is about 10 years old.

C. J. R.

Ans.—Pare away all superfluous horn from the sole of the foot and enlarge the hole down to the sensitive sole. If you find that the horn is separated from the sensitive sole, remove it as far as the separation extends. Poultice the foot for forty eight hours with equal quantities of bran and flaxseed meal, with a tablespoonful of carbolic acid mixed with each poultice. Change poultice twice daily. After this smear the sole well with the follow-

ing ointment: lard and rosin, of each 6 ounces; bees wax, 3 ounces; carbolic acid, 2 ounces; dissolve all together in water bath. Put over the ointment dressing a layer of oakum and a leather sole a with shoe tacked on to keep all in place. Treat in this manner once a week until lameness disappears.

FATAL HEMORRHAGE.

Had a yearling colt cut badly in barbed wire fence in front of hock, we bandaged tightly with cotton bandages, putting flour next to cut to stop the bleeding but could not stop it and colt bled to death. A week or so later my neighbor had a two-year-old colt cut on outside of front leg close against the hoof but the cut was not discovered until colt got quite weak from bleeding, its foot was bandaged the same as previous one and bleeding was finally stopped but by this time the horse had become very weak. A mixture of new milk, eggs and oatmeal were poured down it every three or four hours, it revived a little at first. On one occasion it managed to get up on its feet unassisted but it also died, it lived about a day after being cut. The first died almost instantly. Should any others be cut in the same way what would be the best things to put on to stop the bleeding. After a horse becomes faint from bleeding, what would be the best nourishment for him?

F. R. R.

Ans.—If the wounded or severed artery is a large one and deeply seated the only effectual way to arrest the bleeding is to ligature the vessel; an operation which generally requires more skill than is possessed by the average layman. Excessive bleeding may, however, be frequently controlled by external compression. If the blood is from an artery it will be a bright red color and each pulsation of the heart will give an impetus to its flow. If from a vein the blood will be of a darker color and the flow will be steady.

If the bleeding is from an artery endeavor to find the course of the vessel near the wound, but between the wound and the heart, by heavy pressure with thumbs. When such pressure is applied to the proper spot the blood will cease or partly cease, to flow. Then apply to the part indicated a compress which may be a large cork, a knot of tow, or wad of cloth with a bandage bound over it sufficiently tight to stop the flow of blood. The compress should not be removed for at least twenty four hours. In many cases the bleeding may be stopped by filling the wound with cotton batting, tow or lint saturated with tincture of iron or a solution of copperas, kept in place by firm bandage. Bringing the walls of the wound together by either suture or skewer, when such can be done, is sometimes all that is necessary to stop the flow of blood. The steady application of ice or very cold water is a styptic of considerable value. In all cases of excessive bleeding the animal should be kept quiet and if possible, untirely protected from flies. Alcoholic stimulants, such as whiskey or brandy is specially beneficial when an animal has partially collapsed from loss of blood. Four ounces of brandy in an equal quantity of water should be given every two hours while necessary.

THE WIDOW'S RIGHT TO HOMESTEAD.

A widow fifty years old and the head of a house would like to know if she can take up a homestead in any part of this country.

WIDOW.

Ans.—She is eligible to take up a homestead providing she has children dependent (minors) upon her.

REMOVING PAINT FROM GLASS.

Kindly tell me how specks of paint may be removed from windows, without scratching the glass.

C. C. T.

Ans.—To remove paint from glass take strong bicarbonate of soda and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass with this, but do not dry it. At the end of half an hour rub thoroughly with a dry cloth.

LAME COLT.

A yearling colt which got kicked last winter on the right hock joint has now a big lump on same also has



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a lump on same leg just above the hoof. The colt goes very lame.

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—Your colt is probably suffering from both a sprain and a ringbone.

If you are within reach of a good veterinary surgeon we would advise you to secure his personal services as the lumps you mentioned will likely have to be torn and blistered.



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GOSSIP

HOUSING OF PIGS IN WINTER.

As to the housing of these chaps in winter, that is quite a difficult problem. We have tried feeding them under various conditions of housing and have succeeded fairly well in different lines, but we have noticed a considerable variation in the cost of production according to the way in which they were housed. Where they had nice, warm pens, well ventilated and lighted, we found we could produce pork in winter from one-quarter to one-half a cent per pound more than with the same kinds of feed in summer. Where we had a colder pen—otherwise just the same as the warm pen, only not warm—it cost us from one-half to three-quarters of a cent per pound more than in summer. Then we took a pen that was not so well lighted as the others, that was rather dark, and we found that it cost a little more than the cold, well-lighted pen—it cost nearly one cent a pound more than in summer. Then we took a pen that

was not so well lighted as the others, that was rather dark, and we found that it cost a little more than the cold, well lighted pen—it cost nearly one cent a pound more than in summer. Then we took pigs and fed them outside in a yard. They had just a little single-boarded cabin. We gave them lots of bedding, however, and we allowed them to go out into a small yard at will. We had about fifty pigs wintering under such conditions at one time, with these cabins as their only protection. These pigs were in good health, but they cost us from 1 to 1½ cents more per pound to produce bacon than the pigs in the warm quarters. So you can decide for yourselves whether you would rather spend your money in the form of feed, or of a good warm building, well ventilated and lighted.

We never had healthier pigs than the pigs that were outside, and they had a most wonderful appetite. We never had a sick pig among them, whereas some of those in the cold, dark quarters did go wrong. They were not as vigorous as the others, and one or two of them suffered from rheumatism, and they were not as thrifty.

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OF EVERY WOMAN
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BEWARE OF IMITATION
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Good pure air is probably the best preventative of rheumatism in pigs, that one can get. It is difficult to get good pure air into the piggeries if we are going to try to keep them above the outside temperature by means of the animal heat alone. A pig can stand a lower temperature than other animals, provided no wind nor air current strikes him. The layer of fat immediately under the skin protects him.

AGRICULTURIST, C. E. F.

A GREETING TO CANADIANS.

The following letter to Hamar Greenwood the Canadian M.P. for York from his chief, the brilliant Winston Churchill M.P., Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, is well worthy of perusal by all Canadians.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.,
Aug. 20, 1906

My Dear Greenwood,—I am very glad indeed that you are going to spend the autumn recess in Canada. In your double position as a Canadian—blood and bone, and as the representative of a famous English city—you may find some opportunities of helping forward the measured but irresistible march of imperial consolidation. Your own gifts and your work at the colonial office will enable you to turn these opportunities to good account.

For the last twenty years the Conservative party in England has been inseparably associated with the symbols and apparatus of imperial administration. "The British government," has for so long implied "the Conservative party" that the terms had become almost synonymous. Canadian and Australian statesmen have been accustomed to deal only with one set of British politicians, and alike by their wise detachment from our party controversies and by their loyalty to the mother country, they have come insensibly to regard a particular political party as having an especial claim upon their confidence. In a great measure, that confidence has been worthily repaid, and the long period of Conservative predominance has synchronized with and generously aided the growth of the imperial idea.

At the last general election a great change was wrought in the balance of the British political parties and in the disposition of political power. The consequence of that change are likely to govern our affairs for a long time to come. I do not now examine the advantages of that change, nor do I wish to minimize its importance. It involves a considerable alteration in political principles and in the points of view and modes of thought of public men, and in the character of domestic legislation. What you must try to do, as far as may lie in your power, is to convince your friends and kinsfolk in Canada that this change in England, great and far-reaching though it has been, does not imply any weakening of the affection of the British people towards their kith and kin across the sea, or in the earnest and vigilant efforts of the colonial office to render the colonies every legitimate service, military, diplomatic or commercial, that may be in our power. There are new men, there are other principles, there will be different methods, but in the guiding aspirations, in the central impulse, in the ultimate aim, namely, a solid defensive league of free democratic communities, animated by a love of peace and justice under the leadership of the British crown, in that there is no change, no sign of change, no expectation of change of any kind or sort whatever.

And what, I should like to know, has the British empire to fear from Liberal principles? It is one of the oddest things in modern history that there should be any question on this point. It is to Liberal serial principles, carried in some ways to far more logical extremes than in this old country, that Canada and Australia and New Zealand ascribe no little share in their progress and prosperity. It is upon Liberal principles of tolerance and trust in racial matters, of freedom and equality in religious matters, that they built their own international peace. It is by Liberal imperial principles of colonial autonomy, of a lofty humanity and above all, of a peaceful foreign policy, that the structural cohesion of the

British empire has alone been achieved and will alone be maintained.

I do not write this to you because I should like to see the self-governing colonials pin their faith particularly to the Liberal party any more than to the Conservative party. The British empire must center upon the British crown. But in so far as you can make your friends in Canada realize that in

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The day is past when culture and social enjoyment were confined to the larger cities and towns, when the farmer was cut off from the musical world. The day of the parlor organ has passed—or is rapidly passing away. Every farm-house in Western Canada regards a piano—and a good one at that—a necessity and not a luxury.

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

a Liberal ministry of England they will find true comradeship and faithful service whenever they have need of it, you will be doing good work in a good cause. Yours very sincerely.
(Signed) WINSTON CHURCHILL.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, has just returned from the Old Country and has brought back some Shorthorns with him, especially three heifers, the roan Snow Fly 6th (a Goldie) by Golden

Drop Pride 83595, for whom 250 guineas was given as a calf, Golden Drop Pride was by Pride of Morning and was bred at Duthie's the red Elvira's Rose 28th also by Golden Drop Pride, both bred by Morison of Phingask, Fraserburgh; also the red Missie 2nd by Rufus, Vol. 52, bred by W. I. Strachan, Hill of Wells. Two of the heifers, Snow Fly and Elvira's Rose are expected to be with calf to Golden Mascot (Vol. 52, E.S.H.B) an Uppermill Goldie whose sire was the noted Bapton Favorite, who was sold for 1200 guineas at the Uppermill sale. Mr Caswell's heifers are at present in quarantine. Missie 2nd won second prize at the spring show, Aberdeen 1906.

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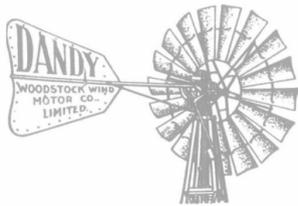
Mrs. BRONSON LUSK, Aymer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

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THE MOCCASIN FLOWER.

This is happily a fitting name, suggesting the spirit of the quiet woods and the drowsy summer warmth of yielding mossy swamps. Mildly rich tints and delicate markings may suggest the more artificial name "lady's slipper" but the flower shows her preference by retreating and hiding among the wooded thickets and inaccessible bogs and swamps. The orchid family, highly prized and carefully cultivated everywhere, has few more beautiful members than these wild things that hide modestly away in their few chosen haunts and timidly retreat at the approach of civilization's invading forces. The pink moccasin flower is the earliest and its transient beauty is the more highly admired. Already it is withering and will soon retire for the season. Its naked flower stem rises from between its large twin leaves in the sphagnum swamp. Its large moccasin or lip, a distinctive mark of the orchid family, is pale pink, streaked with richer colors. Though preferring the soft, spongy swamps, it sometimes grows in damp thickets and even finds a foothold where the soil is dry.

The showy moccasin flower crowns a tall leafy stem, and specially prefers the sphagnum swamps, where the growth or ages has transformed deep lakes into elastic vegetation, sustaining a growth of tamaracs, spruces, cedars, and willows. Its moccasin is rounder and less divided, and shows more striking contrasts of white and pink. It is later in flowering and lingers through the summer, being found from June into September. The white moccasin flower seems a small, pale, delicate imitator of her big and handsome sister. The ram's head has a pretty oval moccasin of red and white. Flowers have many peculiarities, and sometimes they evince an obstinate disregard for the scientific requirements of their class and species. All these orchids should have three sepals, but as two of these parts persist in growing together and forming one there seems a defect or oversight. The ram's head is the only one among the moccasin flowers in which the parts remain separated, and the two free and twisted sepals are supposed to give a fanciful resemblance to a ram's head.

The yellow moccasin flower lives in the woods and thickets, and can thrive even where the soil is dry and sandy. It seems of a wandering habit and may appear in unexpected places, even in city parks, where its rare beauty dooms it to immediate destruction. June is its favorite month, but it sometimes comes out in May and may linger on into July. The bright yellow moccasin is surrounded by rich brown spirals and sways on its tall, leafy stem, the richest treasure of the receding woods. These flowers are divided into uncertain species, one being smaller and two brighter yellow. The two blend confusedly together. The orchid family holds an aristocratic position in the world of flowers. From the tropics, where some members of the family perch independently on trees and draw sustenance from the atmosphere, come weird tales of cruel homicidal flowers of gigantic size, clasping the unwary traveller in their deadly tentacles and slowly crushing out his life. These tales of myth and magic have a sultry, Oriental fascination, but there is a deeper charm in the magical beauty of our own wild orchids, whether they hide away in the silent swamps or challenge admiration under the sunlit arches of the stooping trees.—Globe.

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Most thorough and rapid separator easiest and most convenient to operate and clean

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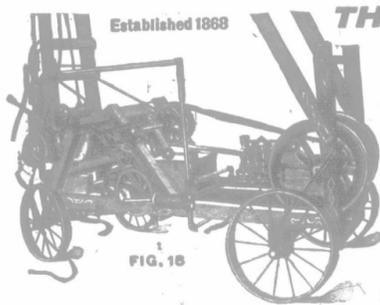


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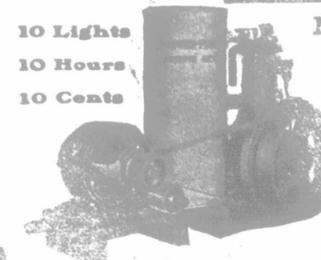
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THE MOUNTED POLICE AND COW BOY JACKS.

That the Royal Northwest Mounted Police preserve the best of order in the Canadian west is a fact admitted on all sides, and nowhere more readily than in the United States, where the authorities have curiously failed to secure a similar condition. It must not be imagined, however, that these "riders of the plains," as they have been poetically yet truly styled, have a sinecure, or that their days or nights are passed on a bed of roses. If the majesty of the law is upheld so splendidly throughout this vast region, it is because the members of this great police force are not found wanting when there is a sudden call for desperate courage or cool daring where a moment of hesitation or weakness means death.

A couple of such incidents have been recently reported by the Commissioner of the Police at Regina to the Comptroller of the department at Ottawa. The reports are almost as laconic as those in which Nelson used to record what had happened to the French fleets that came into contact with him—sunk, so many; burned, so many; captured, so many; escaped (as a rule), none. Here is a report, for instance, from Estevan, dated July 31, 1906, "Re G. W. Harris having a loaded pistol in his possession when arrested"—

"Last night about 9.45 o'clock Sergt. Lett arrested G. W. Harris of New York State for drunk and disorderly conduct, and when I went to make the arrest he said I'll show you you can't arrest me, and made a pass for his hip. Sergt. Lett grabbed him and threw him bodily upon the platform and took a 38-calibre bulldog revolver loaded in all six chambers from the accused, who appeared this morning before Messrs. P. C. Duncan and M. King, J.P.'s, who fined him \$50 and costs or 90 days' hard labor at Regina guard roof. The court ordered the pistol to be destroyed and handed over to the municipal authorities of Estevan, which was done. Receipt attached. Case concluded.

(Signed) Hy. Lett, Sergt."

Could the incident have been more effectively contrived or more concisely told? The other incident relates to the arrest at North Portal of one Charles Monaghan, alias "Cowboy Jack," who, in truly wild west fashion, was wont to hold up barrooms and terrorize towns, and gloried in being regarded on both sides of the line as a bad man. Then "Cowboy Jack" encountered British law in the person of Corporal Hogg, who had the honor of executing a warrant "issued for the said Monaghan on the 15th of May, under sections 105 and 109 of the code, for carrying a gun without justification and pointing same at another person." "On the 17th instant," reads the report, "Corporal Hogg was called to the hotel to quell a disturbance. Arriving there he found the hotel full of cowboys, with Monaghan amongst them the chief cause of it all, and the ring-leader." Not to go too much into detail, it may be stated that Corporal Hogg had a desperate encounter in the guard room, with Cowboy Jack, who was prepared to kill if opportunity offered and who was ably backed in his attitude by sundry foolish friends. Resuming the report, we read: "Finally I got him handcuffed behind and took him inside. His head being in bad shape (a significant remark, this!) I had to engage the services of a doctor, who dressed his wound and pronounced it as nothing serious. Whilst the doctor was in attendance Monaghan remarked that had he had his gun with him 'another death would have been recorded in Canadian history'."

Here is a delightful paragraph, unique surely nowadays in its terse formality: "During the arrest of Monaghan the following Government property was damaged: door broken, screen smashed up, chair broken, field jacket belonging to Corporal Hogg spoiled by being covered with blood, and the wall bespattered with blood."

It is too bad about the chair and the screen, and we trust the Government will promptly see to their proper repair, and perhaps money for a new coat for Corporal Hogg can be spared out of the Fielding's list supplies, but really, if the Government should be compelled to send to carry in this case some \$100 worth of property, it is a pity that the Corporal Hogg is not a member of the res-

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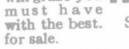
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vinces, we fancy the country will not disapprove.

It is because such incidents as these occur and are recorded in this Nelsonian fashion that the Canadian plains have been exempt from the plague of Cowboy Jacks, and the name of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has become a terror to the evil-doer.—*Toronto Globe.*

PICTURES AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL TRIAL.

From the Guildhall Art Gallery, London, England:—"Fording the River," "Showery Weather," by John Constable R.A.; "George Herbert at Bemerton," by Wm. Dyce, R.A.; "Cardinal Wolsey Going in Procession to Westminster Hall," by Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; "The Church-yard Bettwysy Coed," by B. W. Leader, R.A. From the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool:—"The Passing of a Great Queen," by Willie; "Maiwand, etc.," by Caton Woodville; "Rearguard of an Army," by Gilbert; "A New Light in the Harem," by Goodhall. From the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London:—"Choosing the Wedding Gown," by W. Mulready; "Going to the Fair," by T. Webster, R.A.; "Market Boat on the Scheldt," by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.; "Cow and Sheep," by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A. From his Excellency the Governor-General:—"Portrait of Charles, Second Earl Grey," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Portrait of Countess Grey, wife of the Second Earl Grey, and their two eldest daughters," "Portrait of Charles, First Earl Grey," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Portrait of Earl of Durham, Governor-General of Canada," by Phillips; "Copy of Portrait of Benjamin Franklin," by William Chase; "Portrait of Curran, the greatest Irish Orator," by Lawrence; copy by Miss Hawkins of "Faith, Hope and Charity," painted by the late G. Watts, R.A.; "Banner of St. George," presented by Lady Wantage to his Excellency the Governor-General; "Banner of St. George," presented by Mrs. Watts, the widow of the late G. F. Watts, R.A., to his Excellency the Governor-General. From the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, London, England:—"The Communicants," by Jules Breton. From Sir Geo. Drummond, Montreal, Que.:—"Herodiade," by Benjamin Constant; "Landscape," by Gustave Dore; "Peasants of La Vendee Preparing for Revolt," from Carew Martin, London, England;—"The Day of Wrath," by John Martin; "The Last Judgment," by John Martin; "The Plains of Heaven," by John Martin. From J. Colin Forbes, London, England:—"Portrait of His Majesty the King," by J. Colin Forbes; "Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen," by J. Colin Forbes. From George N. Matheson, Sarnia, Ont.:—"The Kyles of Bute," by Robert Hopkins; "The Hexham Hunt," by Herring; "Admiral," by Paul Peel. Owned by the Canadian National Exhibition:—"The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900," by Caton Woodville. Presented by Sir Purdon Clarke, Curator of the Museum of Art, New York:—"An Indian Encampment on the Shores of a Tributary to the St. Lawrence, Date 1720," by George Thresher, a French officer of the time.

DISGRACE TO THE PROFESSION.

The late Earl of Shaftesbury once lost his watch while walking in White-chapel. He advertised his loss, as he valued his watch for certain associations. Within twenty-four hours his household was aroused by a violent ring and knock at the street door, and the wheels of a vehicle were heard hurrying away in the distance. On opening the front door a sack was found, filled with something that moved. On examining the sack a boy of the Artful Dodger class was found, bound hand and foot and gagged. Round his neck was the missing watch, and underneath was a placard, with the words:—"Lock him up, mi lord; he's a disgrace to our profession. He order known as giv' 'im five years 'ard. — YER FRIENDS." The Earl did not take the advice of his 'friends.' He reformed the Artful Dodges, who eventually became a light of the London Shoeblick Brigade.—*Good Words.* If Nero had owned a phonograph it would have saved him a lot of fiddling while Rome was burning.



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STUMBLING HORSES.

Some horses are so sure-footed in their action that they never stumble under any circumstances—or practically never. But the majority of horses are liable to stumble on occasion, through some cause or other, while in some cases horses are, to a greater or less extent, in the habit of stumbling. When a horse is habitually apt or inclined to stumble, the stumbling constitutes a fault of action, and a bad fault, too, as there is always connected with it the possibility, if not the probability, of its entailing serious consequences, sooner or later, through the animal coming down.

The action of some horses is so low at the walk and trot that they are prone to stumble whenever the ground is at all rough or uneven. In some cases horses are by nature very slipshod in their action, failing to lift their feet sufficiently high off the ground, and this may give rise to stumbling, whilst sometimes sheer laziness, which causes the horse to move in a slovenly manner, is the cause of this evil. A propensity to stumble is pretty commonly found in horses whose conformation makes them heavy in front, and in those that go much on their forehead, whilst the failing is very liable to occur in the case of horses whose fore legs are weak or groggy or actually unsound.

A line of distinction must be drawn

between the special and habitual propensity to stumble, which is due to one of the causes mentioned above—and which, as has been said, constitutes a fault of action—and that liability to stumble owing to some accidental cause to which horses generally—barring the most sure-footed—are subject. Fatigue and weakness, or want of condition, are common causes of a horse accidentally stumbling, as, often when a horse is tired or not fit, it fails to lift its feet sufficiently clear of the ground. Very frequently the carelessness of the rider or driver is entirely to blame when the horse stumbles owing to failure to keep the horse properly in hand and sufficiently collected. In some cases horses are caused to stumble easily on account of their feet growing unduly long at the toes, as usually occurs when the horse is allowed to go too long without being re-shod. Sometimes one finds that a horse is unusually liable to stumble for a short time after being provided with new shoes, the evil ceasing as soon as the shoes have become worn a bit. Young, raw horses, which have not as yet learned to move in a properly balanced manner, being apt to sprawl, and lying heavy on the bit from sheer awkwardness and greenness are frequently given to stumbling occasionally, but matters soon improve in this respect, as a rule, as their education becomes more complete. Finally, stumbling is often caused by a pure accident, the horse somehow or other missing his foothold.

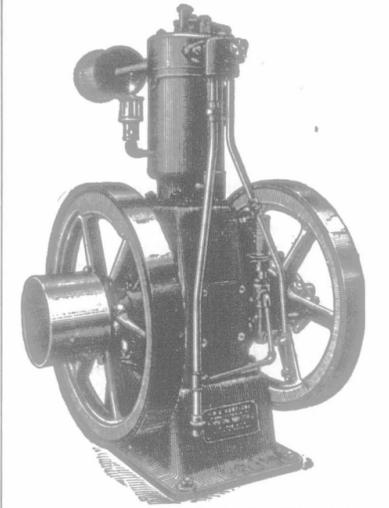
The prevention of stumbling in all cases, of course, rests with the rider or driver, who it need hardly be said, must always exercise the necessary care to avoid the risk of stumbling as far as possible by keeping his horse—or horses—well in hand and properly collected. The chances of a stumble occur in gisreduced to a minimum when the horse is kept collected and is moving in a well-balanced manner. There are some horses that may safely be ridden with a slack rein, but, as a general rule, the rider or driver simply invites a stumble by a slack rein, and to ride or drive a horse without keeping a sufficient feeling on the bit, is a risk that a good horseman will not incur, excepting perhaps, when he is quite sure of his horse, though even then it ought not to be done, and certainly is careless.

Seeing that fatigue often gives rise to stumbling, special care must be exercised to keep the horse well in hand and up to the bit when it is tired. The more liable a horse is to stumble, the more carefully should the animal be ridden or driven. As regards the curing of an habitual and special propensity to stumble, it depends much upon the cause of the evil whether or not it can be remedied. When it is due to low action, it may be possible to improve the latter by careful training. Thus, it is often found that horses whose action is of the "daisy-cutting" style, gradually learn to lift their feet up a bit higher when they are continually taken over rough and uneven ground. Similarly, when a horse's action is so slovenly as to cause frequent stumbling, it may, under favorable conditions, be improved by subjecting the horse to a course of training with this object in view. When the fault is due to the horse being heavy in front, or going too much on its forehead, it may be feasible to remedy this by teaching the animal to balance itself better and to bring its hind legs more underneath its body when moving, thus lightening the forehead. In frequent cases an habitual tendency to stumble admits of no cure.—H. F., in *Livestock Journal*.

MR. HILL ON INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.

In addressing the visitors to the Minnesota State fair, James I. Hill added several more thoughts to the doctrine of more intensive farming which he has been preaching for some time. Mr. Hill has demonstrated that he is somewhat of a prophet by the very nature of his life's work and when he looks forward to the industrial future of his adopted country. His observations are, to say the least, interesting. This is what he says of America's prospects of production, the world's commerce.

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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Shew Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Chays pain. Book free. Genuine info. only by **W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents, **Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.**

"Within twenty years 125,000,000 people, and before the middle of the century over 200,000,000 must find room and food and employment within the United States. Where are they to live? What are they to do? By that time our mineral resources will have been so nearly exhausted that the industries related to them must fall into a minor place. By that time it is apparent that our dream of conquest of world markets will be a bursted bubble. Mr. Harold Bolce has demonstrated that the peoples of the Orient, the hundreds of millions of Japan and China, with their imitative

quality, their proved ability to operate modern machinery and to create it in their own workshops after once using it, their enormous supply of coal and iron, their limitless cheap labor and their patience like that of Fate, are prepared to control the markets of the future. They must control as against the policy which has established domestic conditions in manufacturing business, on lines which makes production so expensive an affair that we could not hope to meet the mechanic of Germany on even terms and must retire before the despised Chinaman. It is a mathematical fact that within twenty years under present conditions our wheat crop will not be sufficient for home consumption and seed, without leaving a bushel for export. Will these coming millions go into the factories? But where can we then expect to sell shop products in a world of competition, and who will furnish the pay rolls? All industry stops when these are not forthcoming. That is the dead wall against which England stands dismayed.

tillage of the soil is natural and most desirable occupation for man, to which every other is subsidiary and to which all else must in the end yield, is the first requisite. Then there will be a check administered to the city movement that lowered the percentage of agricultural labor to the whole body of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States from 44.3 in 1880 to 37.7 in 1890 and to 35.7 in 1900. With public interest firmly sized upon the future the country, in mere self preservation, must give serious attention to the practical occupation of restoring agriculture to its due position in the nation."

IS YOUR WIFE AN INVALID?
If you will send for a free trial of this wonderful Remedy you can be convinced that in a few months she may be strong and well again. Hundreds of women have been cured and made happy. Send to-day enclosing stamp. Address: MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



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ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE

We Guarantee It.

Every garment, bearing the Stanfield label—no matter what its price—is absolutely unshrinkable. We guarantee it, and back up that guarantee with "money back if it shrinks."

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

fits like a new skin—fits every part of the body—is warm, snug and comfortable. Made of the famous Nova Scotia wool—in all weights to suit all temperatures from Halifax to the Klondyke.

Insist that your dealer gives you Stanfield's—the Underwear that will not shrink.

WATER WILL NOT RUN UPHILL.

At the Dominion Millers' convention recently held in Toronto the gentlemen mentioned expressed themselves as follows:—J. L. Spink, late of the Model Bakery Co., Toronto, introduced the subject of "Value of Flour from a Baker's Standpoint," and gave some extremely interesting information on the comparative properties of flour made from pure Manitoba wheat and the blended flours.

"Seventy-five per cent of all bread used in Toronto," said Mr. Spink, "is made from blended flours, instead of from pure Manitoba wheat flours, as is the general impression. As many pounds of bread are obtained from a barrel of blended flour as from a barrel of pure Manitoba."

He called attention to the fact that while Manitoba flour excelled in strength it did not equal the best blended flour in color and flavor, and was only equal in yield with the best quality of winter wheat flour. Mr. Spink said that, for every purpose excepting the making of pure bakers' bread, winter wheat and blended flour made in Ontario were preferable to pure Manitoba. "It is only the tremendous amount of advertising," he added, that Manitoba flour received that has led the people into thinking it possesses superior virtues."

E. V. Tillson of Tillsonburg, in dealing with "How to advertise Winter Wheat and Blended Flours," said the millers must have noticed that it grows harder year after year to sell Ontario flours in the lower provinces. The cause is that Manitoba wheat has been advertised day in and day out and it is constantly kept so prominently before the buyers that they have largely come to think that no flour is equal to it.

"It is reported," said he, "that the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., has spent \$150,000 in advertising its 'Royal Household' and Mr. Meighan claims that the brand alone of 'Five Roses' is worth \$500,000 to his company. In numerous towns in the lower provinces that were formerly using only winter wheat and blended flour, the demand is now mostly for the Manitoba flours, while in some of these places there is hardly a car of any except Manitoba flour sold."

In the speaker's opinion, if the merits of blended flour were advertised and made known to the consumers in the way that Manitoba has been, a large

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All gears enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-oiling—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.

Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-188 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

portion of the trade could be regained. The following resolution was then adopted: "That the executive committee be and are hereby authorized, if they deem it advisable, to use and appropriate a sum not exceeding \$7,500 for advertising purposes in the interest of the sale of blended flour and winter wheat flour and that the said executive committee have full authority governing the manner of the disposition of the said funds or any part of it regarding the place, the matter and material of the advertising and that the said committee be and are hereby instructed to solicit voluntary contributions to the funds for advertising purposes."

THE ST. LEGER.

To-day the 131st race for the St. Leger stakes was decided on Doncaster Town Moor, Eng, and it is likely that it more than maintained its high standard of interest. The race owes its name to a suggestion made by the then Marquis of Rockingham, at a dinner party held in Doncaster in 1778, two years after the original sweepstakes (which from that date became the St. Leger) had been established. Lord Rockingham proposed that the race should be called the St. Leger, out of courtesy to Colonel Anthony St. Leger, of Park Hill, near Doncaster, in recognition of his services in the cause of sport. From that date onwards the race has taken the highest rank, holding a place, in public estimation, second only to the Derby, and fully equal to the Derby from the equine point of view.

Possibly no two contests—the greatest racing events in the world—could be so dissimilar, as regards their surroundings, than are the Derby and St. Leger. But this difference does not concern the horses, but rather the enormous crowds which foregather at each place. The racing world, the owners, trainers, jockeys, backers and book-makers, together with that portion of the general public who are votaries of the sport, are, of course, present at both meets. But the racing world, professionally speaking, is a small one, and the casual race going public, especially in the south of England, is by no means large. Yet, it has long been an article of faith that a million persons are on Epsom Downs, on Derby Day; there are many who maintain that the Doncaster crowd is as big as that at

The Genuine . HAYES FORCE-PUMP
Double-Acting

1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
2. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing
3. Double Cylinders, making it easy to work
4. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height
5. Windmill and hose can be attached

Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.
Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—
THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.
MORDEN, MAN.

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MILBURN'S

LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blotches and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Main Office—Cor. McDermot Avenue and Albert Street. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

Epsom. On this point no certain decision can be given; it is enough to say that both crowds are of enormous size. At Epsom, however, the large majority of visitors, know next to nothing of and care less for racing. The "fun of the fair," as typified on the "hill," the drive to and from the course, and the outing generally, are the objects in view. Proof of this is afforded in the fact that while the great race is being run, thousands are so placed in the hollows of the downs, that they cannot possibly see what is taking place. Derby Day, indeed, is practically a great national holiday, of which Londoners of all conditions take advantage in tens of thousands. At Doncaster on the other hand, the race and the horses are the sole attraction. On St. Leger Day the scene is a wonderful one. Almost at daybreak the flocking to the course—fed by the trains which arrive in endless procession—begins and it is steadily continued up to two o'clock. For about six hours the continuous human stream going coursewards flows steadily on, the trains, cabs, and carriages proceeding through a double line of pedestrians down the long avenue of lines, which form a fine approach to the greatest of all northern race-courses. And perhaps while one in a dozen, or one in twenty of the Derby crowd may possibly know the name of one horse—the favorite for choice—it would be equally as difficult to find a member of the Doncaster crowd who could not give a full list of the starters and jockeys for the St. Leger, and who would not have some idea of his own as to the probabilities of the race. It is inherent in Yorkshire men, this love of horse, and nowhere is it more in evidence than at Doncaster during the race week. Yorkshire can almost claim to be the birthplace of racing, and the Thoroughbred; for a hundred and fifty years at least, Doncaster has been the headquarters of the northern racing in England.

At Doncaster, the St. Leger is a never-failing topic of conversation, both before and after the race the Yorkshire roar which greets the winner, and the mobbing of the favorites in the paddock

are practically unknown elsewhere. The course, too, is worthy of the race, being quite one of the best in the United Kingdom. Old turf it is, of course, almost like a cricket patch in appearance, presenting as it does every race week a brilliant aspect of emerald green. The crowd is not allowed on the run-in, between the races as it is at Epsom, Ascot, and many other places. Thus the going remains good to look at to the end of the meet, with always a plentiful supply of herbage.

Besides the St. Leger and other important races the sales of bloodstock constitute a most important feature of the Doncaster meet. These are held in the town, midway between the station and the course, on each day of the racing. At these sales yearlings hold the most important place in the catalogue. The two sales-rings are used each forenoon. Stock to the value of something like \$500,000 is put forward, and about three-fourths of it sold every year. These sales give additional importance to the meet, and, naturally enough, draw breeders and buyers from all parts of the world.

Of changes, perhaps fewer are to be noted concerning Doncaster than of any other race meet. But it is a lamentable fact that while St. Leger in its earlier years was the great struggle of the year between the north and south, it has been, for many years past, a southern race only, both as regards the constitution of the fields, and the winners of the race. In early Victorian days northern trained horses were very often successful. Then it was that the celebrated John Scott, of Whitewall, trained no fewer than fifteen winners of the race; but thirty-two years have passed since Apology scored the last Yorkshire victory, and now there is seldom a Yorkshire trained horse in the field. Well does the writer remember that eventful day. The whole city was out for the favorite, George Frederick, was scratched. Apology had pulled up in her gallop lame as a tree, so that the query went round, "Out of all this wretched lot which horse will win—Glenalmond or Trent?" What excitement there was when it was known

that Osborne, the trainer of Apology, had telegraphed to her owner, Rev. W. King, (who raced under the name of "Launde") for instructions! What an uproar it was when the answer was posted at the subscription room: "Run her on two legs for the sake of the public." And finally—and it would require a far better pen than mine to describe the scene—when, starting anywhere from 30 to 40 to 1, the splendid little mare brought John Osborne home an easy winner, what cheers there were for Parson King!

But even if there is no longer St. Leger rivalry between north and south, the race still attracts, in nine years out of ten, the pick of the three year olds; and very often the question of supremacy between and Derby and Oaks winner is decided at Doncaster. Of the five classic races the St. Leger yields prestige to the Derby only. Indeed from many points of view, it is a more important race than the Derby, firstly, because it is run over a course longer by two furlongs, and is therefore a greater test of stamina, secondly, because it is decided in September, when fillies are in a position to show their best form. Again, it is a very true test of merit, because the course is long enough—and wide enough, to allow of a little bad luck being overcome, and finally because a speedy non-stayer is almost sure to have his weak point discovered, especially in these days when races are run from end to end—this, thanks mainly to the American jockeys—and in these days when there is little of that waiting which was such a prominent feature in some of the earlier contests.

VARIATION IN THE REPORT.

'Yes, my family is at Lethargy Beach. They write that they are sleeping every night—'

'Ah, the same old story. Under blankets, eh?'

'No; this is a new story. They write that they are sleeping under difficulties.'

—Philadelphia Bulletin

HIS IMPRESSION.

An official of the Government insane asylum at Washington is a firm believer in the beneficial effect of amusement on a deranged mind, and, being himself a good amateur comedian, occasionally gives his patients a little entertainment.

His last performance was especially ludicrous and absurd; but one man in the little audience sat through it with a most grave countenance, a look of perplexity at times coming into his eyes.

'It certainly is a remarkable state of affairs,' he confided to a visitor after the doctor had finished an amazing sort of Highland fling—a very remarkable condition of things, when they shut me up here and leave him on the outside!'

—The Sunday Magazine.

The minister felt annoyed that a certain one of his flock always went to sleep shortly after he commenced his sermon. 'Look here,' said the minister to the little boy who always sat next to the old offender, 'if you keep your grandfather from sleeping during the sermon I will give you a penny every Monday.' 'Well, I'll try,' said the boy. The following Sunday Tommy kept his grandfather awake by poking his ribs in no gentle fashion. A week later the minister was surprised to see the old man drop into his former habit, while the boy seemed to pay no attention to his erring grandfather. 'Why did you let your grandpa go to sleep yesterday, Tommy? Did I not give you a penny to keep him awake?' 'Ay, a' hen that, but ma grandpa gied me impudence to let him sleep.'

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed handbills containing the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the late King in perfectly style and most perfect manner. He murder, git commit, we tell you. He a mighty chief of the British, and in borders of the British, he had one been colonel. He the Kipling and the British every town and village. He advertisements of the British, each of you its. He the British Times."

Men, Look! Electric Belt Free!!
UNTIL YOU ARE CURED

I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford.

I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache, to get the benefit of my invention.

Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man, this Belt is yours without one cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't tittle with me; but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial. I want you to know what I have done for others. Read the evidence just received. It comes like this every day:

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has worked wonders in my case. It is well known here that it was your Belt that put me on my feet again.—Wm. J. Biers, Nipissing, Ont., July 18th, 1906.

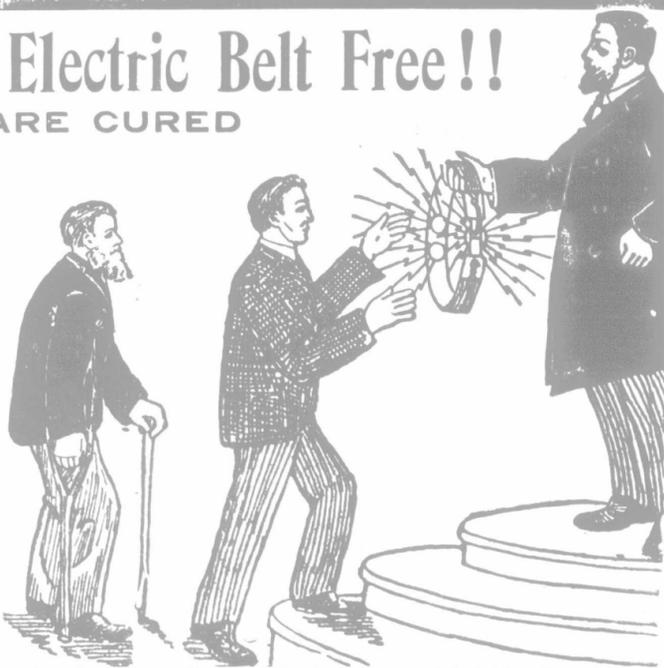
Dear Sir,—Your Electric Belt is a sure cure for Rheumatism; I am not bothered with it now.—John Noble, Jr., Hanover, Ont., July 18th, 1906.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt has made a new man of me. I feel all right, and do not need to wear it any more.—Michael Niger, Temiscamingue, Ont., July 6th, 1906.

If I don't cure you me, I'll come back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing at all.

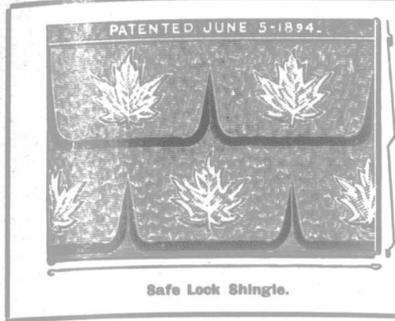
But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you, I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense.

CALL TO-DAY.—Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will help you to be a man among men. All free. My hours, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.



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Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.



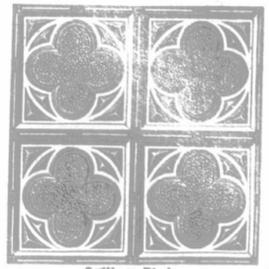
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Corrugated Sheets
Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



A WOMAN'S PAPER IN PEKIN.

"Since the raising of the siege and the coming of the allies and the conquest of the Russian army by the Japanese, China has thrown to the winds her former resolve to have none of the West. She is now absorbing, as rapidly as possible, all that is necessary for her to learn from the West in order to place herself abreast of modern nations. Her statesmen at once declare, "Our women must be educated," and not only put girls and women into school, but also give them the news of the day and instruction, through the columns of a paper established for their sole edification. Not only is there a paper for the women, but the Chinese have established reading rooms where, at certain hours appointed readers read the papers that all may hear, and thus provide that even those who do not know how

to read may have the benefit. Discussions follow the reading." Mrs. Whiting, writing from Pekin to the *Woman's Work*, the organ of the Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, says: "The paper already has a large circulation. It is not a missionary enterprise, not Christian, but it is strongly in favor of progress and reform. Within a few days it has printed articles on "Evils of Obtaining Evidence by Torture"; "Proof That the World is Round"; "Proof That the World Moves"; "Care of Children"; "Importance of Truth-telling"; "Kindness to Animals"; "Evils of Opium Taking"; "Importance of Education"; "Love of Country." Each edition contains the latest telegrams, and advertises schools, sewing machines and fire-extinguishers. "On page two is an article headed, 'Woman's World News.' This article

in a recent issue, gives an account of a meeting of a woman's association in the premises of the Congregational Mission in Pekin. The meeting was held in honor of a princess who, with her husband, had brought a party of school girls from Mongolia, and was in Pekin to learn more about the conduct of the girls' schools, in order to perfect a school which they had already established in Mongolia.

"The girls from the school in Mongolia sang two songs in their own language, and the Christian girls from the mission schools of Pekin sang patriotic songs in Chinese. The princess delivered an address on "Advancing the Education of Women."

"The paper contains paragraphs against suicide and against foot-binding.

"The appearance of a paper for wo-

men has caused a widespread effort on the part of women to learn to read, in order that they may read for themselves the news of the day and other interesting matter.

"The Peking "Woman's Journal" is delivered daily at the door of each subscriber for 15 cents a month."

Christian Advocate.

WHERE GLADSTONE ERRED.

Mr. Gladstone hated any appearance of idleness, and in this connection the *Manchester Guardian* relates a characteristic story. Years ago he met the then Duchess of Abercorn in a country house. She was accompanied by her son, Lord George Hamilton, at that time a school boy. Not many mornings had elapsed before Mr. Gladstone said to her: "Duchess, don't you think it is a pity that your son should spend his holidays in entire idleness? I should be delighted to give him an hour's Homer every morning." The offer was accepted, and the foundation of Lord George's life-long hostility to the Liberal leader was securely laid.—*London Evening Standard.*

SKINS OF VARMINTS.

An Episcopal minister was going through the mountain district of North Carolina. He stopped at the door of a humble dwelling and knocked. The door was opened by a yellow-faced woman. She nodded. (It is a peculiarity of these mountain people not to speak unless spoken to.)

"My good woman," said the clergyman, "can you tell me if there are any Episcopalians around here?"

"My son kills all them kinds of varmints," she said, "and their skins is all hangin' up on the back porch. You kin go out there and see if you kin' fine one er them."

One night in camp President Roosevelt told us the story of one of his rough riders who had just written him from some place in Arizona. The rough riders, wherever they are now, look to him in time of trouble. This one had come to grief in Arizona. He was in jail, so he wrote the President, and his letter ran something like this:

"Dear Colonel: I am in trouble, I shot a lady in the eye, but I did not intend to hit the lady; I was shooting at my wife."

And the Presidential laughter rang out over the tree tops.

To another rough rider who was in jail, accused of horse-stealing, he had loaned \$200 to pay counsel on his trial, and, to his surprise, in due time the money came back. The ex-rough wrote that his trial never came off, "We elected our district attorney," and the laughter again sounded and drowned the noise of the brook near by.—*John Burroughs, in the Atlantic.*

A little Cheyenne boy was being reproved by his mother. "Charlie," she said, "if you behave like this, you know, you won't go to heaven." The child thought a little and then said: "Well, I've been to two circuses and to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and I can't expect to go everywhere!"—*Laramie Republican.*

CHEERFUL.

"Some men would complain on losing a leg, but links didn't."

"How did he take it?"
"Sober he had been thinking some of redneck's weight."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

A WORD TO THE SICK Who are Tired of Drugs



Free use of my Electrical Invention until you are cured. Not one penny in advance or on deposit. Gives a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000.

I think I know and appreciate the value of drugs as thoroughly as any living doctor. They fill a great need, and the world could probably not do without them, but during my forty years' practice I have heard the stories of tens of thousands of people who have used drugs, until many of them were absolute wrecks from the terrible habits contracted, so I also know their danger. What is to be done for these unfortunates? Surely it cannot be that they are stranded on this earth without help in some direction! If this were so, it would indeed be a cold world. But I dispute any such state of affairs. I believe there is a remedy for every ailment, and the sufferer who finds it finds health. Might not the remedy in your case be ELECTRICITY? We know now to be a certainty that electricity is the mainspring of every living thing—it is life itself upon this earth. Can anything more natural be offered as a health and strength giver? And I ask you, have you tried it? If you have not, there is a bright star leading you to a happy future. If health is what you want, let me make you a proposition. I do not recommend my Electric Invention in fevers, pneumonia and the like, but if you suffer from any of the troubles mentioned below, get my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex (latest patent March 7, 1905) upon

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

and if you are well satisfied at the end of that time, pay me for it—in many cases only \$5.00. If not satisfied with the results, return it to me, at no cost to you whatever. If you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount, I have not been curing people for forty years without knowing what I can do, so I run no risk whatever in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

I especially solicit a call or letter from sufferers from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, Ataxia, Exhaustion from mental or physical excesses, nervousness, atrophy, varicocele and general ill-health. You wear the appliance comfortably during sleep, and it fills you with a soothing, strengthening current, showing a decided benefit from the first night's use, and then a steady building up until well. You may be skeptical about electricity, but if you neglect the opportunity I offer you for a trial of it, you are most likely throwing health and happiness away.

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