

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 24, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 774

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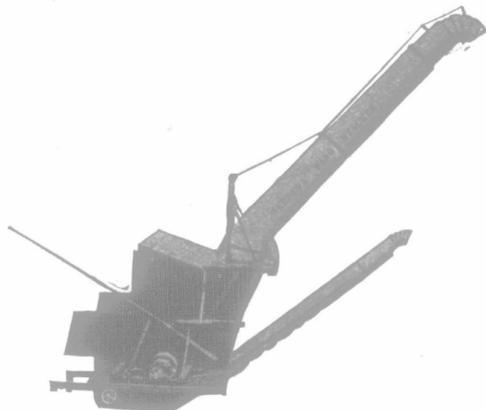
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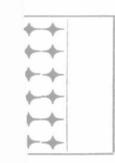
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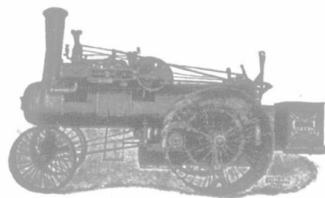
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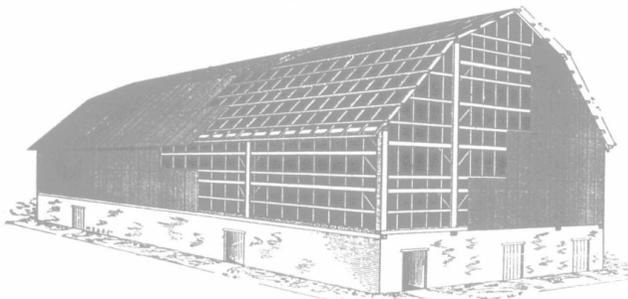
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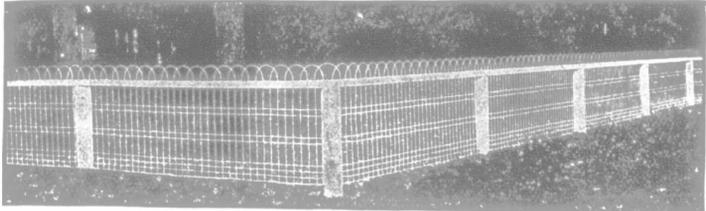
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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

July 24, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 774

### EDITORIAL

#### Grain Conference Resolutions Disposed of.

The date of the conference of all the interests represented in the grain trade of Manitoba is not so far past but that most of our readers will remember the resolutions that were adopted and that a legislative committee was appointed to bring these resolutions before the provincial and federal Parliaments. The committee met representatives of the Manitoba Government, Messrs. Roblin, Rodgers, Howden and McInnes, on the 12th inst., to lay before them the wishes of the majority of the convention. One by one the resolutions with which the provincial Government had authority to deal were laid before the Government and disposed of. The result was not satisfactory to the representatives of the producing element of the grain trade. In short, the Government took a different view from that of the majority of the convention and declined to act upon any of the resolutions presented. During the same week the Railway Commission also sat in Winnipeg and heard arguments for the enforcing of the principle of reciprocal demurrage and decided against it. This disposes of all the resolutions of the convention except those memorializing the Dominion Government to amend the Grain Act and operate terminal elevators at the lake front. The action of the provincial Government and the Railway Commission practically relegates for the time being the complaints of the producers as represented by the reeves and the Grain Growers' Association, to the sphere of local agitation, and as they are likely to come up again and again until some modification in conditions is secured, it might be well to recount some of the reasons here for their existence.

The contention is advanced by a large contingent of the farmers of Manitoba that the cost of getting wheat from the wagons on the local market to lake front is too large; that in order to compete successfully in the world's markets the cost of hauling wheat must be reduced. The problem then is to devise means to effect this reduction. The conference in June recommended that the provincial Government operate a system of elevators throughout the province to act as a regulator of the prices paid by line elevators and eventually handle all the wheat, shipped forward at cost. The carrying out of such a suggestion would involve a large expenditure of money and the installation of a considerable system of Government service. The provincial Government declined to assume this responsibility unless the farmers secured from the Dominion Government the right of the province to weigh and grade the grain, and suggested to the farmers that the municipalities, since the reeves appeared to be in favor of public ownership, should secure authority from the provincial Government to erect and operate systems of municipally owned elevators. This is the present status of the agitation for public owned elevators in Manitoba, but it does not appear to be satisfactory to the great majority who have advocated the principle.

The farmers who have worked to get their principle incorporated in a resolution to present to the Government have now to take up the task of securing more evidence that public opinion is behind their agitation and that it will endorse the action of the Government in going into the grain storage business. The fact that will do most to crystallize this opinion is that fully ten per cent. of the market value of wheat is dissipated under the present system in transferring it from the farmers' wagons through the elevators to the cars. That no country or commodity can afford to stand this enormous charge is a foregone

conclusion, especially in the face of increasing cost of production and the tendency to decreasing yields. The Grain Act it is true provides for the maintenance of facilities for loading from a platform to the cars, but this merely substitutes hand labor, which is expensive, for machine power, which is cheaper, and where used avoids the charge of storage in the elevators, but necessitates the establishment of store houses on the farm, since it is impossible to get cars as fast as wheat is offered for market. To handle grain economically, therefore, the elevator is a necessity, especially as it is obvious that market conditions demand that a considerable proportion of the crop be stored.

The question has been asked, why should not the railway companies provide storage for grain, since their charters compel them to provide storage for most all commodities that are offered them as freight? But the railway companies have made it plain that they can only be expected to furnish storage for completed bulk shipments and a farmer's load of grain is not a complete shipment. In some quarters it is urged that the railways would be benefited proportionately with the producers if they provided storage for wheat, but as that is a matter in which the railway companies reserve the right to decide and have decided otherwise there does not appear to be a solution to the storage problem in that quarter.

Meantime the great question is before the farmers, for upon them falls the cost of the present expensive method. The producer is after his just share of that ten per cent. and upon the energy he displays in going after it depends the termination of the present unsatisfactory arrangements.

#### A View of the Labor Problem.

There are two sides to the farm-labor problem. There is the farmer's side and the hired man's side. The trouble is that each has insisted on looking at the situation from a one-sided point of view. Until this is changed, the problem will never be solved. Immigration will not solve it. Immigration may relieve it (from the employer's standpoint), but only, in most cases, by bringing about in the end conditions probably no better than it relieves. Immigration may, to a limited extent, be advisable as a temporary expedient, but will never prove a permanent remedy. It is to be feared that some Canadian farmers, in common with other employers, have been over-anxious to avail themselves of the expedient, and have failed to get down to a philosophic study of the problem.

There was a time when labor for the soil was abundant, servile and cheap. That was in a dark period of the world's history. Going back farther, there was a time when Egyptian kings constructed monumental pyramids by commanding the services of subjects little better than slaves. Those were great times for the ruling classes. The idea of democracy is foreign to it. Since the time of Christ, the tendency of civilization has been to raise the position of the lower classes, to make the chances of life as nearly as may be equal for all. The tendency has been counteracted by many adverse influences, such as tariffs, which tax the many to enrich the few, and unjust assessment systems, which discourage and hamper enterprise by taxing improvements; by a society which looks down on the man or woman who does manual labor; by various sinister influences, from which the Church itself has not been free, and, perhaps, most of all, by the benighted and bucolic mind of the masses, which could do little to help themselves, and required ages of education to reach a point where they were ready to be helped upward. But, despite all these drawbacks, the church, school, platform and press of civilized countries have tended, by broadening the individual's outlook and stirring humanitarian impulses, and by educating the average citizen towards an ultimate betterment of the laborer's position.

Hand in hand with these agencies, came invention, which, by increasing the productiveness of labor and intellectualizing a part of it, has given the laborer grounds for demanding, and brains to organize and obtain, a constantly-increasing remuneration for his toil. Capital, which controlled, manipulated and applied the inventions, has naturally wanted to reap the full advantage thereof. Labor disputes its right to do so. Capital, by virtue of its position, has held the long end of the lever, but labor is steadily gaining ground. What the end will be, no man can now foresee, but this much is certain: The fight for democratic principles and the rights of the masses will go on till conditions are brought about as different from those of to-day as present conditions are superior to those of slavery and serfdom. A state in which the masses dwell in poverty and hardship, while the few, dominant by accident of birth or by mental superiority due to the favor of nature, revel in wasteful luxury—such a state becomes increasingly painful the more it is contemplated. That is why high-minded men, though oftentimes grieved by the laborer's failings and shortsightedness, and by the violent methods to which he occasionally resorts, are, nevertheless, bound to sympathize with his cause.

How, then, can the laborer's position be improved? By doubling his wages? No; wealth suddenly acquired is not used wisely. Emancipation was of little or no immediate benefit to the American slaves, because they knew not how to use their new-found freedom. Moreover, commerce and industry, as at present organized, could probably not afford to double wages all round. The result of such a step would very likely be bankruptcy or anarchy, with grave attendant evils to all classes. Commerce, manufacturing, farming and society cannot be advantageously revolutionized in a day. The change is a matter of growth; it is being evolved. Change in any established order of things has never been brought about without hardships and opposition, very often opposition from the class it was destined to help. In order that the present and impending improvements in the situation between labor and capital may be accomplished as speedily as possible, with a minimum of hardship and a maximum of net advantage to both sides—for it will be genuine advantage to all men in the long run—it is necessary that each party take a broad, tolerant and progressive view. The laborer must be active, but patient; the employer firm, but progressive. He must look ahead and plan his work with a view to making his business as profitable and congenial as possible for those he employs. He must endeavor to see, not how cheaply he can hire, but how much he can safely manage to pay, and how far he can raise the condition of those he employs. This ideal may not appeal to the avaricious man, but it will find a response in every Christian heart. Incidentally, it is the best way to build up a permanent business success—a success that will stand when the ill-gotten gains of the selfish employer are crumbling into dust. That stage is coming. It is on the way. The signs of the times are unmistakable. Civilization is beginning a war on extortion, monopoly and sweat-shop methods. The day of humanitarianism is dawning. It is time for employers to look ahead.

\* \* \*

The Standardbreds get plenty of notice, at this time of year, of the attraction they will furnish at the fairs, but what would a horse show ring be if it were left to trotting horses to make the attraction. As show horses the trotters that are advertised are not a consideration, and unfortunately the interest they might create on the track is marred by the obvious fixing of the races which amounts to little more than a procession. It is a pity for such a noble breed of horses that their real worth is not made more of by their breeders and their professional exponents.

## HORSE

### Traction Power Insufficient.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One of Canada's great needs to hasten its development is better means of transportation. Every year brings more thousands of people than the preceding one, to start new homes, cultivate more land, grow more wheat and other products required to feed the human family. Each year sees hundred of miles of new track laid by the different railway companies. But, for steady and lasting growth, it is necessary that every link in the great chain of the whole system that contributes to the successful building of our country must be strong and able to bear its due proportion of weight, of whatever kind it may be. This brings before us one of the great problems; viz., the supply and distribution of the initial energy—the horse-power. It is a serious question at this period of the country's history, for horse-power is the initial power, whatever may take its place in whole or in part in after years. To-day lands are lying uncultivated or only half worked, miles of railways are not commenced or not finished, lumbering and mining operations curtailed in many cases because of "no horses suitable to be had." These industries make for a nation's wealth, and if hampered or closed out, must needs react on the nation's prosperity. This is our century if every citizen does his duty, and the duty of the breeder of each province at this time is to raise more horses, and of better quality than we have to-day, for the homeland first, where the need is greatest. "The horses are not in the country," is the cry of every man who is in any way connected with the business. In past years, many of the horses used in our Western Provinces came from Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, where they were bred on large ranches and in large numbers. Now, the incoming settler has closed out most of these large ranchmen. Good horses are very scarce, and are worth as much at home, while the unbroken cayuses—never useful nor valuable—have not been allowed into this country since last March. In fact, in these states, as in our own country, the traffic is chiefly in second-raters, horses that could not be sold during the years of depression, and consequently had to be kept. Now this sort finds a ready market, if they are able to chew and look as if likely to stand a few months work. It is usually a case of "buy them quick," before the price advances a fifty. Generally speaking, it is the middleman who knows the scarcity and makes the money—another case of the few non-producers profiting at the expense of the many real producers of wealth.

Going from effect to cause takes us back to the depression of the nineties, when the pinch of hard times found the stables of the average Ontario breeder full of horses—a few good ones, some fair, but most poor; careless methods of breeding, the use of cheap, inferior sires of all kinds and classes, sound and unsound; the mixing of the heavy and light breeds, without method or object other than the production of "just a horse." Hard times should have taught a lesson; it did in many cases, for the good horses found a market at remunerative prices, even during the period of greatest depression; but the scrubs, which cost, outside of the stud fees, the same to raise, were traded, raffled, given away or shot to get rid of them. The African war and the great immigration helped to take many of the rest, because the average breeder had gone out of business till the tide should turn again. The tide did turn, but when these men jumped into the business again, it was not in the condition in which they left it. The good mares were all gone or hopelessly in the minority. The culls were left, often old, unsound, and totally unfit to be used for breeding purposes. Yet this class generally must be used as foundation stock—a case of necessity setting aside all laws. Poor care of the dams during the period of gestation, followed by bad feeding, care and management of the colt during the first couple of years of its life, are other evils that are to be found only too often.

NEMO.

### Crushed versus Whole Oats.

In Australia, the critics who pose as authorities on horse rations are divided in their opinions as to whether crushed oats are not better than whole oats as horse food. The reason advanced in supporting crushed oats is that they are more thoroughly digested than whole oats. That, however, is not the reason which mainly influences the farmer. He finds that when his horse-feed is crushed the germinating power of the wild oats which may be mixed with it is destroyed, and thus his paddocks are kept clean longer than would be the case if the oats were not crushed. As a matter of fact, the crushing of oats does not increase or promote their digestibility. The molar teeth of horses possess great grinding or crushing powers, and a horse whose teeth are in a normal condition is perfectly well able to chew or masticate whole oats in a thorough and complete manner. Crushed oats require less grinding on the part of the horse than whole oats, and the former are therefore more suitable than the latter for feeding to animals that are troubled with their teeth. Men with long experience of horses generally hold the faith that crushed oats are not so suitable as whole oats for horses that are required to be in a hard condition and to do work at a fast pace.—*Horse World*.

### Breeders Should Keep Private Records.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The matter of "Keeping records of graded stock," is, I think, more a "hobby" of private enterprise to those interested, than the duty of the Clydesdale Society to interfere with. It's the same as preparing stock for exhibition. Except in very rare cases, would we expect to be benefited by this venture for the improvement of the Clydesdale breed by introducing fresh blood and vitality?

We are taught by experience that the benefit tends the other way. To supply those certificates of breeding, and transfers of ownership for grades, by the Clydesdale society, would be like taking up the work of the old Ontario Stud Book, which is now demolished. However, it is the duty of every enterprising breeder to keep a private record of the crosses as he goes, and in due time his stock will be eligible to register in their recognized stud books. The owner will be rewarded by using the best sires available in his district, even at the expense of a few extra dollars yearly. It is really astonishing to find in this present day of education and prosperity how many men there are possessed with their seven senses, who are yet using mongrel and inferior sires for the sake of an extra dollar or a few miles travel to a pedigreed animal. The "cheap-John" plan of fifteen cents each, or two for a quarter counts yet with many.

And I think your proposition referred to would lead to an inlet for the owner of the grades that might in due time be taken advantage of if the Clydesdale Society kept records for them.

Hamiota, Man.

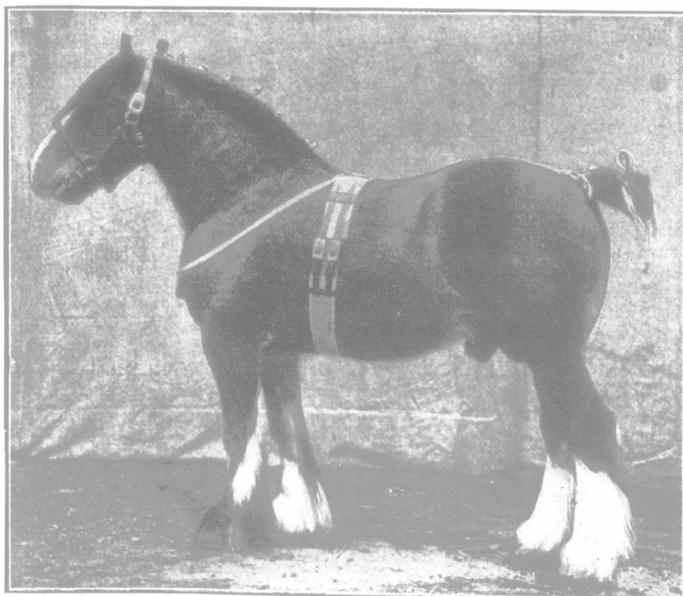
J. B. Thomson.

## STOCK

(Contributions invited. Discussions welcomed.)

### The Beefsteak Steer.

Butchers and purveyors in these prosperous times complain of the difficulty, in towns and cities, of disposing of the plainer or cheaper portions of the beeves they cut up, especially in the summer months, nearly all their customers requiring steak, and the majority asking for the best cuts of the porterhouse or sirloin, while roasts and boiling parts go begging for buyers. One reason for this preference is doubtless the convenience of the use of gas in cooking, the shorter time, and consequent saving of expense in broiling a steak as compared with the longer time required to cook a roast or other part. Another reason is that by the use of gas less heat is disseminated in the house, a desirable condition in hot weather when the constant endeavor is to keep cool, or as nearly so as circumstances permit. But this preference is not limited to the summer season, and the principal reason for it is probably the general prosperity prevailing and the increasing extravagance of the urban population in their manner of living, a feature which forebodes no good, since many are believed to be living beyond their means, as wages are not increasing in proportion to the rise in rents and the general cost of living in cities, which keeps many people in perplexity in the endeavor to make ends meet, while not a few are compelled to give up the struggle and adapt themselves to more moderate circumstances. This growing demand for choice cuts, even at the advanced prices purveyors have been necessitated by increasing discrimination of their customers to require, while it certainly is not in the interest of the common people, since, from the standpoint of economy and nutrition, the lower-priced portions of meat are cheaper and quite as wholesome, opens up the question whether the farmers, on whom all depend for the supply, should cater to the requirements of the times by producing the type of animal that will yield the largest proportion of weight of the highest selling cuts. This has certainly been the tendency in the breeding of beef cattle in recent years, the endeavor to produce a maximum of weight in a minimum of superficies and with the least offal or waste. And this aim amply accounts for the attainment of the type of the modern Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway and Scotch Shorthorn, with their roundness of contour, thickness of flesh on back and ribs, fineness of bone and lack of paunchiness, which has made them popular. The question necessarily arises, can we improve on this type and hold the favor of the cattle-raisers, while meeting the excessive demand for greater weight of choice cuts? Will the increasing demand for the dual-



HOLKER MENESTREL, 18016,  
First Prize Shire Horse Show, London, 1907.

purpose cow produce in her progeny the steer that will fill the bill, or shall we, in the endeavor to kill two birds with one stone, land where we were three decades ago, with larger cattle, having heavier bones, thinner flesh, and a maximum proportion of the cheaper-selling portions of flesh, together with a mediocre milking class of cows, or can the two propensities of superior beef and milk production be successfully combined? These are questions which may well engage the attention and consideration of the men behind the cattle which are to supply the meat menu of the people in the years to come. And, as discussion often helps to wise conclusion, we invite the opinion of practical producers, in order that light may be thrown upon the problem forming the basis of this article.

#### Cannot Find a Profit in Feeding Cattle.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice an article in your Exhibition number headed "That Chilled Beef," and signed by E. J. Paling, which refers to some of my letters on this subject. Now, Mr. Paling says that I am evidently an experienced feeder. I have had considerable experience, I will admit, but I have never as yet been a successful feeder; that is, to return a satisfactory profit, and I have continued this discussion in the first place to try and gain some knowledge whereby I could get a reasonable profit. Now I will return to Mr. Paling's letter and do some figuring. The way it appears to me, and if anyone sees it differently kindly let's hear from him through the *ADVOCATE* and we will all be benefited, in this way: He says he wintered 50 cattle (stockers). We will allow that he fed five months or 150 days. He says he fed one load of upland hay per day in reasonable weather and one and one-half in cold weather. We will allow one-third of the time was cold, which would make 200 loads, and I think it would be reasonable to call it 200 tons and at \$6.00 per ton that would be \$1200. It is worth \$200 to haul and feed; that amounts to \$1400; this is \$28.00 per head or in three years \$84.00 just for the wintering, to say nothing about the other seven months. Or, we will suppose he bought them last fall at an average weight of 1,000 lbs. at 3 cents, sold them at 5 cents, with a gain of 100 lbs, which I doubt very much. If he had there would be a gain of \$25.00 which would leave him \$3.00 on the wrong side of the sheet.

All the letters that have contradicted mine have referred to the wintering of almost full-grown cattle and if these men are only going to winter full-grown cattle someone has got to raise them. Tell me what you are going to do with the cows and young ones. We are living in a cold climate and not in sunny southern Alberta. Tell me how to raise them from the time of birth until maturity and reach the market with a profit and then I'm the first man to fall in line. Mr. Paling also says he wintered some of his spare horses outside on what they could rustle and brought them in and fed them a gallon of oat chop, and after a week's moderate work shoved them through. I guess he could shove them through a smaller hole than a team that had been well wintered.

D. E. COLLISON.

Ochre River Mun., Man.

#### The Horn Fly.

The horn fly is recognised as a serious pest to cattle throughout the country, and methods for controlling it have been investigated at various stations. In Virginia, it is found that kerosene emulsion is a very successful means of controlling this pest. In applying this remedy, a chute 20 feet in length, or longer, should be constructed in connection with the barn. At first, cattle may show some resistance to the spraying operation, but they soon become accustomed to the treatment. It was found that daily spraying for a period of two weeks reduced the number of horn flies to the point of insignificance, even in cases of the most excessive infestation. Fifteen gallons of diluted emulsion, prepared from  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of soap and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of kerosene oil, is sufficient to treat 100 cattle.

## Calgary Summer Fair

Calgary show swung off with a good start on Tuesday, July 9th, and for the three following days managed to maintain pretty well its claim to the title of Alberta's Greatest Summer Fair. The exhibit in live stock, agricultural, dairy and domestic products and manufactures, was large, the competition in most classes keen. Horses, particularly in heavy draft, were an excellent entry, large in numbers, in quality unequalled by anything seen in competition here on previous occasions. Other classes too were strongly represented and the quality of the home-bred horse exhibited here year by year reflects the improvement being effected in Albertan horses through the more general use of better sires.

In heavy drafts and Shires, J. A. Turner, H. Bannister and D. Thorburn were the largest exhibitors, Turner winning first in two-year-old and yearling stallions, dry mare aged, brood mare and foal, foal, three-year-old filly, exhibit of stallion and three mares, and for team in harness. Bannister was first in yearling fillies, and in the class for mare and three of her progeny. In the section for aged stallions the money was won by H. McPherson, Moodie Bros., and D. C. Fraser. The stallion classes in most breeds were not very representative. Many of these horses are either out on service or having just returned from a season on the road are not in show-ring condition. Consequently fewer were out than were exhibited at the spring show, a couple of months ago. All the heavy draft championships were won by J. A. Turner, Calgary.

Light horses, roadsters, saddlers, ponies and jumpers, were well exhibited. J. R. Fuller, Woodstock, placed the awards. T. G. Connel, Okotoks, had the largest entry and won most of the money in all but the saddle class. The championships went as follows:

Best Hackney mare, any age—J. A. Turner.

Best Hackney stallion, any age—E. R. Lewis.

Best light stallion any age—P. G. Connel.

Best light mare, any age—J. A. Turner.

The following is the prize list in the heavy horse classes:

#### CLYDES AND SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, H. McPherson, Calgary; 2, Moodie Bros., Calgary; 3, D. C. Fraser, Calgary.

Stallion, 3 years and over—1, Wm. Grier, Okotoks; 2, J. A. Turner, Calgary.

Stallion, 2 years and over—Acme King, J. A. Turner; 2, J. J. Dickson, Okotoks; 3, King's Perfection, G. A. Cochrane, Okotoks.

Stallion, yearling—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. A. Bannister, Davisburg.

Dry mare, 4 years and over—1, Polly Chatham, J. A. Turner; 2, Proud Beauty, J. A. Turner; 3, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Brood mare with foal—1, Royal Belle, J. A. Turner; 2, Delectable Lass, J. A. Turner; 3, H. Bannister, Davisburg.

Foal—1, Vice-Consul, J. A. Turner; 2, H. Bannister, Davisburg; 3, Royal Queen, J. A. Turner.

Mare and two progeny—H. Bannister, Davisburg.

Three-year-old filly—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. Bannister.

Two-year-old filly—1, Bryce Wright, DeWinton; 2, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Yearling filly—1, H. Bannister, Davisburg; 2, James Jones, Calgary; 3, Bryce Wright, DeWinton.

Best exhibit, stallion and three mares—1, J. A. Turner, Calgary.

Team in harness—1, J. A. Turner; 2, D. Thorburn; 3, H. Bannister.

#### HEAVY DRAFT.

Team in harness—1, T. MacMillan, Lineham; 2, W. Anderson, Lineham; 3, J. Hallman & Sons, Airdrie.

Dry Mare or gelding—1, W. Anderson, Lineham; 2 and 3, T. MacMillan, Lineham.

Brood mare with foal—1, J. Hallman & Sons, Airdrie.

Foal—1, J. Hallman & Sons.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, H. MacPherson, Calgary.

Yearling filly or gelding—1 and 2, J. Hallman & Sons; 3, Robt. MacPherson, Calgary.

Brood mare and two progeny—1, J. Hallman & Sons.

Best exhibit of four females—J. Hallman & Sons.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Team in harness only, owned by a farmer—1, H. McPherson, Calgary; 2, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Dry mare or gelding—1, H. McPherson; 2, T. McMillan, Lineham.



YEARLING BULL IN WALTER JAMES & SONS' SHORTHORN HERD.

To be sold August 1st at Rosser, Manitoba.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, and 2, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Foal—1, R. McPherson; Calgary; 2, Wm. Grier, Okotoks; 3, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Best agricultural colt, 6 months or under—1, R. McPherson.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, R. McPherson; 2, D. Thorburn.

Yearling filly or gelding—1, H. McPherson; 2, R. McPherson.

Brood mare and two of her progeny—1, H. McPherson; 2, D. Thorburn.

Exhibit of four females—1, H. McPherson; 2, D. Thorburn.

#### HEAVY DRAFT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Best Clydesdale mare, any age—1, J. A. Turner.

Best Clydesdale stallion, any age—1, J. A. Turner.

Best heavy draft stallion—J. A. Turner.

In the cattle classes Shorthorns were of course the largest, strongest and most important entry. The best herds of Alberta and one from Manitoba had their representatives in the ring. Ramsay of Priddis, McGill of Lacombe, English of Harding, Man., Turner, Bennet, McHugh, Wright, were there with the best which their breeding and selection could produce. The competition in most sections was keen, the quality of the entry all through excellent. Ramsay and English divided first honors pretty generally. English had all the champions except for bull bred in Alberta province for which his stock was ineligible. The following is the prize list in detail:

#### SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, H. Ford, Priddis; 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 3, A. F. McGill, Lacombe.

Bull, 2 years—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 2, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 3, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 4, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore.

Bull, 1 year old—1, J. Ramsay; 2, B. Wright, DeWinton.

Bull, 1 year old, but born prior to January 1, 1907—1, J. Ramsay; 2, W. H. English.

Bull calf under 8 months—1, J. Ramsay; 2, R. K. Bennett.

Cow, 3 years or over—1, W. H. English; 2, J. Ramsay; 3, W. H. English.

Dairy female, any age—1, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis.

Heifer, 3 years old—1, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; 2, J. J. McHugh, Calgary.

Heifer, 18 months of age but under 2 years—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis.

Heifer calf—1, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 2, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 3, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore.

Bull, in herd, 3 females, any age—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis.

Bull under 2 years in herd 3 females—J. Ramsay, Priddis.

Bull, 1 year and over—1, R. F. McGill, Lacombe; 2, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; 3, J. Ramsay, Priddis.

Cow, 3 years old—J. Ramsay, Priddis.

Heifer, 2 years—1, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; 2, J. J. McHugh, Calgary.

Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 3, J. A. Turner, Calgary.

Bull calf—1 and 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 3, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore.

Heifer calf—1, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 2, R. K. Bennett, Midnapore.

Championship, best bull any age—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.

Best female, any age—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.

Best female under 2 years—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.

Best Shorthorn bull, any age, bred in Alberta—1, A. F. McGill, Lacombe.

Two animals any age or sex, progeny of one cow—1, J. Ramsay, Priddis.

#### HOLSTEINS.

Some twenty or thirty Holsteins were shown, owned by W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; A. S. Blackwood, DeWinton; and T. Laycock, Calgary.

The exhibit in this class was large, larger than has ever been seen here previously. Herefords were represented by one aged bull owned by Jas. Jones, Calgary. F. R. Cathro showed a Polled Angus bull and heifer, and E. D. Adams, Calgary, had a small entry of Galloways. Below is a list of the Shorthorn winners:

#### SHORTHORNS.

Judge, Alex Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

#### SHEEP AND SWINE.

The entries in this exhibit were not so numerous as last year. Sheep especially, were weak, in

quality as well as numbers. Turner and Brown of Calgary were the only exhibitors and divided all the available prize money pretty evenly between them. Jones and Tregillus had the only entries in swine, but their exhibits were small and a good many hog classes were unrepresented.

#### POULTRY.

So far as quality was concerned the poultry exhibit was a good one and in number of entries was considerably in advance of former years. Chickens, ducks, pigeons, turkeys and fowl of every kind were shown in abundance. The management are taking particular pains to encourage the growing interest being manifested in poultry out here and we look for large developments in the industry in Alberta.

Agricultural products, roots, vegetables, etc., considering the season were well shown. There was a good exhibit of dairy goods and domestic products, but space will not permit of publishing the prize list in these sections in detail.

## FARM

(Comments upon farming operations invited.)

### Amongst Steam Plows at Regina.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Little did the writer imagine when setting out for the Saskatchewan capital, three weeks ago, that he was, after a lapse of but two years, to find such great developments had taken place. Fine new churches, banks, hotels, warehouses, etc., had sprung up. A magnificent new post and customs office is in course of erection, as is also a fine new city hall, substantially built of red brick, streets had been paved, a sewer and water system installed and many other minor improvements had been made—but to me the most interesting development was in connection with farm machinery, for it was only too apparent that Regina was fast becoming the great distributing center of the traction engine and implement firms—many of whom have now made the Queen City their headquarters. Fine large warehouses have been erected and on the north side of the city many others are in course of construction, with spurs off the main line running alongside, nor is the capital to be monopolised by the heavier class of agricultural engines, for already one of the much spoken of light agricultural motors, has found its way to Regina from whence it is to be introduced upon the farms of the great Northwest.

It is no wonder then, that with so much tractive force within the city limits, so many farmers and others interested in farm machinery are hauled thereto.

Of course the main topic of discussion was the crop prospects and judging from the beaming countenances of the tillers of the soil, there is every reason to believe, that late as was the seeding this year, the crops in Saskatchewan are not likely to be disappointing.

In connection with agricultural machinery, I heard and had many interesting conversations

with farmers and machine men, and whilst of course many of them were relative to the traction engine the main topic of discussion centered round the new types of steam plows which had recently been introduced into the west. It seemed but natural, that such discussions were taking place in Regina, seeing that the first of these great monster plows manufactured in Canada, was built by the enterprising owners of the Regina Machine Works.

The chief points receiving microscopic investigation were: the quality of the work; the weight of the plows; whether steam lifts were better than hand levers; the ganging of the plows; the difference in draft; and whether wheels were not better than skids.

Now I can only say if farmers and others interested in running farm machinery would get up at institute meetings and on other occasions and pour forth their opinions relative to such matters, with the same energy as was displayed in the smoke rooms, street corners, railroad cars, etc., much benefit would be derived by all concerned.

It is not necessary to say that great differences of opinion were expressed, except perhaps with regard to the quality of the work, which generally was pronounced satisfactory. It would be difficult to go fully into all that was said upon the other points, nor will space permit. It may, however, be interesting to give some of the main arguments put forth:

"Say, how do you find the weight of these new plows?" "Oh, they're getting too heavy. Why, it takes eight or ten horses to move them about, so you can guess what it means hauling them through sod." "Yes, but you must have the weight to keep the plow into work." "That may be, but they are pulling my engine to pieces and I can't keep the boxes of my front wheels from cutting out."

"Well, what do you think about those steam lifts?" "Fine and dandy, far better than tugging at a lot of levers; if you come to any stones you can whip your plows out in a jiffy and drop them in again without having to get off your engine." "Pulling a few levers ain't going to kill a man and besides you can make a better finish at the ends of the furrow, for you don't lift all the plows out at once." "Then look what a lot of steam you waste. Why, half of it turns to water before it gets to work in the cylinder." "How would you get on if you had a gasoline?" "I guess then it means levers."

"Say, I believe that ganging the plows in twos is better than having each one separate." "Well, I don't agree. They won't make such good work, for if one jumps out both have to go and you'll miss a tidy piece of ground and then again if you strike a stone, one plow has a better chance of clearing itself without breaking anything." "That may be, but by having them in gangs you knock out half the levers and you've a lighter plow and not so complicated. One plow helps to steady the other and in hard dry ground they'll keep in better."

"How do you find these new plows for draft?" "Well, I don't know. I haven't found much difference. I think those skids are just fine



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they slide over the lumps and hollows without so much jerking." "Yes, but does it use any more coal and water?" "Well, maybe it does take another tank a day more—what do you think?" "Well, I tell you, if you use more water you must use more coal." "I know I do and unless I keep plenty of steam in the boiler she soon begins to slacken speed."

"I can't think why they don't put these new plows on wheels." "Well, they say they tried them, but they don't do so well somehow." "I don't see why. Do you mean to tell me that it would be easier to draw a wagon on rough roads or over the prairie with skids than on four good wheels?" "Well, no, I shouldn't reckon so." "Have you tried your plow on stubble or soft ground?" "No." "Well, I tell you right now, they're going to bury themselves every time and if you want to know if you're using more coal and water, you'll soon find out then." "Well look you here, I don't know what to think. I am not so sure after all if a few three-furrow ordinary steam gangs ain't the best. I fancy they pull as easy as anything and they cost less." "Yes, but you want more men to handle the rig and they're not so handy turning." "Another hand don't cut much figure, if you're burning a lot more coal hauling the big plow, because what you save in coal will pay for the extra help, and if you're going to plow some heavy ground and want to cut out a few plows, you've still got to tug that great heavy frame behind your engine, whereas with gangs you can cut one out altogether and you've only to pull those that're doing work. Besides, the ordinary gang will do for all kinds of plowing." And so on, and so on.

Now, in all conscience, here is food for reflection. It only goes to show that in order to make a success of steam plowing quite as much centers on having a good implement and possibly more so, as the necessity for a good engine. How are we going to know in case of abnormal wear and tear and consumption of fuel with which the blame rests, engine or plow? Discussing steam breaking with one man the question arose as to the cost of the work. He said he had a 32 horse engine and a 10 furrow plow, was breaking 35 acres per day at \$3.00 and running from daylight to dark. "How much coal are you burning?" "Over three tons." "What, three tons? What does it cost?" "\$8.00 on cars and \$2 for hauling." "What sort of land are you working?" "Oh, it's easily worked. It's a fine sandy loam." "But reverting to the coal consumption, that's a lot of coal you're burning; why, it's costing you \$30 a day. How do you account for it?" "Why, the valves of my engine are badly worn."

Now here is a man that had evidently investigated the cause for his using so much coal, whereas another without having endeavored to trace the cause might simply have said, "Oh, it's these new plows that take so much power to pull them." From this it will be readily understood that it is difficult in the absence of some reliable tests to say what is the difference in draft and coal consumption with the various makes.

With the exception, perhaps, of the greater flexibility obtained by the hinging of the main frame together in two pieces, the use of stronger parts, a better quality of material and a few minor additions, it is doubtful if any very material advance has been made over the Geiser plow, which was possibly the pioneer of this type of steam plow, the main feature of which is having the plows attached to the frame independently of one another, in a manner that each plow will cut a uniform depth regardless of the unevenness of the ground. This plow is carried on wheels, the front end of the frame being slung by links from and under the center of the main driving axle. By this the tendency of the engine to lift the forward end of the plow frame when the front wheels of the engine drop into a low place is avoided. Again, being thus attached; namely, below the main axle, the draft of the plows to a great extent prevent the tending of the engine from lifting off its front wheels and there is not so much weight thrown upon the drivers when passing over soft places or ascending a stiff grade. The rear end of the plow is carried upon one wheel, which is steered by being connected with the front axle of the engine, so that they both change their direction of travel at the same time, but in different directions; that is, when the front axle of the engine is turned to the right, the rear wheel is turned to the left in such a degree as will compel the entire machine to move in a curved line. This is most advantageous, for no small percentage of the power of

the engine is consumed in the effort to keep the engine and gang plows in the proper course. Here is where the cutting out of the front axle wheel boxes takes place. The plows are lifted out of work by steam and originally only one cylinder was employed. There are many minor points about this implement which are worthy of consideration and it remains a mystery why more of these plows have not been seen tearing up the sod in Western Canada.

I must now cut out plows. The train is on time, and I am bound for the metropolis of the West, full of skids, wheels, gangs and steam lifts. ENQUIRER.

**Clovers Growing in the Range Country.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have known for years that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE likes to get the experiences of its readers for the benefit of others who may be working upon the same problems. I am therefore sending you a few alsike and alfalfa blossoms with a few notes on clover growing in this country, which has always been supposed to be fit for nothing but ranching. The alsike blossoms were plucked from a plot seeded in 1905. This clover has stood two winters and is now in its third summer. One winter was very dry. In the spring of 1906 we dug post holes three feet deep and found the soil "bone dry" and last winter was as severe a one as we have ever had, but the alsike has come right through. Prof. Campbell when at Medicine Hat, said he would not advise trying to grow clover, but to go in for alfalfa, but I find that alsike will grow and that it does well in low damp places where alfalfa does not grow. I have noticed many places between Medicine Hat and the Cypress Hills that are flooded in the spring and on these soils alsike will do much better than alfalfa. In soils that are a little sandy alfalfa does best. This year I seeded about four acres of alsike and it is now two and three inches high.

The alfalfa bloom is taken from a plot seeded a year ago last May. In forty days from seeding we had it twenty-two inches high. We disced the plot this spring to loosen the soil about the roots and to form a mulch. Now it has stood cut eighteen inches wide in the rows and is about two feet high. With us it grew faster in sandy soil than in clay. I think if Prof. Campbell's system were tried on low and heavy lands, some manure disced in, and some alsike sown, our settlers would soon find that they could grow clover that a hog would luxuriate in. I am heartily thankful to Prof. Campbell for the information he has given me on soil culture, for his propositions look to be thoroughly practical. S. T. BAKER.

**POULTRY**

**Next Year's Chicks.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This season, in Alberta at least, has been a difficult one in which to raise chicks, as the spring was late and cold with frequent rains. I have noticed that many farmers have raised only a few chicks. Those that have done moderately well are not numerous, yet a few have done remarkably well. It would throw some light on the difficulties of successful chick raising if one could make sure of just what led to success on the part of the few.

Some of the unsuccessful have blamed the feed used, but upon inquiry I have found that some of

the successful have used the same feed. Some have thought that they failed because of the way the hens were set; but I have found successful and unsuccessful setting hens in the same way. However, there is one point, and only one, in which those who have done well and those who have not always differ, and that is in the condition of the breeding stock when spring opens.

Nearly all poultry farmers who give their whole time to poultry begin to get ready for the next spring in July and August by helping their fowls to moult early. Few general farmers give this any attention. Anyone who has watched this matter at all has noticed that a cock which has difficulty with the moult, that is, continues the moult through a long period or moults after severe weather sets in, is useless as a breeder for the next season. If the cock badly moulted cannot fertilize eggs it is certain that the eggs of a hen badly moulted won't hatch strong chicks.

If one is so situated that he can, he should shut his hens up in August and feed them lightly for two weeks and then let them out on free range and gradually increase the feed till in a week he is feeding liberally. If he cannot do this he should pick out those that do not moult properly and market them as soon as they can be gotten into fit condition.

Of course the condition of a hen in the spring depends largely on the way in which she spent the winter. We hear much nowadays about warm and cold houses. The advocates of each often go to extremes and extremes are bad in poultry raising as in most other matters. An over warm house is a sure roup-trap. At the same time a hen which spends the cold snaps humped up in a corner of the henhouse, suffering with the cold, is weakened by it. The house should be warm enough to prevent suffering, but not warm enough to cause the hens to catch cold when they go out of doors. Perhaps the greatest mistake made is not keeping the hens scratching all day in cold weather. At any rate he who would raise many and thrifty chicks next spring should remember that goods and coops and methods of setting hens, though they may be important, are insignificant in comparison with what he does from now on to have his breeding stock in condition next spring. He must give more study to getting his hens than to raising the chicks, or as much at any rate, for all successful chick raisers have well conditioned hens and no one with ill-conditioned hens does well with chicks by whatever method he may employ. W. I. THOMAS.

**"Why Chicks Die in the Shell."**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with interest the poultry superintendent at Edmonton, Mr. Foley's opinion, in your issue of the 12th ultimo, but my Old Country teaching and experience leads me to believe it generally results from lack of moisture.

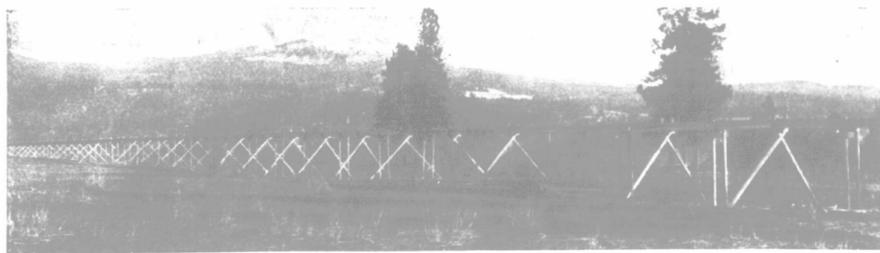
One rarely finds it occur, I believe, when the nest is upon the ground and the broody hen permitted to go out from her coop or henhouse, but on the contrary, it frequently occurs when she is cooped in, and has a boarded floor on which the nest is made.

The late Mr. Cook of Orpington fame, on reference to his work on the subject, I find endorses this view.

Hazelwood.

AYTON STAFFORD.

The value of a flock of poultry is appreciated these days by the homesteader, rancher, and general farmer. If there is any class of food more easily produced and more grateful to the palate during the strenuous work of summer than eggs and fowl, there are plenty of us who would like to know what it is. Each year should see a large increase in the flocks kept, and the time to decide upon the increase is when their use is most apparent.



AN IRRIGATION FLUME IN A FRUIT DISTRICT OF B.C.

# The Winnipeg Exhibition

Large crowds, cool pleasant weather, and close competition in all agricultural products, were the predominating features of the Winnipeg Exhibition last week. People seem to have contracted the habit of going to Winnipeg during Exhibition week, and generally there is something well worth seeing. At the time of writing we have not got a comparative estimate of the attendance, but from observation it appeared to be large, despite the fact that the directors had decided to raise the admission price to half a dollar for the male population. The weather was exceedingly pleasant for visitors, though not hot enough for the vendors of liquid refreshments. The grounds were in better shape than they have ever been before and the arrangements for the convenience of the exhibitors were considerably improved.

Each year the line between the agricultural and the entertainment features is more definitely drawn, a circumstance that is encouraged by the peculiar arrangement of the grounds. There is a need for a plan of the layout of the grounds and buildings at Exhibition Park that will make it more convenient for spectators to take in the different attractions that are purely of the exhibition, and segregate them more clearly from the side-shows and hurdy-gurdy features that have attached themselves to the function. This is a large task and no doubt Manager Bell will work to this end. Like other Western institutions, the Winnipeg Exhibition is engaged in a struggle to get away from the crudity of pioneer existence, and to accomplish this requires time and money, and more of both since Nature has not exerted herself to assist man's efforts on the north side of Winnipeg.

One thing that gave a wholesome flavor to the Exhibition this year was the fact that the side-shows were not overly obtrusive, and the public were spared the offence of flaunting vulgarity. This they appreciated, although we should not be surprised to hear that the side-shows did not reap a big harvest. If so the public is the better off for it. Besides, if there were a falling off in patronage, some of it will have to be credited to the continuous counter-attractions at the new summer park.

An elaborate racing sheet was prepared for Exhibition week and conditions were favorable for those who cared to indulge in that diversion. The meet started off badly through delays between races and the obvious suggestion of manipulation, but improved as it progressed. An entertaining feature was the relay races, which included half mile dashes and then a change of horses until two miles were covered. Four young ladies from over the border furnished this entertainment and rode some very swift and clever races.

Coming to the more essentially agricultural aspects of the fair there was a great improvement, as a whole, over previous years. Live stock were up to a higher standard, especially in Clydesdales, Shorthorns, dairy cattle, Polled-Angus, Herefords, Yorkshire swine and the harness classes of commercial horses. The show of grain and seeds was a far step in advance in arrangement and display as well as in quality and bulk. In the dairy division there was also a more lively interest and an improvement in the goods presented. The poultry men declared their show the best ever held, while the bench show of dogs proved an additional feature of interest and education. Such additions and improvements as these are gratifying to see. They possess a fresh charm each year, and do not pall upon the senses as do the circus attractions in which hitherto so much dependence has been put to make exhibitions a success. The agricultural features, however, appear to need more popularizing in the way of attracting the visitors to them, and in this connection there would be much gained if the stock judging could be more centralized, so that spectators could watch several breeds and classes at once from elevated seats.

## HORSES.

As has been intimated before the horse show was the crowning attraction of the Exhibition. New horses and new names among the exhibitors appeared at every turn. The Clydesdales demonstrated emphatically the proud position they hold in the estimation of the Canadian farmer

and were a credit to the trust that has been placed in the breed. Representatives from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta stables were out and the show they made was a surprise to even those who are most familiar with Clydesdale transactions. We have before remarked upon the invincible front that the Western female Clydesdales put up in the ring and only hesitate to say more because the excellence of the strong, uniform classes have to be seen to be appreciated. However, we have it upon the authority of visiting members of the Clydesdale Horse Association that our Eastern shows are clearly outclassed when the females line up. In stallions our exhibitions are not so strong as Ontario can produce, although the West probably gets as good individuals as can be had, but they go to outlying districts and are not brought forward for exhibitions.

The sensation of the Clydesdale display was the string shown by R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask. Mr. Taber made his debut as a Winnipeg exhibitor last week and to few men indeed is it given to make so remarkable a sweep of the boards. With only seven head and just one of them imported, he won the male and female championship, the championship for Canadian-bred female, first for stallion and three of his get, first for aged stallion, first for three-year-old filly, second for two-year-old filly, second and third for yearling filly, and second for yearling colt in the regular classes, besides several specials, and more satisfactory of all, not a prize went to the Condie stables but what the crowd approved of it. Mr. Taber is a young man as well as a new exhibitor and selected his show string with a true horseman's instinct for their possibilities. The single imported horse in his string is his stallion Baron's Gem, which he bought, together with three fillies, from A. & G. Mutch of Lumsden, who share with Mr. Taber in his honors, as they imported Baron's Gem and bred the champion female and second prize two-year-old filly.

The judge, Mr. Arthur Gibson, Nottingham, Eng., had a large task and while there were those who differed from his placings in many sections it was also generally admitted that where there were disagreements there was also room for honest differences. The brood mare and the yield mare sections, the two first classes brought out, were probably the greatest disappointments to the crowd when the rosettes were tied on. Among the stallions there was more unanimity of opinion.

There have been stronger classes of aged stallions than that shown this year, notwithstanding the fact that a Highland winner, Baron's Kitchener, was in the fray. There were only five out and these were placed as follows: Baron's Gem (R. H. Taber), Scottish Fancy (A. McMillan, Brandon), Baron's Kitchener (W. E. Butler, Ingersoll), Sturdy Royal (A. Galbraith & Sons, Brandon), Prince Erskine (Briggan and Smithart, Rosser), Rent Payer (W. J. Gosnell, Pilot Mound). There was some surprise that W. H. Bryce had not brought out Perpetual Motion and that the importers were not more strongly represented. From the first it was evident that the judge favored Baron's Gem. Although the old horse (8 years) had a hitch in his trot and is not so fresh as he has been, yet he fills the eye and looks a sire all over. In condition he just suited the judge and his action was straight and free. Few horses carry such big, well shaped feet and clean cut joints as Baron's Gem and few show themselves to better advantage. Scottish Fancy is a horse with a very admirable top, plenty of substance and clean shanks, but he should be higher up and keep his joints cleaner. He was also fairly beaten in his action. Baron's Kitchener is a fine smashing type of Clyde, legs clean and hard, joints free and clean, feet large and with just about the right size as viewed from the side. Our market can take them a little thicker, however, and the judge has had more to do with the massive kind. Kitchener also showed to disadvantage beside a "studdy" looking horse like Baron's Gem. Sturdy Royal and the others were hardly in the same class.

Last year's champion, Lord Ardwell, came out again this year in the three-year-old class and got safely to the top with A. & G. Mutch's new stock horse Stepend, second, and Black Ivory, from the same stable, third. Lord Ardwell has

a rather serious fault: he puts on too much flesh, which has made him look a little stale and go rather heavy. In conformation, though, he is beautiful. His feet, ankles and legs are well-nigh perfection, while his action is straight and true. He would be improved also if his head were some stronger. Stepend is a stronger-boned horse and more masculine looking. He also goes with more steam and has a remarkably long stride. Throughout he is just a little lacking in flash quality and gives one the impression that he is scarcely high enough for his size and weight. He has a nice slope of pastern and big feet, wide knees and a strong though somewhat heavy hock. Black Ivory is quite a fine quality, flashy colt with long pasterns, large feet and a well-balanced body. He fills the eye well in his proportions and is a horse that a man might pick upon for the promise he gives of making good as a sire and show horse. Vanstone and Rodgers' (Wawanesa, Man.) big strong colt, Woodend Ranger, got fourth, and John Graham's (Carberry) Baron Elliott (imp), showing in low condition, got fifth.

The two-year-old stallions had five entries, but the interest was keen owing to the closeness of the fight for first place between John A. Turner's Acme King (imp.) and illustrated in our July 10th number, and W. H. Bryce's Baron of Arcola. Turner has a good colt, despite the fact that there were judges of Clydesdales who did not like him. The same can be said of Bryce's colt. Neither one of them is by any means perfect. In the legs Acme King looks more drafty and from the side is a big colt, but he will have to widen, which he looks capable of doing, before he will be a champion in strong company. Baron of Arcola did not show at his best. He appears to have been on grass and was dull. His hair was also worn from his hoof heads, which made his feet look small at the top. He has the ideal bone and joints though, and is big enough to make a draft stallion. There was a minor struggle for third place between Concord McGregor, shown by J. R. Scharff of Hartney and Baron Venturer (imp.), by John Graham, Carberry. The Canadian-bred colt had every advantage in fitting and show-yard finish and is also a strong bodied, clean going horse. He has the characteristic of most Canadian-bred colts, however, not big enough in the feet, and is besides not a big growthy fellow, but with these handicaps was able to win over the Baronson colt from Carberry. Lack of fitting was the reason, for the imported colt has good, drafty bone, big feet, clean joints and a big middle.

It was a rare good colt that won first in the yearling stallion section. His name is Baron Craigie, he was got by Baron's Gem, out of Mont-trave Geisha, and sold by A. & G. Mutch to John A. Turner last spring. He is full of style and character, big, clean, long pasterns, with a smart catch and his feet large and even. On top he looks a chip off the old block and steps out free and true. R. H. Taber's Hillerest Sentinel, a more drafty legged colt and lower set, got second. A big, rangy, clean quality colt by old Woodend Gartley came into third place. He is now owned by Jas. Burnett, Napinka, but was bred by Baskier Bros. J. W. Webster of Cartwright showed a big, strong colt of his own breeding, by his horse Stubbycross.

Quite a mixed bunch came out for the honors in the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire stallion, any age. In this class the third prize two-year-old Clydesdale, Concord McGregor, got first, with Turner's yearling second and Bryce's colt foal third.

A change was made in the order of judging the Clydesdales from that usually followed at Western shows. The females were brought on for the first day's judging and of the females the mares were the first class called. This section was somewhat of an indication of the strength of the competition that developed as the show proceeded. Seven mares with foals lined up and the crowd hung intently over the ring rail to see what "this Old Country judge would do." The first class was a disappointment to nearly everyone, but who is to say whether the judge was not right, or the talent wrong? We have seen a judge before go contrary to the popular conception in the first class, either because he had not got just the proper line on the stock or

because the spectators had not got the measure of the judge and afterwards the judge and his critics would not be far apart in their choices. Mr. Gibson had some harsh critics. A baseball umpire knows nothing of unpopularity as compared with a stock judge who is not in touch with the rail crowd. The mare placed first is Canadian-bred by a well known Ontario horse, Lakeview Laddie, and now owned by W. H. Nesbitt of Roland. She is big and broody-looking, but not exceptionally flashy at the ground, rather bare of feather and with feet not so big as they might have been. Where she appeared to impress the judge was in her size and uniformity. Her action is rather free and straight and her ankles, knees and hocks clean cut and strong. Last year she was second to Rosadora. Not a bad mare by any means, but the crowd had picked upon another which Mr. Gibson relegated to fourth place. The next three mares came from Downe Lodge (Mr. Bryce's) and judging by their appearance brood mares are not kept down there to show and look at. All showed evidences of having done their share in the collar and that takes the bloom off for showing. The second prize mare was like the first, but scarcely so clean in the hocks, although much more flashy at the ground. Her name is Lady Victoria by Sylvander and she was second last year to Lady Rotha, but beat her as a yearling in Scotland. Ella Henderson, winner of the brood mare class last year, got third and the Baron's Pride mare Lonely Star, previously referred to, went fourth. Lonely Star is not so big as some that were placed above her, but she is the most even mare of the lot, with big round feet, a proper slope to her pasterns and with strong knees and hocks. Her top also is more smooth and even than the others.

In the yield mare section the crowd heard something drop when the champion, Rosadora, fell to third place. It was only what might have been expected with a judge who inclines to the English type. Lady Rotha, winner of the three-year-old section a year ago and the choice of many horsemen of the Arcola stables, was placed first. At present she is carrying a foal and went rather heavy on her feet. Some people fault her for the flatness of her feet and her width in front when going, but there is a difference of opinion upon the importance that should attach to these details. She is a solid bodied, smooth mare and very much of the type of the champion to which she was reserve. The second prize mare is a rare fine Clydesdale, a true goer, with joints well defined, and well balanced top. Her name is Polly Chattan, by the good breeding horse Clan Chattan and altogether she measures well up to Clydesdale standards, as she had to beat Rosadora. She is one of John A. Turner's (Calgary), recent purchases and the same exhibitor also had a very fetching mare in Proud Beauty, a Baron's Pride in this class. As has been intimated Rosadora was third. Her typical character and beautiful form have been often described before, but as she lost her foal this spring and has been worked she did not appear to as good advantage as she has done on other occasions.

The old-time champion, Montrave Geisha, owned by A. & G. Mutch, stood in fourth place with the yield mares on account of having lost her foal last fall. She has been a regular breeder, having given to the West some of our best home-bred Clydesdales. For quality and shape of pasterns she is hard to beat and besides has plenty of draft character. Although she was given fourth place in this class there is no one that will dispute her claim to the distinction of being the best brood mare in Canada. Next to her came her stable-mate British Baroness (imp.) sired by Baron's Briton. This is a four-year-old mare recently imported, with big round feet and good quality, but with hardly so much character as Geisha.

Before the three-year-olds had been called there was a lot of speculation as to which the judge would place first. Taber and Turner had two smashing fillies, both bred by A. & G. Mutch, while Andrew Graham of Pomeroy was lying low with Queen Anne, an imported mare which he got at auction last fall. The judge was not long in sending Taber's Eva's Gem to the top, but hesitated over the next place. Eva's Gem is a mare that fills the eye at every angle. She is big, yet smooth and closely coupled; her bone is strong yet clean and her pasterns, though hardly so long and sloping as some, are hard to fault. Added to this she was well shod and her feet are hard to beat in any company. She is a mare that keeps always in good condition and moves to perfection. She is by Baron's Gem and out of a Lord Charming mare. Graham's Queen Anne is a little taller, but not so thick nor so stylish, though of very superior quality and action, although rather fine in the shanks. Baron's Lassie, Turner's entry, has a little of the same defect in the shanks and was scarcely in the same bloom as those above her. Her bone though is clearer, her pasterns well shaped and her feet large. The lack of bloom and a dullness in action set her back. The fourth prize filly Louisa was shown by A. & G. Mutch and the fact of her being selected for Craigie Mains is an indication that she is a thoroughly typical Clydesdale.

Mr. Gibson picked a big filly to head the two-year-old section in Vanity Fair (imp.) though many prefer her stable mate Lady Marie, by Baron O'Bucklyvie, to her, and many others would not have put either first. Vanity Fair, however, is an evenly developed filly, though not flashy, and can scarcely be looked upon to maintain her show-yard form. A lot of the ring-side talent picked May Morn, a Marcellus filly imported by John Graham and shown by Jas. Burnett of Napinka, for first, while others would have put Taber's Baron's Sunbeam in the lead. Baron's Sunbeam is a Baron's Gem, out of a Lord Charming mare (that by the way was a mighty fortunate nick). She is scarcely so big as Vanity Fair, though she has plenty of size and is full of quality and style. Taber picks them that way. May Morn perhaps had just as much style and as fine quality, but there was a suggestion of maturity about her that made one think she might not grow big. The class was a big one, there being seventeen out, and of course

a lot of good fillies went unplaced. Notable among them were Taber's Baroness of Hillcrest; McKirby's (Napinka) Lady Gartly; a nice pair of Van Horne's; Mutch's Maud of Grange; one of Baskier Bros., of Napinka and a pair of John Graham's, Carberry.

Considerable interest centered in the awards for the best groups of five, the property of one exhibitor, and the strings of tens supposed to be a competition between the stables from the different provinces. Prof. Rutherford assisted Mr. Gibson in awarding the honors. For first place in fives, they picked a lot consisting of Baron of Arcola, Lady Rotha, Rosadora, Lonely Star and Lady Montrave Ronald, belonging to Bryce of Arcola, and for reserve Turner's lot consisting of Acme King, Proud Beauty, Polly Chattan, Baron's Lassie and Baron Craigie. Taber and A. & G. Mutch were the other exhibitors. Only Saskatchewan stables were represented in the groups of tens. The winning lot consisted of Baron's Gem, Baron of Arcola, Stepend, Rosadora, Eva's Gem, British Baroness, Montrave Geisha, Lady Montrave Ronald, Lady Rotha and Baron's Sunbeam. The grand championship and the *Free Press* challenge cup for best heavy draft stallion any age or breed was won by Baron's Gem.

HEAVY DRAFTERS.

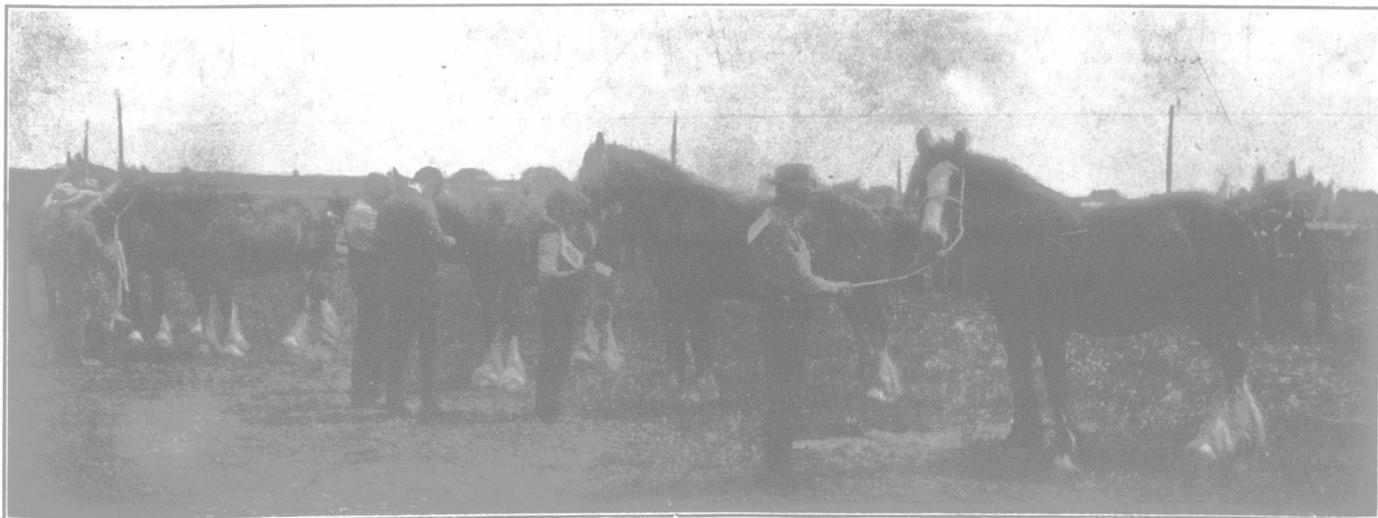
Quite a strong competition developed in the class for heavy draft teams. Seven pairs lined up before Prof. Rutherford, but from the first it was evident that the real fight was between Bryce's Lady Rotha and Lady June, half sisters, and Mutch's Montrave Geisha and British Baroness, W. H. Nesbitt's of Roland. J. B. Thompson's of Hamiota and three teams from the Manitoba Cartage Co. made up the rest of the class. Bryce's team are nicely matched and showed well, but Mutch's pair had a heavy wagon and leaned to their collars and moved with more snap and vim, which made them favorites. Two four-horse teams competed, the first prize going to Nesbitt and second to the Cartage Co. A large class entered for the section for best heavy draft mare or gelding, but Lady Rotha won the prize for Bryce.

The showing of horses, other than Clydesdales, was not large nor with a few exceptions was the standard very high. John Stott of Alexander showed the two-year-old Shire stallion Handsome Prince and Eskham Queen and W. E. Butter of Ingersoll had out Royal Rose, the first prizewinner in her class at Wales last year and Charley Amazon, a brood mare with foal which won the female championship.

Three Percheron stallions came out. Vanstone and Rodgers of Wawanesa were given first on Hercules a big, rather clean-legged horse, while A. Galbraith & Sons of Brandon showed Cans and Frequent, the second and third prize horses.

Belgians had two representatives, Pothier, a nice quality chunk, being first, and a bay horse from Morris, second. Suffolks were a minus quantity.

Agricultural horses were a very ordinary lot and fortunately few in numbers. The general-purpose class was also slimly represented, the



JUDGING YIELD MARES CLYDESDALE AT WINNIPEG.  
Lady Rotha, Polly Chattan, Rosadora, and Montrave Geisha.

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first prize going to one of Pepper's horses from Toronto.

#### LIGHT HORSES.

Hackneys were weaker than usual this year, both in numbers and quality. For aged stallions, Galbraith & Sons, won first on Confident Squire, H. Ford, Priddis, Alta., second on Terrington Magnifico, and W. E. Butler third on Dobcross. W. H. Nesbitt's Stanton Baronet was the only two-year-old and John A. Turner's King Maker, the only yearling. Galbraith's Confident Squire got the championship.

Standardbreds were strong in stallions due to the presence of Thos. Irvine's string from St. Paul, but the female classes were rather weak. Geo. Moffatt, Jas. Herriott, and Ferguson Bros., all of Souris, Man., made up the bulk of the entries, with rather high quality stuff, mostly of the Bryson blood.

R. M. Dale of Qu'Appelle and J. R. Hand of South Dakota made up the bulk of the entries in the Thoroughbred sections, Dale's Kelston winning the championship and the award for stallion best calculated to produce saddle horses.

The harness horses were judged in front of the grand stand and in addition to many of the prize winners at the recent Winnipeg horse show, there were entries in most of the classes from Geo. Pepper's string from Toronto, who found competition much keener than a year ago.

The showing of breeding ponies was very large. J. E. Marples of Deleau, who has a bunch of about sixty head at his farm, had several out as had also John Graham of Carberry.

#### CATTLE.

##### SHORTHORNS.

Apart from a few sections in the heavy horse classes, no single exhibit attracted more attention at Winnipeg than did the Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Arthur Gibson, of Nottingham, England, picked the winners. In most sections the competition was keen, the quality of the individuals good enough to satisfy the staunchest Shorthorn enthusiast that ever sniffed the winds that wave old Caledonia's heather. The best herds of Western Canada and one of the best in the Northwestern States, were represented in the ring. N. P. Clarke from Minnesota came down with a string of the best that American money can buy or Leslie Smith produce and show. The Van Horne herd from East Selkirk was out with a long string of entries. Barron of Carberry, whose herd is as well known as any in Western Canada, was there with the "goods" as the saying goes, and considering the number of reds that fell to his herd, the goods he is producing out there on the Carberry plains are the kind the farmers of this country are looking for. Certainly they seemed oftenest to please the English judge's eye. There were a number of minor exhibitors, but the major portion of the prize money went to East Selkirk, to Carberry and to St. Cloud.

There were eleven aged bulls from which the winners were selected, the first honors going to the St. Cloud herd, represented by Bapton's Favorite, a splendidly low-set, deep bodied animal, with lots of character, a strong constitution, and a wealth of deep, smooth flesh. Though not quite so large as he ought to be at his age, he excelled all the others in covering, condition and finish and was the logical winner of the bunch. Fred. Cheasley, of Alexander, with Emancipator, five years old, bred by J.

G. Barron, came second. This was a red bull, heavier for his age by quite a little than the Minnesotan winner, but lacking the finish, and fleshing so conspicuous in his American rival. When the two-year-olds were arranged it was Van Horne's Missie's Marquis that headed the line up. Barron was second, with Mistletoe Eclipse, and Frank's of Winnipeg third with Spicy McQuat. This Van Horne bull is a mighty likely looking Shorthorn proposition, just a trifle upstanding, perhaps, but withal, deep-bodied smooth, straight in his lines, well filled out on top, with lots of the right kind of fleshing in the places where it's wanted, but that head hurts him. Barron had his new white bull entered here, but he was hardly low or smooth enough to beat the Selkirk two-year-old.

In senior yearlings the Carberry herd came first to the front, winning with Topman's Duke 7th, the bull that was afterwards made Grand Champion over all Shorthorn males. Topman's Duke 7th is a bull that's got enough substance and quality to take the honors in any bull company in America. Maybe he hadn't quite so much size as the Van Horne entry in this class, but he was particularly smooth in his fleshing, deep ribbed, strong on top, with lots of covering on the loin, hooks and quarter, close to the ground and well headed. He was an outstanding winner and scored up strong on every point a Shorthorn bull ought to score on. The Selkirk yearling was a good straight fellow, full in front and carrying out well right through to the hocks, but he couldn't touch the Carberry bull for quality, general appearance, or character. Again, the Barron entry took the right flank in the column of youngsters born since January 1st, 1906. This time the trick was turned with Meteor's Favorite, a bull with plenty of size and lots of meat between his skeleton and skin, but he'd be a better one if a little less daylight were visible beneath his underline. Jimmy Yuill might have given Barron a closer run for first here if he had had a little more flesh on his entry. As they stood the superior handling qualities and finish of the Barron bull were enough to put him up.

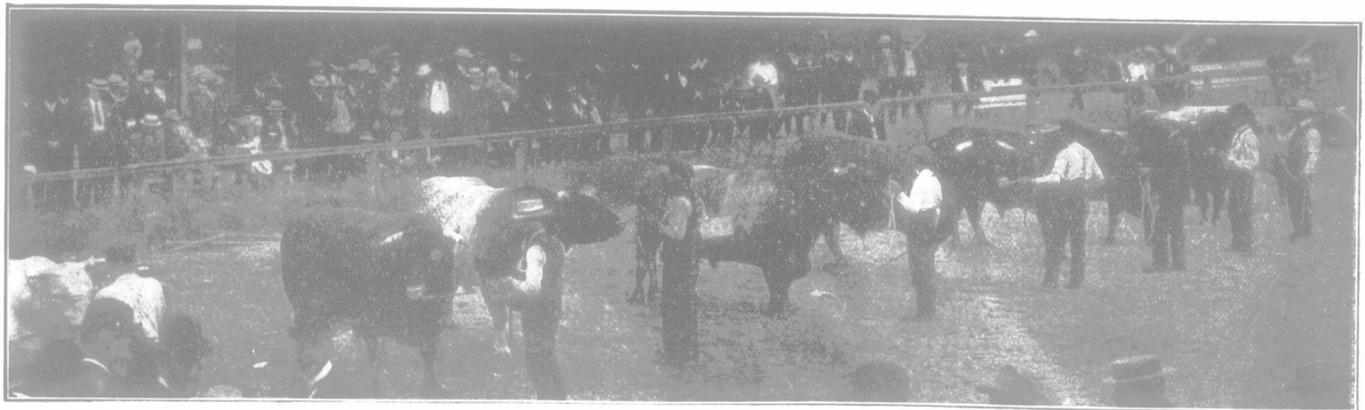
Another Topman's Duke, this time the 8th, a roan, born November 3rd, 1906, headed the list in senior calves, with Clark's Nonpareil Diamond second, and Van Horne's Lister's Prince third. Barron's entry was an outstanding winner; as a calf he is a "huncher"—low-set, straight and well-fleshed. The Clark youngster was a mighty good one too, but he hadn't the finish and general appearance of the winner. In the junior line-up there were six, and Gibson put the Yankee entry, a five months old roan, up first, with Frank's Red King second, and the Van Horne calf third. For senior champion Clark's big white Bapton's Favorite was easily first, but the fight was on in earnest when the grand champion of any age came to be selected. There were only two real claimants of the prize, Clark's big three-year-old Senior Champion and Barron's yearling Topman's Duke 7th. The Yankee bull looked good enough to top the line of almost any Shorthorn aggregation, but the Carberry herd was there with a representative of merit such that his claims for championship honors could not be ignored. So Barron's yearling is champion of the Shorthorns that were at Winnipeg Industrial in 1907. He's going to make a mighty interesting proposition for the Shorthorn people of the West to face in

future live stock shows. When he picked the winners in the aged female class, Mr. Gibson took the Van Horne cow Marchioness 14th for first, Clark's Welcome of Meadow Lawn for second, another St. Cloud entry for third and J. G. Barron's Louisa Cicely, fourth. As they stood and as far as general appearance went, the East Selkirk cow was the only possible winner in the bunch. She's an exceptionally low-set animal, thick bodied, well-fleshed and considering her age, has her covering well distributed. But we are doubtful if cows such as she is should so often top the Shorthorn female matrons the line should be drawn more closely upon cows that are such irregular breeders. The St. Cloud cow she beat was undoubtedly of the same class. She's a female that was never beaten in any American show-ring, not so large as the Selkirk winner nor quite so even on top, but nicely turned in front and smoother behind. Barron at fourth had a very useful looking female in Louisa Cicely, and he also had some entries in other sections of which she was the dam.

For senior female champion Gibson passed over the big Van Horne cow and gave the coveted honor to Clark's two-year-old Dorothea 2nd. The junior championship likewise fell to the St. Cloud aggregation; this time Snowbird, the thick-haired white calf got the ribbon. The grand championship, therefore, was between the two Yankee heifers, and the judge gave the medal to the two-year-old roan. The St. Cloud people brought a mighty interesting looking bunch of Shorthorns over here this year, and a good many of the first, especially in the female sections, went down to Minnesota. If there's any one thing characteristic of the Clark herd it's the remarkable smoothness of fleshing, condition and finish in almost every individual they brought into the ring. A good many Shorthorn men were disappointed at the non-appearance of the famous herd of R. A. and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont. Watt's had a heavy list entered, including all their best stock, but at the last moment found it impossible to arrange matters satisfactorily at the other end of the line and were forced to withhold their shipment.

##### HEREFORDS.

Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minnesota, placed the awards in the Hereford classes. Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Chapman and Shields, Beresford, and J. E. Marples, Deleau, were the chief exhibitors. Frank Cronk, South Dakota, had made large entries in all sections, but failed to appear at the ring. The white faces were out in somewhat larger numbers this year, though of course they didn't come anywhere near the Shorthorns either as an aggregation or as a live stock attraction. But as a class they were well exhibited. There were individuals among them that showed just as much breeding, just as much quality and just as good Hereford type as any individual among the reds, whites and roans could show of breeding, type and quality characteristic of the breed they represented. Bray's famous seven year old, Happy Christmas, was again made the grand champion. Chapman and Shields with Princess of Island Park, last year's champion and Manitoba bred, took the championship honors when the female winners were called to the ring. The same exhibitor got the prize for bull and three females any age, while Bray got it for the herd of bull and females any age. Bray had a pretty good general exhibit all through, though the Beresford herd divided honors with him pretty evenly. His stock is all of good uniform quality. The spectators noticed the absence of "Little Willie" Chapman, who in other years brought the herd out in such perfection. Chapman and Shields'



JUDGING AGED CLASS OF SHORTHORN BULLS AT WINNIPEG.

Bapton's Favorite, Emancipator, Rosy Morning, Spicy Marquis.

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herd doesn't score up quite so high in males and mature animals, but their line-up of females and young stock is particularly meritorious. Marples had scarcely so large an entry as the other two exhibitors and considering this made out fairly well in the awards, getting first in two-year-old heifers and for calves under one year, second in junior heifer calf, senior bull calf, and aged bull and third in bulls two years old.

There was quite a line up of Aberdeen—Angus, MacGregor and Martin of Rounthwaite being the principal exhibitors. Frost of West Selkirk had a small entry, but not enough to make any kind of competition. Galloways were shown by Anderson of Winnipeg and McRae of Guelph, the latter winning out in practically everything, getting all the championship and herd prizes.

#### RED POLLS.

This well-known breed of utility cattle had thirteen entries here this year. Clendenning Bros. of Harding and H. E. Waby, Holmfield, were the exhibitors. This is a class of cattle that have been developed as a dual-purpose breed and Prof. Richards of North Dakota in placing the awards tried to emphasize this point as much as possible by selecting as winners whenever he could, those individuals in which the dairy type seemed combined in a fair degree with beef producing qualities. Glendenning Brothers got a major portion of the first awards and had the grand champion bull. Waby came out stronger in females and won the female championship with a splendidly typical six-year-old cow.

#### HOLSTEINS.

It was quite a Holstein-Friesian aggregation that faced Prof. W. B. Richards when he came to pick winners in the blacks and whites. The breed was out in force and made the largest display of any of the dairy classes. Jas. Herriott and Sons, Souris, had a heavy entry list. A. S. Johannes, Winnipeg, had a small but very select exhibit. The Munroe Pure Milk Co.'s herd was represented in force, while A. B. Potter came down from Montgomery, Sask., with a few individuals, and picked up what was left in each section. In aged bulls Johannes got it, with the Munroe entries second and third. Potter had a two-year-old out for section two and got the money without competition. In the other male sections it was the Munroe people all the time right up to the championship event, when they beat out Johannes' aged bull for the honors and took the prize with a bull calf. The Munroe stable won out pretty thoroughly in all the female classes, getting the championship with Daisy Lass. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys were not a very large exhibit. Hardy and Nesbitt were the chief Ayrshire exhibitors and got all the money. The Jerseys were represented by the herd of W. V. Edwards, Souris.

#### SHEEP.

Sheep are never a very heavy class at Winnipeg, and this year they were out in but little greater force than before. It was only in the Leicester section that there was anything that could be called competition, and even here the outstanding superiority of one flock right through the class, made it a walk away all the time for McKay of MacDonald, Man, the others coming in when he had no entry, or hadn't enough individuals out to take all the money. Geo. Allison, of Burbank, had a very fair Leicester entry and got first with lambs. Potter came out from Saskatchewan with a rather ragged, undersized bunch and picked up an odd third.

The McKay flock has just been established in this country during the past two years, and hails from MacDonald, Man. The stock have all been carefully selected, and are entirely of Maple Lodge breeding; they are all typical Leicesters of that large sized, deep-bodied, well-fleeced kind. They showed out in quality, finish and condition that was conspicuously lacking in quite a number of the others. In fact, this Leicester class might be taken as an example of the uselessness of exhibiting at our larger fairs sheep or any live stock whatsoever, that no matter how well they may be bred, have not been specially fitted up for show purposes. It's an example that not a few of our live stock men could apply to their own exhibits. People out here, no more than anywhere else, have not acquired the habit of separating themselves from twenty-five cents or half a dollar to see a bunch of half starved specimens of "beasts" paraded before of uncouths them for the prize money. A little extra fitting up for a while before the show wouldn't hurt a large number of the live stock exhibits outside horses and beef cattle, and it might bring their owners sometimes a little closer to the money. There were too many wild things entered up as sheep this year.

#### SWINE.

Berkshires and Yorks. were the most representative exhibit in the hog classes. In the Berks. the herds of Ewens, of Bethany; C. M. James, Rosser; and W. V. Edwards, Souris, made the largest exhibit. The Ewens' boar (Willow Lodge Charmer) took first in the aged class and was made the champion of the breed. The Edwards entry got most of the prizes in the herd classes, and also won out with the championship sow.

Yorkshires were the strongest hog turnout at the show, such well-known breeders as Oliver King, Wawanesa; Walter James & Sons, Rosser; Wellington Hardy, Roland; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., and others exhibiting. A. J. Butland of Oakburn, won out in aged males with a boar bred by Walter James & Sons, and got the championship. King had a remarkably smooth bunch of sows and got the two herd prizes. Walter James & Sons got in for the female championship. Hardy had a good general exhibit and took a fair share of the awards, and the others divided up what was left. Tamworths didn't make a very large looking exhibit, their most conspicuous characteristics being the lack of condition in which they were shown. King had a couple of good sows entered, but the Caswell exhibit from Neepawa, were not shown in exhibition fit, although they have the possibilities of making good stock.

#### POULTRY.

The poultry show was well filled in most sections with good specimens and competition was strong. Hoyt & Deane from Whitewater, Wis., were out with 250 birds in all breeds, but although coming as they did from the south and having young birds perhaps a little further ahead than our Manitoba breeders, they did not capture all the prizes by any means. Prizes were awarded by that well-known judge Sharpe Butterfield, who in several cases did not award a first. Barred Rocks, Leghorns and Orpingtons were out strong and are evidently the three most popular breeds. Geese were good and a good number were out. Ducks were fair. Turkeys were very good, some grand ones being shown. The bantam classes also were well filled. Some very nice boxes of eggs were shown in the egg contest. Pigeons also were quite an attraction, being nicely cooped and named. Great credit is due that veteran breeder Geo. Wood for the convenient arrangement of coops and breeds and the clean, tidy appearance of the whole exhibit. The full list of awards will be published next week.

#### THE GRAIN EXHIBIT.

Probably in no department of the Winnipeg Industrial was improvement more noticeable this year than in the grain building, both in the number and quality of the principal exhibits and in their arrangement. For many years the exhibit of grain has but very inadequately represented the productive capacity of the country and it has been contended repeatedly that this was due largely to the fact that the prizes offered were not substantial enough to induce the grain growers to prepare a creditable exhibit. This year the Exhibition board wisely decided to remove this barrier in the most important sections at least, and opened their heart to the extent of offering \$410, divided into four prizes of \$200, \$100, \$75 and \$35 in one section alone; that of twenty-five bushels of Red Fyfe wheat. The result was most gratifying, for the competition for honors in the King cereal was a royal one indeed.

The large number of excellent entries brought out by these large prizes, coupled with the fact that in the other sections where the small prizes previously offered were adhered to there was very little competition, and in some cases no entries at all, seem to indicate strongly that all that is necessary to make the showing of grain at the Winnipeg Industrial something worthy of the country and representative of its grain growing capabilities is more substantial prizes in all of the sections. The action of the Board in offering the large prizes for Red Fyfe wheat is certainly to be highly commended. The

experiment was a most decided success and all that is needed now to make the grain exhibit something that will do credit to Western Canada is the application of the same principle to all of the other sections.

One of the most commendable features of the exhibit this year was the splendid arrangement provided for displaying the grain. As a general thing the only way to examine the grain on exhibition is in the open hand, which is very unsatisfactory. Bins were provided in the center of the building, each having a glass front about two and a half feet deep by two feet wide, and into these a part of each exhibit was put. By this arrangement each sample could be carefully examined by the passers-by, either through the glass at the front or from the top of the open bin. Inside of the glass in each bin were placed cards giving the section to which the sample belonged, together with the name of the exhibitor and the prizes won. The arrangement is certainly an excellent one and well worthy of imitation.

Of course the chief interest centered around the contest for honor and money in the section for the twenty-five bushels of Red Fyfe wheat and the judges had considerable difficulty in placing the awards. In all there were fourteen entries but only eleven lots turned up for the competition. Some were clearly out of the running, but the average was very high and the winners hard to pick. Finally, first place was awarded to Wm. Lauchland, of Hartney, Man.; second went to W. A. A. Rowe of Neepawa, Man.; third to W. S. Hunter of Brandon, Man., and fourth to W. J. Young of Griswold, Man. The judges of the day, David Horn and S. Spink, both of Winnipeg, expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the excellent quality of this exhibit.

The awards in the section for five bushels of Red Fyfe went in the same order as in the twenty-five bushel lot, as all of the exhibitors in the large section also had entries in the five-bushel section.

Outside of the Red Fyfe sections there was nothing remarkable about the exhibit, as competition was almost entirely lacking. Some of the entries were of excellent quality, but in some cases there was only one entry in a section, and more than two was an exception.

In the section for five bushels of Preston, Stanley or Huron wheat, S.-Major F. Coles of Moffat, Sask., was the only exhibitor, and he took a well deserved first with his Red Preston.

Alberta winter wheat was represented by two entries and the character of this grain was a surprise to those who were unfamiliar with it. The outstanding features of this wheat are the very large kernels and the heavy weight. The first prize sample weighed 67 pounds per bushel, and was exhibited by Thos. H. Woolford of Cardston, Alta. Second place went to Arthur Perrey, also of Cardston.

In oats there was only one sample, but it was a good one, the exhibitor being A. C. McPhail of Brandon.

Six-rowed barley brought out six entries, first place going to Jas. J. Stewart of Gladstone, Man.; second to John Gorrell of Carberry, Man.; and third to A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.



BARON'S GEM AND THREE OF HIS GET AT WINNIPEG.

One entry of flax was made by H. F. Van Hyck, of Suthwyn, Man. In emmer or speltz there were two entries: first place was taken by H. O. Ayearst of Mt. Royal, Man., and second by A. E. Stirdham of Dugald, Man. There were two entries in large peas. A. B. Potter of Montgomery, was an easy winner. Clendening Bros. of Harding, Man., coming in for second place. In small peas Wm. Lauchland of Hartney had an excellent sample and carried off first without opposition. In the section for flint corn, white or yellow, there were three entries, first and second place going to E. R. James, of Rosser, Man. There was only one entry in the section for a collection of two bushels of wheat, two bushels of oats and two bushels of barley, made by J. Herriot & Sons of Souris, Man.

The field seeds were very poorly represented, there being only four entries in the whole class. In the section for timothy there was one entry, by A. E. Stirdham of Dugald, Man. The section for rye grass furnished the other three entries first place going to A. Cooper, Treestbank, second to J. Herriot & Sons, Souris, and third to Clendening Bros., Harding.

#### THE DOMINION SEED BRANCH EXHIBIT.

A popular innovation at the fair this year was the exhibit put up by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This exhibit which occupied a prominent place in the grain building, while not very extensive, was essentially instructive and educational and attracted considerable attention from the farmers as well as other passers-by. One of the most interesting features was a series of tubes containing grain at various heights representing the comparative yields of hand selected registered seed, general crop registered seed, and the average yields of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In both wheat and oats there was a very marked difference in favor of the selected stock. This seed also sold at prices much above market value which greatly increases the profits from grain growing. Another set of tubes illustrated the effect of lodging in reducing the germinating qualities of barley and showed clearly the necessity of testing seed grain for vitality before seeding if loss is to be avoided. An interesting lesson in cultivation was also given in the comparison of the plant growth taken from an equal area from two different fields, one just across the road from the other. In one case the weeds had almost completely crowded out the wheat, while in the other case there was a strong stand of wheat without any weeds. Both fields have been cultivated a long time, but one has been well cultivated and only good seed used, while in the other case the land has been poorly cultivated and foul seed has been used. Such an illustration should stand as a warning for those who have comparatively clean land. If they would keep up the yield of their farms they must use every precaution to prevent the weed from becoming established.

#### AMONGST THE MACHINERY.

Whilst we are elated by the progress made in the production of grain, horses, cattle and other products of the farm, we are liable to overlook the great part that farm machinery has played in the rapid development of the Northwest.

A race has been in progress, the competitors being transportation and the plow—and by all appearances the former has been outstripped.

Possibly the adoption of steam in subduing the prairie sod, followed by the rapidity with which the crops can be sown, harvested, the grain threshed and delivered to the elevators, has caught our railroad companies napping.

Although the exhibits of machinery at this year's fair do not by any means comprise a complete farm outfit, they nevertheless illustrate the advance in efficiency, expedition and capacity for labor saving, qualities that must be appreciated by the farmer. Further they go to show the enormous amount of time, ingenuity and money that must have been expended by the manufacturers to have achieved such ends.

The first of the machinery encountered on entering the grounds is that of the

#### TRACTION ENGINES AND SEPARATORS.

Amongst the engine manufacturers there are several absentees this year; viz., the Nicholas & Sheppard Co., The Northwest Thresher Co., The Ross Traction and Hart & Parr Gasoline. The lack, however, in number of both engines and separators, is compensated for by the superior workmanship and finish that is visible in this class of machinery exhibited. Better quality of materials are being used, steel to a very considerable extent replacing cast iron.

The Sawyer-Massey Co. had as usual a very extensive exhibit, comprising one of their 17-horse portable engines and four of their well-known tandem compound traction engines of 20, 25, 26, and 30 horse power, the latter being especially adapted for steam plowing purposes, to work in conjunction with which was one of their special steam plow tender hitches. They had also 6 of their famous Great-West separators, ranging in sizes from 28 by 50 to 46 by 66. Also they had on view one each of their horse gears and road graders.

The J. I. Case Co. were again making a fine display, their exhibit consisting of no less than five of their simple type traction engines; also a ten ton road roller. It reminds one of the mare and foal seeing their small 9 horse engine alongside of the giant 32 horse plowing engine, both of which are new exhibits. The latter is fitted with their new steam steering gear, drivers 7 feet in diameter by 3 feet wide. Ample tank capacity is given, the foot plate being covered by a novel canopy and to lengthen the working hours of the engine a "Pope" acetylene gas searchlight is attached in front of the smoke stack.

The 25 horse power is of their usual make and the 15 horse power was seen displaying its climbing capacity. A very fine pair of steel traction engine wheels, 84 inches by 42, mounted on a 6-inch steel axle, formed one of their exhibits. The three separators shown ranged in size from 18 inches to 40 inches and were all constructed with steel casings.

Messrs. Reeves & Co. exhibited two of their special cross compound traction engines, one of which, a 25 horse power, was to be seen running one of the Reeves Patent 36x60 separators, with all attachments.

The 32 horse power engine is specially adapted for steam plowing, for which purpose this company has a large number in operation in Western Canada.

The Avery Co., represented in Canada by Messrs. Haugh Bros. and Nellermore Co., Winnipeg, had under steam two of their undermounted traction engines—a 30 horse steam plowing engine with steel gears, and 20 horse double cylinder straw burner, the first of this size and make to be seen in Canada. These engines are fitted with two travelling speeds, the fast being used for general traction work and the slow for hard paths. They also showed in operation two of their "Fellow Fellow" separators, one of which was evidently hungry and tired of waiting for this year's crop so commenced chewing up lumber, thereby attracting many of the visitors.

The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo, Ont., had on show their usual type of engine, being represented by a 16 horse portable, and a 20 and 25 horse traction engine, all of the simple cylinder construction. The separators seen in operation were their well-known "Manitoba Champion" type, ranging in sizes from 33 by 48 to 40 by 62.

Gaar, Scott and Co., Richmond, Ind., had a display of their "Tiger" brand engine, consisting of a 22 and 25 horse simple and a 25 horse double cylinder. The two separators are fitted with the Gaar-Scott feeder, "Uncle Tom" blower and "Perfection" weigher. These machines are of their well known 3-way crank type.

The Robert Bell engine and Thresher Co. Limited, Seaford, Ontario, exhibited two solidly built simple traction engines of 22 and 26 horse power which were seen operating two of their lately improved "Imperial" separators fitted with the "Ruth" feeder and "Bell" wind stacker.

The Port Huron Co. had in operation a 32 horse tandem compound with canopy top and with their distinguishing corrugated drivers. This engine was running a 40 by 64 "Port Huron" rusher. The 24 horse is also of the tandem compound design and is specially fitted for plowing and grading, having an extra water tank on front of boiler; also a "Pope" searchlight. This engine was running a 36x60 separator, with all attachments.

The traction engine exhibits were completed by the display of the Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, of Brantford, Ont., who showed their well known double cylinder traction engine of 18 and 22 horse power which were driving a 28 and 46 inch separator manufactured for them by the Gordon Thresher Co. These machines are fitted with all attachments. A fine specimen of the Waterous fire engine was also exhibited, fitted with a gasoline engine, the pumping capacity being 300 gallons per minute.

#### STEAM PLOWS.

Great interest was shown in connection with the new steam plows which have done so much to expedite the settlement of the great prairies of the Northwest.

The Cockshutt Plow Co., showed one of their 10-furrow 14-inch breaking plows, which is constructed throughout of steel. Each plow is independent of the other and all are hinged to the triangular main frame, which is carried on 3 skids. The lifting and lowering of the plows is accomplished by 10 hand levers operated from the platform of the main frame. These plows are doing great work. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 150 are now in operation in Western Canada.

Messrs. Reeves & Co. exhibited for the first time their new flexible steel frame 12-furrow 14-inch breaking plow, which has many distinguishing features. The main frame is carried on three wide wheels and is made in two pieces hinged together, a great advantage when working on hilly ground. The twelve plows are arranged in gangs and are coupled to the main frame by six universal connections. These gangs are carried on two adjustable wheels. This with the flexible frame and connections allows the plows to suit themselves to every unevenness of the ground. This plow was shown attached to their 32 horse traction engine and by the use of a pivoted coupling was seen running forwards or backwards, the unevenness of the ground affording a very opportunity to show its flexibility. The plows are raised and lowered by steam, there being two cylinders. This company has already 74 of these plows in operation, which, considering they did not commence their manufacture until last year, goes to show they must be giving satisfaction. The third of this class of plows exhibited is that of the Avery Co. This plow has already been seen at the Winnipeg Fair. The one shown has ten 14-inch stubble bottoms, the main frame being rigidly connected to the rear end of the 30 horse traction engine. The plows are separately attached by universal joints to the main frame and are raised and lowered by steam supplied to two cylinders. The rear end of the main frame is carried on one wheel running in a turn table which is actuated from the front wheel of the engine, the whole is of steel and massive construction.

#### SELF-FEEDERS AND STALKERS.

The Brandon & Robertson Mfg. Co., Limited, of Brandon, showed a very simple and effective feeder known as the Brandon Feeder, the main features of this machine being the division board and automatic sheave straightening device which is most ingenious. The running of the division chain at a higher speed than the carrier dislodges any sheaves which may be thrown on crosswise. All gears are reduced to a minimum. Many of these machines are now in use in the Brandon district.

The Royal Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Winnipeg, are showing one of their well known "Monarch" band cutters, which they claim are the only self-feeder that lifts the butts of the grain whilst spreading it as evenly as if fed by hand. This firm are also exhibiting some fine specimens of their "Closz" adjustable sieves, the Poston wind stacker, the Royal oil pump and their adjustable belt guide.

The Parsons Self-Feeder Co. also exhibited the well-known "Parsons" and "Success" line of feeders and band cutters.

The Carberry Stacker Co. again showed in operation one of their celebrated wind stackers, the latest edition to which is their improved chaff device for this purpose. An independent fan is used, the chaff being blown from both sides of the fan to a flexible hopper and deposited where desired; the workmanship and finish of this machine is all that could be looked for.

Another wind stacker is that of the Neepawa Manufacturing Co., Limited. The machine shown is the well-known Neepawa Gearless wind stacker and chaff blower. These stackers would appear to be giving every satisfaction, seeing that with the exception of a few minor changes it has not been found necessary to make any alteration in the machine as shown at the last Winnipeg Exhibition.

#### GRAIN CLEANERS AND PICKLERS.

The number of exhibits and excellent machines exhibited in this class, go to show that close attention is being given to the cleaning of grain. Farmers can no longer have any excuse for sowing dirty seed, having such a variety of machines to choose from and which can be bought at a very reasonable figure.

The Hero Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, gave a fine display of their celebrated "Hero" grain cleaner, three sizes of which are suitable for hand power, whilst two were in operation, driven by electricity. All machines are equipped with their special underlying curtains which have proved most efficient in grain cleaning. One machine was shown in natural wood, thus enabling buyers to see the quality of timber made use of in their construction. Another specialty of this firm is their immersion picker, two of which were exhibited. Amongst the main features is the hesitating motion given to the screenings and the thorough cleaning obtained by the use of an extra long elevator. The workmanship and finish of this machinery are all that could be desired.

The well-known Chatham Fanning mill was exhibited by the Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont. Mills in three sizes were shown, the largest of which, a 4-foot mill, is for a power machine. For the first time they are exhibiting a special grader which separates the oats from the wheat at one passage through the machine, which is simple in construction and well put together. Other of their specialties shown are incubators, kitchen cabinet and a 2,000 lb. scale.

The Fosston automatic grain cleaner and grader is being brought before the public notice by the Royal Manufacturing Co. Two machines are shown in operation and doing good work. The special gang comprised of nine screens is ingeniously arranged for scalping off the oats when separating these from the wheat. These machines separate the wild or

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tame oats from barley; they are also fitted with a patent feed device which ensures an even feed over the whole of the sieves.

The Canada West Manufacturers, Limited, Winnipeg, had on view their compact immersion grain pickler and cleaner, which has recently been enlarged and improved. This pickler treats wheat, oats or barley and uses bluestone, formalin or salt. A special attachment for removing wild oats can be supplied.

The Breeman Co. of Winnipeg, showed their newly patented spiral screen cleaner, known as the "Jumbo." In passing through this mill the grain is taken up and separated thirty times, thereby completing separations at one operation. A bluestoning arrangement can be attached to these machines, as can also an automatic adjusting bagger. The firm also exhibited one of their high wagon baggers with sack holder.

SCALES AND MEASURES.

"Thou shalt not rob thy neighbor nor thyself," is evidently the motto of the manufacturers of this class of machinery. All disputes between grain growers, threshermen and elevators managers as to weight and measurement are to be settled by machinery. The Virden Manufacturing Co., of Virden have on view their recently patented Whiteford Justice measure, which is so arranged that every half bushel of grain threshed is automatically measured and registered. No change is required for threshing either the heaviest wheat or the lightest oats. It is understood that the Dominion Government gave their consent to the use of this machine as a standard measure. It is of very simple construction and can be attached to any bagger in a few minutes.

The Dominion Wagon Scale Co., with their Harrison wagon scale, afford a further check between the separator and the elevator. One of their wagon scales was shown attached to an Avery wagon and will weigh anything from a pound to the fullest capacity of the wagon. The scale beams are contained in a small box under the bed of the wagon, into which the weights are placed when on the road, leaving nothing to rattle or fall off. These scales can be fitted to any wagon and are made of either 5,000 or 7,000 lbs. capacity.

The Dayton Pitless Scale Co., exhibited a very simple and inexpensive wagon and stock scale. The great feature of this machine is that no pit is necessary; it is set entirely on the level of the ground an approach being made with two or three wagon loads of dirt or gravel. One man can set the machine up complete in two hours, there being merely 14 bolts to tighten up. The complete weight of the weigher is 1,700 lbs.

DAIRY.

In this department the De Laval Separator Co. showed eight of their world-wide known separators. The Sharples Separator Co. also showed their separators as also their improved feed cooker or agricultural boiler. Messrs. Richardson & Co., of St. Mary's, Ont., had on show a complete outfit, which after the closing of the Exhibition is to be installed in the extension now being made to the Eaton store in Winnipeg. The Leader churn has also been in use during the Dairy Competitions.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

Amongst these the Cooper Co., Limited, of Winnipeg, showed some well-finished gasoline engines from 3 to 6 horse power, all of which are constructed with their special air cooling device. For electric plants they are exhibiting a 6 horse "Ohio" engine, a very steady running simple machine.

The Galt Electrical Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Galt, Ont., had in operation a very complete electric light installation suitable for farm use. Their dynamo is expressly made for being run by a gas or gasoline engine and produces an absolutely steady light, a feature not often met with when driven by a gasoline engine. The capacity of this generator is 30-16 candle power lamps, and run by a 3 1/2 horse power McVicker automatic gasoline engine, which is of most simple construction. The installation comprises also a water tank and switchboard. This firm also supply a 20 light generator driven by a 2 horse power gasoline engine.

Another gasoline engine exhibited is the Waterloo, manufactured by the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co., who had in operation three engines of 4, 7 and 10 horse power this latter being used for operating most of the machinery in Machinery Hall. These engines are simplicity itself. They are water cooled and frost proof.

ROAD MAKING.

In connection with this are exhibited for the first time in this country a new grader and a metal road culvert.

The former is known as the Russell excavating grader and ditcher which is being built in Winnipeg by the enterprising Hero Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The great feature in this machine is the adoption of a 10 horse power gasoline engine for driving the carrier, which takes the greater portion of the power necessary to operate a road grader. All slip of driving wheels is done away with and the "Russell" will elevate and work in sandy or swampy places where passable by horses, the number of which may be reduced from 24 to 8. Thus at one stroke the running expenses are practically cut in two. The plow, which may be either of the mould-board or

disc type, cuts a furrow 8 inches deep by 14 inches wide, the capacity being one yard for every 27 feet of travel and it is claimed that this work can be done for 5 cents per yard.

The Winnipeg Metal Culvert Co., illustrated the strength of their culverts by simply throwing upon them a few planks over which a 30 horse steam traction engine is run. It is claimed these corrugated and specially galvanized culverts will last a life time, are easily installed and are cheaper when all is taken into account than the building of wooden culverts or small bridges. Their adoption should prove a great boon to the traction engine men who are now put to much inconvenience by having to make long rounds to avoid the flimsy wooden structures now in existence. Road authorities would do well to investigate this new form of culvert. A company has been formed to take up the rights in the West and contemplate commencing manufacture in Winnipeg at an early date.

Amongst the Winnipeg Foundry and Iron Works exhibits were found that of the Manitoba Iron Works, who have a fine display of castings, car-hauling machines, hoisting engines, made complete in Winnipeg, large bearings for coal running machinery, steam boat propellers and many other articles necessary in the West.

The Western Iron Works showed some very fine specimens of their hand-made metal flowers and leaves; also some very elaborate railings fit for the largest mansions of the Dominion.

We think that in the future it would be an improvement if the machinery could be more centralized and arranged in classes. This would allow of a better comparison of machines of the same class and also save visitors much inconvenience in locating the various positions of the machinery which they desire specially to inspect.

The much talked of light agricultural motors were conspicuous by their absence. It was hoped that several of these would have been exhibited and many farmers visiting the fair, some with the express object of inspecting the small traction, are much disappointed. Let the manufacturers get a hustle on: business is at their feet.

C. Silefert, of Winnipegosis, Man., had on view his hog power grinder and water pumping attachment, whereby hogs grind their own feed, and pump their supplies of water and attracted considerable favorable comment.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Malcolm McIntyre of Strathcona, Alta., has been appointed Canadian immigration agent at Glasgow, Scotland.

\*\*\*

Lloydminster, on the border between Saskatchewan and Alberta, has decided not to amalgamate and belong to one of the provinces, but to remain divided.

P. H. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, says that of the three hundred prisoners released on parole last year only one broke faith and was re-arrested.

\*\*\*

Sir Wilfred Laurier and Premier McBride of British Columbia have each received hearty public welcome on their return from England.

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Since the reduction of the postal rates on British magazines to Canada, a great increase has already been noticed in the volume of matter coming to this country from there.

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A cloud of moths alighted on a railway track near Port Arthur and blockaded an east-bound train. The crew had to clean the track before the train could proceed.

\*\*\*

The Mercantile Association of Frank, Alta., has decided to continue the operation of the cash system they began some months ago. At first the receipts fell off, but now customers are paying cash and getting reduced prices.

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The first Western Canada Irrigation Convention was held in Calgary last week. Delegates were present from Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. A resolution was passed to call on the Dominion Government to assist the provinces in carrying out irrigation schemes.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Prof. William Perkins, the celebrated English chemist, and the discoverer of mauve dye in coal tar, died in England at the age of sixty-nine.

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A volcanic outburst on the Siberian peninsula of Kamchatka threw the district into continuous darkness for forty-eight hours.

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An attempt was made upon the life of President Fallieres of France, by a naval reservist of Havre who is believed to be insane.

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The U. S. battleship Georgia was blown up off Boston harbor, and six men were killed and fifteen injured.

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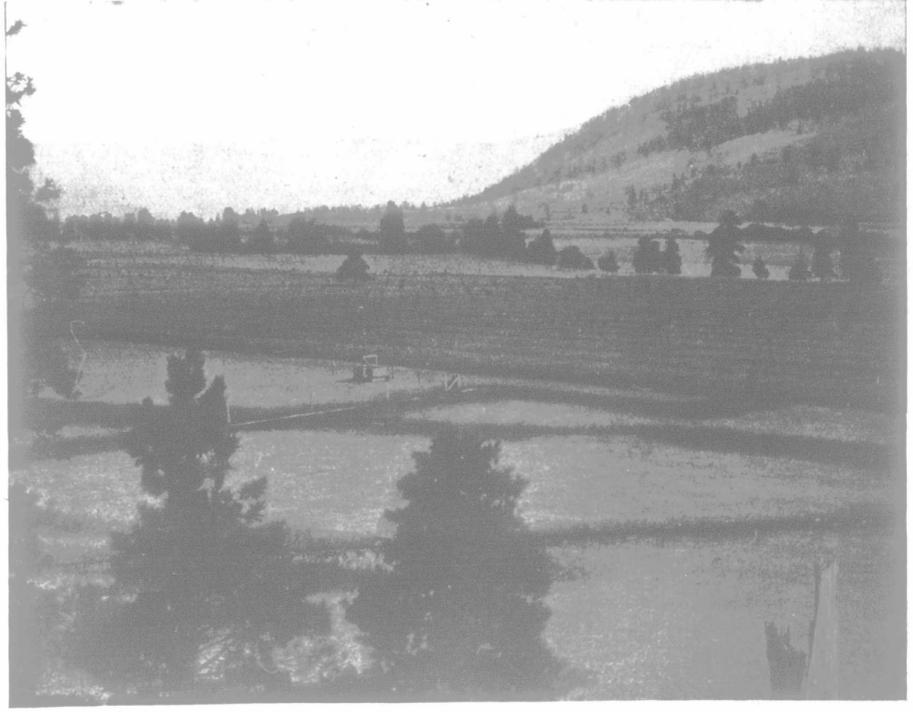
Advices state that there have been over a million deaths from the plague in India during the past six months.

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The Korean emperor has abdicated the throne in response to the request of his cabinet, which believes that his removal will have a tendency to quiet the unrest of the country.

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The indictment issued against Lieutenant-General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, which has just been made public, charges him, among other things, with disregarding the order of the commander-in-chief to hand over his command at Port Arthur to Lieutenant-General Smirnoff and quit the army. It further charges him with stating in an official report that he led the troops in the action at Kenchow, whereas he remained at Port Arthur and did not participate in the battle; of having decorated Lieutenant-General Fock for bravery in the battle of Kinchow, which



JONES' FLAT, SUMMERLAND, B.C.

Fock lost, and of offering to abandon Port Arthur and other fortresses when he had ample means of resistance. The indictment charges Lieut-Gen. Fock with being equally guilty with Stoessel on all counts.

**Freight Costs and Market Values.**

(Continued from last week)

Value of Wheat and cost of carrying from United States barns to United Kingdom.

	Cents per bushel.
Value on farms in United States before hauling	69.4
Cost of hauling to local shipping points	5.4
Average farm value, including cost of hauling	74.8
Railway freight charges from local points to seaports	11.6
Ocean freight charges to United Kingdom	9.6
Minor costs of sale and shipment	1.5
Value at port in United Kingdom	97.5

**MAXIMUM FARM VALUE OF EXPORT WHEAT.**

The value in the United Kingdom as estimated upon a basis of a farm value in the United States of 74.8 cents per bushel (including cost of hauling) is a few cents higher than the actual prices of United States wheat at Liverpool. The average import value of all wheat brought into the United Kingdom from the United States during the year 1905-6 was 95.9 cents, and the mean price at Liverpool during that period for No. 2 red winter and Walla Walla white grades was 94.3 cents per bushel.

**COST OF EXPORTING KANSAS WHEAT.**

For wheat shipped from Kansas for export the values and freight rates were as follows for the year ending June 30, 1906:

Value of wheat and cost of carrying from Kansas farms to Liverpool, 1905-6.

	Cents per bushel.
Value on farms before hauling	67.4
Cost of hauling to local shipping points	3.6
Farm value, including cost of hauling	71.0
Railway freight charges to Gulf ports	10.8
Ocean freight, Gulf ports to Liverpool	6.8
Minor costs of sale and shipment	1.5
Value at Liverpool	90.1

The corresponding value of wheat shipped from Minnesota to Liverpool by way of New York would be 89.7 cents per bushel. None of these estimates of value in Liverpool include selling costs and dealers' profits in England, which of course are included in the prices quoted above for specific grades. The mean price in Liverpool for No. 2 red winter grade being 92.6 for the season 1905-6, the value just estimated for Kansas wheat allows a margin of 2.5 cents for minor charges in the United Kingdom and for differences between the average price of all Kansas wheat and the price of the No. 2 red winter grade.

**SUMMARY FOR WHEAT.**

For the sake of convenience the principal transportation costs and market values mentioned in the foregoing discussion of wheat are collected in this statement:

Wheat—Principal values and freight charges mentioned in this article.

	VALUES.	Cents per bushel.
Average value on farms in the United States before hauling, December 1, 1905		69.4
Average farm value, including cost of hauling, December 1, 1905		74.8
Average price in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, year ending June 30, 1906, for certain grades*		85.1
Price of Bluestem, Portland, Oreg., November 2, 1905		78
Price of northern club, Tacoma, Wash., November 1, 1905		74.5
Average farm value, including cost of hauling, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, December 1, 1905		66.2
Mean price No. 2 red winter, Liverpool, five months, ending January, 1906		92.6
Mean price Walla Walla white, Liverpool, for year 1905-6		96
Mean price of Bluestem, Liverpool, 1905-6		97

**FREIGHT COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.**

Hauling from farms to local shipping points	5.4
Average rate from 1,329 local shipping points in Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma to Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City	9.3
Mean rate on export wheat, Chicago to Atlantic ports	7.8
Mean rate on export wheat, Missouri River to Atlantic ports	13.4
Average rate on export wheat, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and Minneapolis to New Orleans and Galveston	11.4

\* No. 2 red winter at Chicago, No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis, and No. 2 hard at Kansas City.

Average rate from all local shipping ports in above-named States to Atlantic and Gulf ports	12.6
Average rate from 459 local shipping points in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle	10.2
Average rate from all local shipping points to all ports in the United States	11.6
Average ocean freight rate, Atlantic and Gulf ports to the United Kingdom	4.8
Average ocean freight rate, Pacific ports to the United Kingdom	16.8
Average ocean freight rate, all United States ports to the United Kingdom	9.6

**OCEAN FREIGHT RATES AND BRITISH IMPORTS.**

In the United Kingdom, where a large part of the wheat consumed is imported, the cost of ocean transportation is an important matter. During the calendar year 1905 the wheat, not including flour, imported into that country amounted to 182,000,000 bushels and the average cost of ocean freight was about 9 cents per bushel, thus making the total cost of carrying it on sea more than \$16,000,000. The average of 9 cents per bushel was estimated from the mean annual freight rates from eight leading regions of supply to the United Kingdom. The rates quoted for all the countries except the United States and Canada were taken from the London Times and the Review of the River Plate (of Buenos Aires), while the other rates were found in commercial papers and in circulars issued by freight brokers at various ports. The mean annual rates on wheat from each of these regions to the United Kingdom for 1905 are given below.

**Mean annual freight rates on wheat to the United Kingdom.**

From—	Cents per bushel.
Canada†	4
United States, Atlantic and Gulf ports†	5
Russia, Black Sea ports	7
Roumania	7
British India	9
Argentina	11
Australia‡	14
United States, Pacific ports	17
Average¶	9

**REMOTE SOURCES OF ENGLAND'S WHEAT SUPPLY.**

The effect of applying to wheat the same rates as are charged some other articles in ocean traffic would be alarming to the British people and to all other nations which receive an important part of their wheat supply from over the sea; and the readjustment of prices brought about by such changes in transportation costs might have serious results for the agricultural interests in many countries of supply. The bread of England is made from wheat carried over vast distances and at rates lower than would have been dreamed of a few generations ago. To Liverpool from the Atlantic coast of the United States and also back from the Black Sea the grain makes a journey of 3,000 miles, while twice that distance is traversed from the River Plate and from Bombay; large supplies are carried 10,000 miles from Australia; and 3,000,000 bushels in 1905 were taken by sailing vessels from Puget Sound, down the west coast of America and around Cape Horn, a voyage of 15,000 miles, or more than one-half of the distance around the globe. From these distant ports, from 3,000 to 15,000 miles away, the average charge for carrying wheat to England for the year 1905, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, was 9 cents per bushel, or only one and two-thirds times the cost of hauling over 9 miles of country roads in the United States.

If the average cost of carrying cotton the 3,000 or 4,000 miles from United States Atlantic and Gulf coasts to the United Kingdom were applied to transportation of wheat over the routes mentioned above, ranging in length from 3,000 to 15,000 miles, the rate per bushel would be 19 cents instead of 9, and the margin between prices in England and in countries of supply would average 10 cents per bushel more than in 1905.

**FUTURE CHANGES IN FREIGHT COSTS.**

Judging from the changes during the past few generations, it is natural to expect that costs of freight on land and water may be lower in the future than at present. Improved methods of loading and unloading freight, economies in the disposition of cars and vessels so as to avoid more than at present the hauling of empty cars and the making of voyages in ballast, and an increase in the quantity of valuable freight paying high rates per unit of weight would all tend to lower the cost of transporting farm products.

In hauling products from farms in wagons there are opportunities for a saving in cost. In many regions in the United States the improvement of a road, or a short rough section of a road, would allow much larger loads to be hauled than at present. If it were possible to increase the average weight of a wagon-load of cotton in the United States from 3 bales, as it now is, to 4 bales, without increasing the cost of hauling the load, the saving on a crop

† Rate from Boston used here.  
‡ For year ending June 30, 1906.  
§ Mean rate of eight quotations.  
¶ Weighted in proportion to imports from each region named.

equal to the one picked in 1905 would amount to \$2,000,000; and if the average load of wheat, now 55 bushels, were increased by 20 bushels, the saving effected in hauling a crop like that of 1905 would be more than \$8,000,000.

**Successful Year for Grain Growers.**

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was held last week and in presenting their statement the directors reported the handling of 3,000,000 bushels of wheat during the year. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared upon the capital stock, which considering the expense which the company had to incur in their controversy with the Grain Exchange was considered eminently satisfactory. When the business of electing officers was reached, Mr. A. E. Partridge, who as president has so sagaciously guided the destinies of the company during the past year, declined to stand for re-election, so the choice of chief executive fell upon Mr. T. A. Crearer, a director of the company and a large shipper of grain. Mr. Crearer will devote his time to office management.

In the short time Mr. Partridge has been organizing and practically operating the company, he has shown remarkable energy and business ability and inspired the implicit confidence of the shareholders in their efforts to market their grain through their own organization. Prognosticating is always an uncertain diversion, but if the present policy of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is pursued there is little doubt that it will continue the successful career that has been inaugurated.

From every part of America and Europe reports of the apple crop indicate that there will be a considerable shortage as compared with last year. In fact the report indicate that there will be a shortage of all kinds of fruit, and canners are more active than in previous years in securing their supplies. Formerly, buyers for canning factories would enter the market only to take the surplus at a time when trade was glutted and prices low, but this year they are competing with early buyers for fruit.

**MARKETS**

The trend of the market during the past week in American centers has been to reduce prices to an export basis. For some weeks now American prices have been too high to admit of an export business being done and during this time large supplies have been coming forward from parts, where before, it was thought stocks had been pretty well reduced. The result is that the visible supply is now 22,000,000 bushels above what it was at this time last year and the bullish tone of the market has tended to keep shipments coming forward. The only prop the market has is that prospects for good yields on the American and European continents are decidedly unfavorable, but the feeling in the trade is that this sentiment is sufficiently strong to send prices still higher, even though the fall wheat crop from the southwest has begun to come forward.

Tight money and dull crop prospects tend to give the market a very uncertain tone, so that no one may be surprised at large fluctuations or in fact that we should have a runaway market. We are in receipt of many reports in the country to the effect that crop prospects are very unpromising and that a considerable number of farmers are holding last year's grain. The opinion seems to be that before the market goes lower to any extent, it will go considerably higher. As indicating the firm tone of the Canadian market during the past week, the decline of Winnipeg was only 1c, while in the States, from three to four cents per bushel of a decline was recorded.

Canadian prices, however, are just the least bit too high for export, but as soon as they get in line, we may expect to see a large export trade develop which will in time advance prices in our markets.

Winnipeg prices are 1 Hard 92½c, 1 Nor. 91½c, 2 Nor. 88½c, 3 Nor. 84½c.

**COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.**

Oats	40½
Barley	54½
Flax	137
HAY—baled—per ton	15 00

**BUTTER—**

Creamery, fancy, fresh made bricks	22
Boxes, per lb.	20 @ 21
Dairy, fancy in bricks	18 @ 19
Select in tubs	16 @ 17

CHEESE—Manitoba make, new	11½ @ 12
EGGS—Manitoba new laid	17 @ 17½

**LIVE STOCK.**

Best steers are quoted at \$6 per cwt., choice \$5 to \$5.25; lighter weights \$4.65 to \$4.75; heifers \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows \$3.75 to \$4; bulls \$2.75 to \$3.50; sheep \$6.75; lambs \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, bacon weights \$7.50, heavy \$7.12½, rough \$6.50.

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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Protestant Christianity has increased over sixty per cent. in the past year in Korea.

Fifteen Egyptian students are to be sent every year to England to complete their education as engineers, doctors, lawyers, and professors.

R. V. Bellamy of Edmonton, the first of the Canadian Rhodes scholars to return home, has graduated from Oxford. He will probably enter newspaper work in Canada.

A tombstone to be erected in Bath (England) cemetery to the memory of an engine-driver who was an ardent geologist, is to be composed of fossils he collected in his rambles.

At a meeting of the choirmasters and organists in Winnipeg it was decided to organize a choral society. A series of three concerts is being planned for the coming winter.

A new Canadian free library for the blind was opened in Markham, Ont., on Dominion Day. There are 196 volumes in the library already, all of them in raised type. E. B. F. Robinson, M. A., a blind graduate of Trinity, is the librarian.

One of the most valued possessions of the Wistar Institute, at Philadelphia, is a collection of codicils to wills bequeathing the brains of the testators to the institute for examination after death. The names are never divulged, but it is known that the testators are men of intellectual ability.

Thirty designs have been received from architects from all over Canada for the competition for the new Government departmental building, and new justice building, at Ottawa. The judge will go to work at once and the winners will be announced in a few weeks. The competition is limited to Canadian architects.

The first memorial ever erected in the United States to Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer, was unveiled at Champlain, N. Y. The monument, whose cost was contributed by the French people of New England and New York State, is a statue of Champlain upon a pedestal richly ornamented and suitably inscribed.

There is an attendance of nearly six hundred at the summer schools of Ontario opened to enable the Roman Catholic teachers and the Christian Brothers to qualify in accordance with the School Act of Ontario. About eighty per cent. of the separate school teachers of the province are taking this course at the following schools: Toronto, Ottawa, Peterboro, Hamilton, Berlin, London.

Dominion day was fittingly celebrated in Artemesia township, Grey Co., Ont., when a monument erected near Markdale was unveiled. It bore this inscription:—"1857-1907. To the founders of S. S. No. 11, Artemesia, whose courage, honest intention and stability of purpose converted the primeval forests into homes for themselves and those that came after them. Erected by their descendants."

Work has started on the Sarah Maxwell memorial hospital in Montreal, to be erected to the memory of the heroic teacher who lost her life in endeavoring to save the lives of her pupils in Hochelaga hotel fire. The Protestant school children subscribed \$11,000, and two unknown friends gave another \$11,000. The hospital will be built on the cottage plan, and is for sick and crippled children.

The Ruthenians of Manitoba are anxious that as a people they shall profit by the educational facilities provided. In a conference with the education department they asked to have a Ruthenian training school, and also for the appointment of organizers and inspectors of their own nationality. They desire to have their people educated in the use of English, and that some of their number be sent to the agricultural college to fit them as instructors.

### SHALL CANADA BE A MILITARY POWER?

In a Dominion Day address before the Winnipeg Canadian Club, a speaker advanced the idea that Canada could never be a self-respecting, self-governing nation until she had learned the art of self-defence and was prepared to hold her own by strength of arms. He advocated the establishment of military and naval training schools in which the youth of this country could learn the principles of warfare.

The sentiments expressed in this speech sounded all right when applied to countries in general, but were rather weakened when it came to a specific instance and that specific instance Canada. His ideas will not appeal to the great mass of Canadians. For this is a country essentially agricultural, depending for its very existence upon the developing of its natural resources, and the development of natural resources is entirely antagonistic to military achievement.

At present, and for years to come, every man of the country is needed for work that the broad and fertile acres may yield bread to the Dominion and to the Empire. When the very young boys have to be kept out of the primary schools to do a man's work upon the farm, it is not going to be an easy matter to find boys and men to go from the schools, not to the soil, but to several year's training in military affairs. That idea will not commend itself to a people who feel that it is a pity to see the militia we have at present left to monotonous and mechanical drill in barracks during the harvest season when the clamor goes up for men and men and more men to garner in the wheat.

Consider for a moment what it would cost in men and money to defend our southern frontier alone, and if war even comes it is as likely to come by land as by sea. To raise a force sufficient to cope with what an enemy could bring against us would leave only a small proportion of the able-bodied men of the country to carry on its work. Besides, Canada is not, nor is she likely to be, an aggressive and pugnacious nation, seeking a quarrel with any country. And it is as true of nations as individuals, that those who seek peace and pursue it have no difficulty in finding it, while those who seek a quarrel have less. Canada is not looking for trouble, and more and more as the years go by the nations of the world are settling disputes by some other means than murdering each other's subjects. Refraining from strengthening her arms now will save this country the trouble of disarmament when the nations lay down their arms. War is an old, old fashion going out of style now, and no up-to-date nation will invest in a military equipment with the fashions just about to change from swords and guns to ploughshares and pruning hooks.

### MORAL CRIPPLES.

One of the most interesting stories in this month's magazine has for its underlying theme the problem of moral responsibility. The writer believes and expresses the belief through the lips of one of his characters that there are moral as

well as physical cripples, that a man's spiritual nature can in certain dwarfing and imperfect conditions respond no more promptly to the dictates of his will than can his physical members under imperfect conditions. A paralytic may will to lift a heavy weight, a cripple to run a race, a hunchback to run and jump, but the body is not in a state to carry out the behests of the mind. Similarly in the realm of the spiritual, an individual may have distinct ideas of the goal to be attained and sincere desires to reach the goal and yet be prevented by some twist or warp in his psychical nature.

It is a peculiar thing that "heredity" and "environment," those two pet words of the writer of psychological studies, are conspicuous by their absence in this story. Neither is so much as mentioned. The point most forcibly brought out is the certainty that some natures are thus imperfect, through some mysterious force, and that being so without their own volition, they can not be judged by the same standards as govern the measuring of the morally straight and whole. In fact, they cannot be judged at all. No one knows when they yield to some passion just how strong the temptation was nor what weakness it met upon gaining entrance to the crippled soul.

This view of the placing of responsibility met with the disfavor of one of the characters who argued that the spread of this principle would lead to leniency and indulgence when a man dealt with his own shortcomings, that even self-judgment would be banished. But this does not necessarily follow. Every person knows whether he is morally sound as surely as he knows whether he is physically sound. A man may hide a bodily deformity from his dearest friends, but he cannot hide it from himself. In the same way he knows the perfection or imperfection of his spiritual machinery. The more perfect it is the greater will be the sense of his responsibility for every act, while in almost every case the unfortunate who is ill-equipped to control his actions (not the deliberate evil-doer), strives mightily to come up to the standard set by those whose fitting-out is without a flaw, and suffers agonies at times over his failures to make good. Too often death alone reveals to the world that it has cruelly misjudged a crippled soul.

### TRUTH AS STRANGE AS FICTION.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have much enjoyed your serial story of "Bob, Son of Battle."

Many people, I believe, would find it difficult to credit the statement that a sheep dog would worry sheep. But we have had sad reason to know the contrary.

We lived on the south side of the hill of Bennachie, Scotland, in a croft torn out of the hill; and, like the rest of the crofters, kept a few sheep to help eke out our scanty living. One morning the sheep were found in a wildly excited state, gathered in clusters, and a few torn and dead.

This happened again and again, until to escape complete ruin two of the crofters sold off their sheep. My brother, however, still struggled to hold his flock, but kept losing them continually, and always in the night.

One day the cry was raised that a dog was among the sheep. My brother went up the hill in haste and found the dog tearing its dead victim. He knew the dog at once: it was the shepherd's dog of the Rt. Hon. Lord Forbes of Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire. The poor folk never got a penny of compensation—in fact when my brother met the shepherd coming from the kirk and spoke his mind to him, he was coolly told that he "had better go home and read his Bible, than speak of such things on Sunday."

Hoping for another "Bob, Son of Battle,"

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM REID.

Bennachie Ranch, Vernon, B. C.

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GUARD YOUR UNSEEN LIFE.

Nothing is secret, that shall not be made manifest; neither anything hid, that shall not be known and come abroad.—S. Luke viii.: 17.

How good it is . . . to show oneself to Jew,  
To seek for thee that gazeth deep into the heart;  
Not to be blown about with any windy word,  
But to long that all our inner and our outer course may be fulfilled according to Thy will.  
How safe it is, if we would keep God's favor,  
To shun the world's "appearances,"  
And not to seek what seems to win approval from without,  
But with all carefulness to follow after all that gives zeal to life and betters it.  
How many have been hurt when men have got to know their worth and praised them;  
How many have been profited by grace in silence kept through this frail life,  
This life, "all toil and war."  
—From "The Imitation of Christ."

It is recorded of Uzziah, king of Judah, that "he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord and God helped him. . . and his name spread abroad. . . for he was marvelously helped, till he was strong. But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction." Such a sad record of a life that was so full of rich promise in its beginning. When he was only sixteen, he was the unanimous choice of his people, and he went on from strength to strength, serving God and his people faithfully, and respected even by his enemies. No outside attack could really injure him, and yet his life ended in misery, being shattered from within, wrecked by pride and presumption. He presumed on the kindly favor of God, taking upon himself the office of a priest and going into the temple to burn incense. He was warned of his danger, but treated the warning with easy scorn, until the swift judgment of God struck him down with the awful plague of leprosy, which rose up in his forehead in plain sight of all. Then, indeed, his pride sank, and he hurried out, a shamed and disgraced man, cut off from the house of the Lord unto the day of his death.

No wonder St. Paul warns us against pride and self-satisfaction: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." It is very dangerous to feel too safe, too sure that we are above the sins of our neighbors, and can never sink to the low level of the people we are trying—trying for Christ's sake—to uplift. We are so apt to forget that our power is not ours, but God's. When He takes away our breath, we die; not once can we take a breath without His inbreathing; and our spirits are like our bodies, dependent on His spirit for daily and hourly grace and strength—"no man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost."

If God has showered on us the outward signs of His favor and blessing; if we, like Uzziah, are rejoicing in the respect of our fellows, let us take warning by his sad fall, and give God the glory. We can only stand firmly by His upholding; and if we presume to think our righteousness can go on triumphantly without His strength, in very mercy He may withdraw the supply of grace and allow us to fall, so that our eyes may be opened, and we may turn to Him again in deep humility.

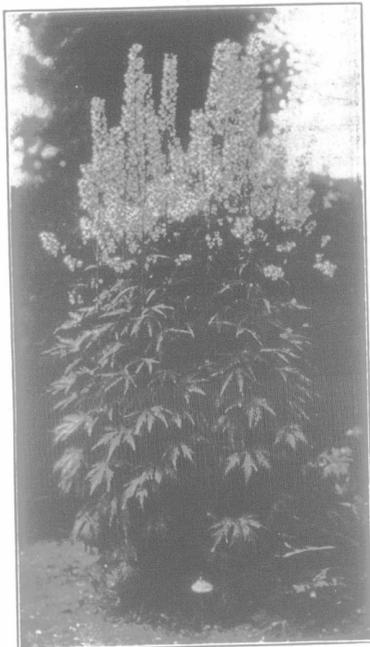
Now, let us try to find out whether we are in danger, and take measures to strengthen the foundation of our spiritual life. It is useless to look at the outside. All may look fair and strong (as it did in Uzziah's case) just before the crash comes. The acts and words may be irreproachable—to all appearance—winning much praise from all beholders, and yet the soul may not be leaning on its God. Let us be careful lest we try to give out without taking in. It is possible to be very zealous in Christian work, very eager in trying to open the eyes of others, and yet to be slowly shutting the avenues of communication through which needed supplies of God's strength can enter one's own soul. We

THE QUIET HOUR

cannot be safe if we are neglecting prayer and meditation, cutting ourselves off from communion with God and from listening to His voice in His Holy Word. Our Lord has said that as a branch cannot bear fruit of itself unless the life of the vine has free course through it, so His members must abide in Him and He in them, or they will be fruitless and withered. He has also given us a wonderful sacrament, through which He pours Himself into a hungry soul. How can we grow strong and fruitful if we are disregarding His great means of grace? He has graciously promised: "He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him." Can we afford to turn our backs on His promised indwelling? Let us never forget that our inner life is steadily moulding and forming our outside life. What we think, that we are. It is not without reason that St. Paul advises us to "think" about things that are pure and lovely and of good report. It is the unseen life that is of

Those who would win a high place must seek it in lowliest humility; and, after the high place appears to be secured, the unseen life must still be most carefully guarded—more guarded than ever, for heights are dangerous, and spiritual pride and self-righteousness are sins which were terribly denounced by the sternly gentle Redeemer, being very hateful to God.

If you are to be a polished instrument, to be used by God for His work, then you must not be surprised if you have to wait many years in unnoticed preparation. He polishes and prepares His chosen instruments secretly and carefully. Think of Moses, who needed not only the learning of Egypt, but the uneventful shepherd life of forty years in the wilderness, before he could be fitted for his long-desired work of bringing his brethren out of captivity. Think of Elijah, who, after showing his power with God by bringing, through his prayers, a three years' drought in order to awaken Israel to a sense of sin, was



PERENNIAL LARSPUR: A HARDY PLANT THAT BLOSSOMS WELL.

vital consequence. If that is lived consciously in God's presence, if the heart and spirit are athirst for God, constantly reaching up to Him, then the outside life will soon fall into line. And the unseen life will soon be made manifest openly and outwardly; it cannot be hidden from men very long.

Perhaps you are chafed by the feeling that you want to do great things for the world, and are forced by circumstances into a petty round of trifling duties that don't amount to anything. "Forced by circumstances" might perhaps be better rendered "called by God." It is a glorious privilege to have the most High God choosing our work and position in life for us. It is a wonderful thing to be told by Him to sweep a room or plow a field—the act at once becomes a privilege that angels might covet.

But there is another thing to be considered. Our business in this life is not to perform wonderful things, like Elijah, and go out of this life gloriously in a chariot of fire. Our business is simply to do God's will—His will for us—and to become like Him—to be perfect, even as our Father is perfect. As He is kind, even to the unthankful and to the evil, so must we be—so good actions are a necessary part of our business—but they are the fruit, not the root of life. The root is out of sight, hidden in the secret place of God, drawing strength and life continually from His Heart of Love.

sent by God to spend his days in solitude and enforced idleness beside the brook Cherith. He was not even allowed to work for his living, but had to endure the hard sense of dependence, being fed by ravens day after day. As Meyer says: "The man who is to take a high place before his fellows, must take a low place before his God; and there is no better manner of bringing a man down than by dropping him suddenly out of a sphere to which he was beginning to think himself essential, teaching him that he is not at all necessary to God's plan; and compelling him to consider in the sequestered vale of some Cherith how mixed are his motives, and how insignificant his strength. So the Master dealt with His Apostles. When, on one occasion, they returned to Him, full of themselves, and flushed with success, He quietly said, 'Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place.' We are too strong, too full of self, for God to use us."

Let us trust Him to know the training we need—though it may seem to us that our talents have no chance to be used, that we are forced to rust in inaction or trifling duties. Most of all, let us keep the life that is hidden from sight strong and vigorous. To go on continually giving out to others, without taking in large supplies from the only Giver of all good things, must end in bankruptcy. To live like that is to

become an empty shell, a casket without a jewel, a body without a soul. But to live a quiet, uneventful life, with a spirit always drinking in more and more of God's spirit, with eyes attracted ever by His beauty of holiness and hand clasped closely in His, is to be ready for any call to do great things for Him, great service for the world. The call may not come until after death, where the servants of God shall still serve Him, but how sad it would be if that call should find us unprepared, instruments that are too dull and brittle to accomplish the work required of us. Let us think high thoughts and pray without ceasing, as we do our daily work, with the glad consciousness that it is done for God, and in His sight. Then we shall be ready when the call comes—ready for anything.

"Who are these that, linking hand in hand,  
Transmit across the twilight waste of years  
The flying brightness of a kindled hour?  
Not always, nor alone, the lives that search  
How they may snatch a glory out of heaven,  
Or add a height to Babel, oftener they  
That in the still fulfilment of each day's  
Pacific order hold great deeds in leash,  
That in the sober sheath of tranquil tasks  
Hide the attempered blade of high emprise,  
And leap like lightning to the clap of fate."

HOPE.

LITTLE THINGS.

A Good-bye kiss is a little thing;  
With your hand on the door to go,  
But it takes the venom out of the sting  
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling  
That you made an hour ago.  
A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare  
After the toil of the day;  
And it smooths the furrows plowed by  
care,  
The lines on the forehead you once  
called fair  
In the years that have flown away.  
'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;  
I love you, my dear," each night;  
But it sends a thrill through the heart,  
I bind—  
For Love is tender, as Love is blind—  
As we climb life's rugged height.  
We starve each other for Love's caress;  
We take, but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the Love grudgingly, less  
and less,  
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

THE CHOIR OF THE DAYBREAK.

I sat by my window at daybreak  
As the wildbirds caroled the hour,  
And watched the shades of the night-  
time  
Droop 'neath the morning's power,  
And as the banners of sunrise  
Flung their colors above the trees,  
The burst of light charmed the bird-  
notes  
Into sweeter melodies.  
The wren, the linnet and robin,  
The oriole, catbird and jay,  
And all the choir of the tree-tops,  
Spirited sang and gay,  
And with notes unknown to mortals,  
With harmonies as grandly fair  
As the soul's unuttered music,  
They piped on the morning air.  
O the glory of the morning,  
And the wildbirds' heaven-made song!  
O the good that is created  
To take the place of wrong!  
But the fondest hours of lifetime,  
And the gladder moments e'en  
Do they teach us always, sweetheart,  
The love of the Great Unseen!  
—HOMER P. BRANCH.

THE WIND THAT BLOWS.

"The wind that blows can never kill  
The tree God plants;  
It bloweth east; it bloweth west,  
The tender leaves have little rest,  
But any wind that blows is best.  
The tree God plants  
Strikes deeper roots, grows higher still,  
Spreads wider boughs, for God's good  
will  
Meets all its wants."

**MUSHROOMS AND CLOTTED CREAM.**

Dear Dame Durden:—I, too, have been busy with my garden. It was rather hard work, this being the first year. I am sorry I could not send you an Exhibition hint. St. Giles, Oxford, Eng., 1903, was the greatest fair I ever saw, and there was not a thing about it agricultural. I call it a fun fair, so that would not be any help, would it? During my last five years in England, London was my home, and I visited nearly all the exhibitions of fine arts, etc., and I cannot find anything in all that of any use.

A good way of putting mushrooms away is to peel them and clean while quite fresh and not too ripe. Then dry them in a cool oven until they snap. Keep in a tin with tight fitting lid and grate as they are wanted. For soups and gravy they are as good as fresh ones. Please, can anyone tell me how to make Devonshire clotted cream that will keep?

Dear Grannie, you brought the tears to my eyes and heart with your sad letter. But in all this time passed in helping others, did you not lay in a little store unto yourself? We all seem to be walking on the same rough road, stumbling and getting up again, and the longer we walk the nearer Home. Here are a few lines of Longtellow my own Grandma was very fond of and I find them a help, too:

**THE RAINY DAY.**

The day is cold and dark and dreary;  
It rains, and the wind is never weary;  
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,  
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,  
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold and dark and dreary;  
It rains and the wind is never weary;  
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,  
But the hopes of my youth fall thick in the blast,  
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;  
Behind the clouds the sun's still shining;  
Thy fate is the common fate of all,  
Into each life some rain must fall,  
Some days must be dark and dreary.

**YORKSHIRE GIRL.**

(We should have been glad to hear about the "fun" fair, and something about the exhibits of fine arts—even if there were nothing agricultural about them. It does not do for us to talk and think and read about nothing but our own particular line of work. That is what makes Mrs. Jack a dull girl.)

Here is a method for making Devonshire cream. I clipped it from a paper long ago and now cannot tell to whom to credit it:

"When the Phoenicians came over, many years ago, in search of the precious metal—which has ever held a foremost place in the aims and ambitions of most of the inhabitants of these isles—namely, gold (for that was doubtless their ultimate aim, although the metals found in the West were but a means to an end, and the motive power which attracted them thither. They brought with them their dairy utensils, and introduced into Cornwall and Devon the well-known system of "clotted" cream manufacture, for which that part of the country has thereafter been noted. There is no part of Great Britain where this system is more universal than in Devonshire and Cornwall, but in other parts of the country this method may be adopted, and good results secured, provided the conditions are satisfactory and the worker capable. The first essential of success in the making of Devonshire cream is that the cows should be well fed, giving a pure and wholesome milk. Their drinking water should be uncontaminated; a pure drinking water is essential. The milk should be set directly it is milked from the cows, and carefully strained through several layers of muslin placed over a fine wire strainer into the shallow pans, allowing five to six quarts to each pan. Allow the milk to remain for twenty-four hours undisturbed, and avoid keeping anything in the dairy likely to impart a bad flavor to the

milk and cream, such as onions, fish, etc. Much excellent cream has been spoiled through neglect in this respect. At the end of twenty-four hours the milk will be ready for scalding. There are two methods of doing this—(1) by means of a stove or kitchen range; (2) by the use of a scalding, or an ordinary copper or boiler filled with hot water. The water method of scalding the cream is preferable; scorching or over-scalding is thereby made less likely to occur. The pan of milk is placed carefully in the scalding, and the temperature gradually raised to 170 deg. to 180 deg.; this process will take from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes and the exact stage is known when the surface becomes crinkled in a characteristic way known by experience to every maker. To the amateur it is safest to use a thermometer, when the proper temperature can be ascertained. The pan is carefully moved back again into the dairy, care being taken not to disturb or break the "head" on it, and left for another twenty-four hours to cool and set.

When the clotted cream has stood for twenty-four hours it may be removed from the milk by using a perforated skimmer and delicately lifting up the cream, at the same time ricing it as much as possible from the milk. When clotted cream is intended for sale, a "round" of cream the size of the tin must be secured for "tops"—the effect is more pleasing to the eye.

Clotted cream may be also made by using separated cream and scalding it to 180 deg. or 190 deg. in exactly the same manner as the new milk in the shallow pan. Cool down, and skim at the end of twelve or twenty-four hours, as desired, and a rich and good sample of cream will be obtained, provided the separated cream is fresh and sweet to start with.—D. D.)

Dear Dame Durden:—For several weeks past I have been intending to pay a visit to the Ingle Nook, but have postponed it, till at last I really think I have some help to offer. In the issue of June 12th "P. M. L." asks how to preserve mushrooms dry. The following is a way we used to do it in England. Wipe them clean, peel away the skin and the brown part and lay them on tins or paper to dry in a cool oven. Store in paper bags in a dry place. To use them, put into cold gravy or water and bring them gradually to simmer, when they will nearly regain their natural size.

In reply to "Leeds Loiner's" request for pumpkin preserve with ginger, here is a good recipe, one which is very old but very good. By adding a little more sugar one can make a delicious preserve of squash by the same recipe: Cut pumpkin flesh into one inch cubes and to every pound of fruit allow one-half pound sugar (granulated). Have a deep crock or pan and put alternate layers of fruit and sugar, mixing with the sugar bruised root ginger, six oz. ginger to every pound sugar. Do not fill the crock right to the brim and leave a layer of sugar on top. Let this stand over night and in the morning the sugar being dissolved, take out the ginger and pound it fine or rub through a vegetable sieve. Then return it to your fruit. Let the mixture boil gently for five or six hours if a large quantity. A good rule is to boil it till the pumpkin is quite soft, but not broken, unless you want to use it as jam. We always used to put the rind of one and the juice of two lemons to every pound of fruit before boiling, but some people prefer it without.

Then, Dame Durden, in June 19th number, I see Mrs. F. W. G.'s request for pickling small onions. This is another old recipe and so easy but exceedingly good! Gather the onions when quite ripe and dry, and with the fingers or a silver knife pull off the two outside skins. A steel knife will discolor the onions. As fast as the onions are peeled drop them into dry jars, or

bottles. Pour over sufficient cold vinegar to cover them, first having added to each quart of vinegar two teaspoonfuls of allspice, and two teaspoonfuls of whole black peppercorns. Be careful that each jar gets its share of the spices by constantly stirring the vinegar. Seal tightly, keep in a dry place and they will be ready to use in a fortnight. Onions should not be kept more than six or eight months or they are apt to turn soft.

Now, can someone please tell me what I can do to rid my house of ants—small ones? It is a log house put up last fall and I have such a trouble with the ants.

I come from Surrey, England, and have been out here just a year. It is rather a lonely life for a girl. Have you any other Surrey girls in your bunch of chatters? If so, I should very much like to correspond with some.

Can "Mary" from Wales please tell me how to make pie-klets? I remember spending a glorious summer in North Wales, and we used to be so fond of them for tea.

I am afraid you will think I have taken up a lot of space for a beginner. With best wishes to you and all your chatters.

EBBA.

nice flavor. I should like to correspond with Ahtreb if I had her address.

HAPPY WIFE.

(I have sent your address to Ahtreb and you will doubtless hear from her soon.—D. D.)

**A WORD FROM SWEET MARIE.**

Dear Dame Durden:—I have perused the Ingle Nook columns with great interest from time to time until I ventured to write. In the issue of June 26th I see Madam Jean's instructions for making rugs from old socks, which she has described so plainly that I am going to attempt them as I often was at a loss to know what to do with so much partly worn hosiery. I have just been doing up some rhubarb. How many of the members have tried canned strawberries along with rhubarb? I cut up my rhubarb the night before and add sugar to it. In the morning I cook slowly, adding no water, and when almost cooked put in a can of strawberries to three quarts of rhubarb. Cook for a few moments, then seal up. Our family use this in preference to richer fruits. Will some of you kindly give a recipe for egg salad? I attended a wedding lately where all the dainty dishes imaginable were served, and this was one which I thought very nice. Are we not having real summer weather now? With the sunshine and bloom one is apt to forget the past severe winter and the absurd predictions of the weather prophets as to no summer.

SWEET MARIE.

(For egg salad boil hard for at least fifteen minutes the number of eggs

**INGLE NOOK CHATS**



A HOMELIKE COTTAGE—REPRESENTING NOT MONEY, BUT CARE.

(There are heaps of remedies that are recommended. Alum powder scattered round, shelves and woodwork washed over with a solution of two pounds alum in three quarts of boiling water applied hot with a paint brush. Someone has found that good turpentine applied round the walls and edges of the floor will discourage them. Green sage, red pepper, camphor, sprigs of wintergreen or little bags of sulphur are all supposed to annoy the little red ant.

I do not know how many Surrey readers and members we have, but some of them will be sure to "answer up" in response to your appeal.—D. D.)

**MESSAGE TO AHTREB.**

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been reading and profiting by the letters of the Ingle Nook for a long time. Now may I come for a few minutes to tell Ahtreb that there is nothing better for babies than castoria. I wouldn't be without it, for it saved my little girl's life. The doctor had no hope any more and he told me to try castoria. I did, with the result that she is strong and healthy now. I gave it to my last baby when she was two days old and it did her a lot of good.

A good way to can rhubarb is to boil a cup of strawberries or raspberries to each quart of rhubarb. It gives it a

required. When done and cooled a little cut each egg in two, scoop out the yolks and press them through a sieve. Then add to them the necessary salt, a little butter and some good salad dressing. Line a dish with fresh lettuce leaves, put in the whites and then heap the beaten yolks upon it and serve.

Summer is surely here and we can laugh at the weather pessimists.—D. D.)

**LETTER-WRITING A LOST ART.**

Dear Dame Durden:—Though I attend the Ingle Nook every week I seldom put my oar on as I find it most profitable to listen. I think that "Grannie's" letter is the best that has appeared in the club. Not that the others are not all very good; but letter writing is a lost art nowadays and we cannot write perfect epistles like those of the old schools. In a few lines Grannie gives a complete act from the tragedy called "Man." Dear Grannie, how I sympathize with her! I know I should find her conversation rich and restful. I wish I could meet her. I can help "Bitten One" if she has any little patch of ground that she can call her own. Procure a packet from a florist or seedman, called *Pyrethrum aureum*. I mean that the seeds must be called *Pyrethrum aureum*, a

## Kootenay Fruit Lands! Best in the World!

Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.

S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.  
Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

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I will sell 10 acres at \$100 per acre. I will accept \$250 cash and allow purchaser to pay for balance by working on my land, for which I will allow him \$3.00 for every ten hour day he works, said payments to apply on reduction of payments on land.

Purchaser must give me at least half of his time. He may devote other half improving his own land, or may give whole time on my land and thus get his own more quickly paid for.

This is an excellent chance for the man of little means, who cannot see how he is going to meet his future payments on land purchased on terms.

This offer is limited to a small number—prompt action is necessary to secure this chance.

Correspondence invited.  
P. O. Box 374, Winnipeg, Man.



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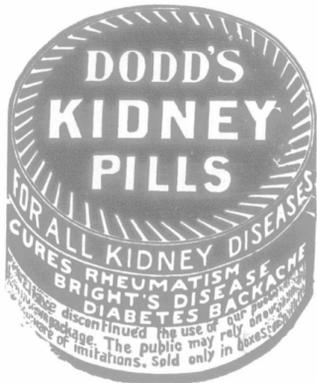
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J. T. ROBINSON,  
Manager B.C. Orchard Lands Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.



florist by another name of course will answer. I am afraid that Grannie and everyone else will smile at this hurried and incoherent epistle, but I am trying to come in leaps and bounds to help "Bitten One." When it is well grown it can be cut and tied up in bags. Wherever *Pyrethrum aureum* goes, fleas will not stay. Sleep on it. Stuff cushions and sofas with a piece of it. If it is powdered and dried it can be burnt in rooms and barns, and the fleas will leave. The lice will not trouble poor Bidy if the hen houses are kept full of it. A piece in the kennel will not only help to keep Carlo at peace, but will help in the home, for wherever the dog is there will the flees gather together and breed.

OCTAVIA.

### BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

The other day we read a most inspiring man's story. He was speaking of the good times, and he told of seeing another man driving out of town with a new lumber wagon. To the rear end of the new wagon was attached a new mowing machine, and to the mowing machine two new riding gang plows.

Then the writer goes on to say: "What a prosperous progressive scene! How fortunate are modern farmers with modern implements which will do the work of a number of men and do it better." And this is true, but the writer forgot to tell the rest of the story.

### THE MOTHER'S SHEAVES.

My life is so narrow, so narrow; envired by four square walls; And ever across my threshold the shadow of duty fall. My eyes wander off to the hilltops, but ever my heart stoops down In a passion of love to the babies that helplessly cling to my gown.

In the light of the new day dawning I see an Evangel stand, And to the fields that are ripe for the harvest I am lured by a beckoning hanh. But I have no place with the reapers, no part in the soul-stirring strife, I must hover my babies on the hearthstone and teach them the lessons of life.

I must answer their eager questions with God-given words of truth. I must guide them in ways of wisdom through childhood and early youth. I must nourish their souls and their bodies with infinite, watchful care. Take thought of the loaves and fishes and the raiment that they must wear.

But at night when the lessons are over, and I cuddle each sleepy head; When the questions are asked and answered, and the last little prayer is said; When the fruitless unrest has vanished that fretted my soul through the day,

### THE DIFFERENCE.

"O Johnny, O Johnny, why late for school? Was the walk too long, or the hill too steep Early start from home is the rule That boys should keep."

"O, the hill was steep and the walk was far; I hurried along with my books and slate, If I'd a wheel or a motor car I'd never be late."

"Johnny, O Johnny, how quickly home The dinner bell scarcely has ceased to ring. Was it the wind that helped you to come With magical wing?"

"I've rather a fancy, you know," said Jack. Fanning his features to make them cool "It isn't so far on the roadway back As it is to school!"

"Going to send your boy on an ocean trip, are you?" said a friend to a father. "Yes," replied the father. "You see if there is anything in him I think a long sea voyage will bring it out."



AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME. TIME AND EFFORT WILL GIVE AS GOOD RESULTS ON THIS SIDE OF THE SEA.

Beside the man in the new lumber wagon, with the mowing machine and gang plow attachment, sat a woman. She was his wife. She had been to town and traded her eggs and butter for groceries for family use. Her own pocketbook was empty, for she had frittered away the 25 cents he had given her the last time she went to town. She had asked her husband to buy her a new washing machine, such as her neighbors use, but he said he was a poor man and could not afford such foolishness. Then she asked very timidly for a little money, and he had opened his purse and passed over to her a coin of the realm, and she had gone into a hardware store and invested every penny of it in an article which she now held carefully concealed under her shawl.

And what had this extravagant woman bought? She had invested ten cents of her husbands' hard earnings in an egg-beater. —The Farmer's Voice.

Young Widow (at the animal seller's)—I want a dog.  
Animal Seller—Yes, madame; white, grey, brindle?  
Young Widow—No, black—all black; I am in deep mourning.—Los Loisirs.

Then I kneel in the midst of my children and humbly and thankfully pray. "Dear Lord, when I stand with the reapers before Thee at set of the sun, When the sheaves of the harvest are garnered, and the life and its labor is done, I shall lay at Thy feet these my children to my heart and my garments they cling; I may not go forth with the reapers, and these are the sheaves that I bring."

Robert Lee Bettner, the Riverside polo player, was swapping yarns with Walter Scott Hobart, the Burlingame player. "Ever hear about the fellow that drove a horse car? Had a baby. Didn't know what to name it. " 'Boy or girl' asked the minister. " 'Boy.' " " 'Call it Oscar.' He did. " 'Met preacher again a year later. " 'Nother baby at our house. Suggest 'nother name. " 'Boy or girl?' " " 'Girl.' " " 'Call her Car'line.' He did." —San Francisco Chronicle.

### SIMPLE LIFE MADE SIMPLE.

"I'm weary of the whirl," quoth she, "Henceforth the simple life for me. Methinks it would be very wise To take my breakfast ere I rise— Of coffee just a single cup." (N. B. Her mother brought it up) "And when I'm dressed," thus spoke the maid. "I'll hie me to the elm tree's shade, And with a book there I will find Sweet rest and comfort for the mind." And so in sylvan shade she read. (N. B. Her mother made her bed.) "A dainty lunch will suit me best— Salad with oil of Lucca dressed; No steaming soup, nor heavy roast, But broiled spring chicken served on toast." She ate it all and found it good. (N. B. Her mother cooked her food.) Then when the day at last was spent Her mind was filled with sweet content: She donned a dainty gown of white With rosy ribbons all bedight, And looked as fair as any rose. (N. B. Her mother ironed her clothes.) "I love the simple life," quoth she; Escaping care and toil and strife, Evading paths where duties lurk. Mark ye: Someone must do your work.

**CHILDREN'S CORNER**

**A FINE COUNTRY SCHOOL.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I sincerely hope it will be interesting to all. My papa subscribed for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the first of January, and ever since we received the paper in our home I have been reading the Children's Corner and enjoying it very much. I am eight years old and I am going to one of the finest and best country schools in this vicinity. We arrived here on November 29th and we found it to be very long and cold winter but we are not discouraged.

We have ten head of horses, twenty-head of cattle, twelve pigs, and about one hundred and fifty chickens.

MADELEINE G. KAESER. (8)  
Saskatchewan. (a)

**LIMPING JACK.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm four miles from Crystal City. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a month or two, and we like reading the Children's Corner very much. We have nineteen head of cattle and eight horses. I have one favorite horse and I call him Limping Jack. We have one mile and a half to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss O—.

BILLIE GEDDES. (13)  
Manitoba. (a)

**RENTED OUR FARM.**

My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a year and a half. I like reading the Children's Corner in it. We have rented our farm for this year to Mr. E. F—. We live six miles from the town of Pilot Mound. We drive three miles to school. There are five of us going. Our teacher's name is Mr. B—.

HARRY MCKINNON. (13)  
Manitoba. (a)

**QUEENIE THE PONY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years and I like very much to read the Children's Corner. My sister and I have a pony between us. We ride her to school every day. She is very gentle and we can trust her. I have two sisters and two brothers.

MARY I. DALZELL. (11)  
Alberta. (b)

**SCHOOL IS FAR AWAY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father says that he will subscribe for it next year. I live two miles from the town of Durban. I do not go to school as it is too far away. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are James and Willie, Lillian and May. I came to Manitoba from Ontario seven years ago. My birthday was on the 18th of May.

ONZLO ROBERTS. (12)  
Manitoba. (b)

**TWENTY YEARS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twenty years. We have a teacher called Mr. M—. I have half a mile to go to school. I have two sisters and two brothers and I am the eldest of the girls.

We have about a hundred hens and fifteen head of cattle and five calves. We have three horses and one colt. The weather is good now.

UNA SLADE. (8)  
Manitoba. (b)

**A BIG FARM.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on a farm of 480 acres. We have thirteen horses and one little colt, fifteen head of cattle, three pigs, eighty hens and three cats. We live eight miles from town. I go to school and am in the part second book. I have one brother and two sisters.

BESSIE HAMILTON. (12)  
Saskatchewan. (c)

**A FOUR-YEAR-OLD.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little girl four years old. I have a muley cow, one hen and a little kittie. I have a bad cold and cannot play outdoors now.

MYRTLE DU MARS.  
Saskatchewan. (c)

**DELAYED BY SICKNESS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like reading your Corner very much and thought I would write. I have two sisters and three brothers. My father was killed by the team running away, throwing him off and breaking his neck. We have five horses, six cows and a few chickens. I live five miles from Vegreville. There are three of us that go to the school which is a mile and a half away. I am in the fifth grade and like my teacher very much. It has been a very cold winter here, about three feet of snow on the level, and the thermometer was down very low. We came out here in 1902, but were delayed in Fort Saskatchewan with sickness for six weeks.

ETHEL WILLIAMS. (13)  
Alberta. (b)

**CAN PLAY SONGS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I always read the Children's Corner when the papers come from town. Some letters I get very interested in. We live on a farm five miles from our nearest town. Father owns ten horses, twenty-four head of cattle and a few calves. I have taken about ninety music lessons and can play almost every hymn and a few songs. We live a mile from school. We all go every morning. The studies I take at school are arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, grammar, writing drawing and composition. Our teacher's name is Miss M. A. S—.

AGGIE NAPIER. (12)  
Manitoba. (a)

**THE PRAIRIE IN SUMMER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write a letter to you and the Corner, hoping it finds you all enjoying good health. We had dreadful cold weather this winter. The snow was from two to three feet on the level, and as coal was scarce, the farmers had to make a good many trips to the villages for it. Every spring the large slough which runs by our place overflows the high banks, and we are thinking this year will be worse yet. In the summer the wild ducks come and live there. This weather is much different to the eye to what it is in summer. Then you can look across the prairies and see men working on their farms, and see the golden grain waving to the gentle breezes, and see the raw prairie as a flower bed planted by the Maker of all things.

I was very sorry to hear of the death of one of our C. C. members, Margaret Garrett, as we will miss her letters on our page. Here is a verse in memory of her:

"Oh weep not for the loved ones,  
So rudely from thee driven;  
They were but flowers too good for earth,  
Transplanted unto Heaven."

MARGUERITE WHITEHEAD. (15)  
Saskatchewan. (a)

**SUMMER IS HERE.**

Dear Editor:—It has been very cold, but soon got warm again. I am glad that summer is coming. There have been a lot of rabbits at our place and I would like to catch one dear little bunny. We have two little calves and the color of them is red and white. I go to school every day and I am in the fifth grade and in the part I of the arithmetic. I have two pets, a dog and a cat. I call my cat Nigger, and the dog Simon. In the morning Nigger comes upstairs to my sister and me. We take him in bed with us.

I saw my cousin's letter in the ADVOCATE.

EMMA SEEBACH. (9)  
Manitoba. (a)

**OTTAWA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is about my trip to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. I had a lovely sail in the steamer Victoria for twenty miles up the Ottawa River where there are some nice islands with campers on them. Then we passed the beautiful Rideau Falls and some rocks forming bays near the city. We got into the street cars and went through the city to near the farm. Then we went to the Observatory and had a splendid view of the city from the top of the lookout. We saw the plots with the different kinds of trees and grass growing in them and some with all kinds of flowers and roses. There were lots of fruit trees and currant and gooseberry bushes and rows of grapes. We went into a house with all kinds of grass and grain and fruit preserved in glass jars. Then we went into the dairy and saw the big separators and churns that are worked by steam; afterwards we went to see the hens, chickens, bees, guinea pigs and rabbits. Then we were tired, but we had spent a lovely day and were glad to get back to the boat for a nice sail home.

FLORENCE K. DOUGLAS. (12)  
Saskatchewan. (b)

**COAL AND GAS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We do not have any school in winter here and we are twelve miles from town, so it was pretty lonesome on the prairie when it was cold, we haven't many neighbors. And the ones we have are quite a distance apart, so we cannot visit much when the roads are bad. My brother is going to school in Medicine Hat. I miss his company, although we have a widowed sister and two little nephews and a niece living with us who keep it pretty lively.

We have not suffered like some I have been reading about for the want of coal. We can get good coal at two dollars a load and in Medicine Hat they have lots of gas. We have both cattle and horses, and one pet lamb. They have all wintered well. I am fond of fancy work and do quite a lot of it. I should be pleased to hear from any girl of my own age.

MONA JOHNSTON. (12)  
Alberta. (a)

**A MOTHERLESS BOY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I find good information in it about farming. I read the Children's Corner all through every week. My dear mother died very near a year ago and I feel very lonesome, though I have three brothers and three sisters. My father is foreman for the Coldstream Ranch near Vernon, B. C. We are going to school now and I am in the fourth reader. We have a very nice teacher named Miss D—.

The ranch we are living on contains one section and we have about nine hundred cattle on it this year. I have a Shetland pony.

Well, I will close hoping the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will succeed forever.

WILLIE BRETT. (15)  
British Columbia. (b)

**BETTER THAN THE OLD COUNTRY.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We came from London (England) two years ago, and we like this country much better than the Old Country. We live with my uncle on a horse and cattle ranch. I am a little over twelve years of age. I milk three cows morning and night and help auntie all I can. A wolf came near the house the other day, so uncle took his rifle, and shot him. I have two brothers, but as there is not a school very close, none of us can go. I am very fond of reading the ADVOCATE, and learn many things from it, so wish it every success.

ARTHUR YOUNG.  
Saskatchewan. (a)

**THE MOUNTAIN VIEW DAIRY FARM.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for quite a while and we like it fine. I read the Children's Corner and enjoy it very much. I have three brothers and four sisters. I am the youngest of the



**DAINTY, SPARKLING**

An appetising dessert for the hot summer days—prepared in a few moments without heating or cooking. A wholesome food in the sick room, delicious to taste and easily digested.

Manufactured in our own Pure Food Factory, every package put up with the utmost care and cleanliness. Only the purest materials are used and under perfect sanitary conditions.

In twelve pure fruit flavors at 10 cents per package.

**We will send you a Cook Book**

If you will send us the name and address of your grocer we will send you our 80 page cook book free of charge.

**Codville-Georgeson Co. Ltd.**  
Dept. F. Winnipeg, Man.



"Thou hast been called, O sleep, the friend of woe,  
But 'tis the happy that have called you so."  
—Robert Southey.

Sleep on a Guaranteed

**HERCULES BED**

for thirty nights.

Money back if you want it.

If you don't sleep sounder and awake more rested—if you don't think guaranteed Hercules Spring Beds are the best you ever heard of—just say so to your dealer and he will promptly refund your money.

**Gold Medal Furniture Co., Limited.**

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg



### A Boot That Gives Service

WHEN purchasing boots for daily work a man must consider first how long they will wear. Second how comfortable they will be. The comfortable Amherst boot wears like iron.

To insure long wear we put in nothing but solid leather of the best grade. This secures the utmost durability.

To insure comfort we use a soft grain leather. Blucher made, on a comfortable wide last. The highest grade of workmanship removes all rough seams and wrinkles so that the feet cannot become lame or sore.

Economy, too, is a point the average workman must consider. The Amherst boot is most economical at \$3.00, delivered. It is by far the most serviceable boot in the market for steady wear. Send \$3.00 for a pair now—go-day.

**Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,**  
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO



Mr. Farmer

This means **YOU**. Your family **NEED** a Red Cross Sanitary Closet this winter, and it is up to you to write us for full particulars.

Any house can have one, and we know you want to be comfortable.

"Nuf said"

Write for Catalogue

**Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co.**  
Winnipeg, Man.

## Kootenay Fruit Lands

Choice tracts from ten acres to one thousand acres, on Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lakes, Slocan Lake and in the subdistricts known as Nakusp, Burton City, Fire Valley, Deer Park and Crawford Bay. We can give you ground floor prices on land that will stand closest inspection. Write us.

### Kootenay Land & Investment Co.

Fruit Land and Real Estate  
P.O. Box 443 Nelson, B.C.

**WE** edit, compile and print Live Stock Catalogues.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited.  
4-16 Princess St. Winnipeg, Manitoba

family. My father has a dairy farm, and we sell milk to the city of Medicine Hat, just a mile from here. We have about ninety head of cattle, and about a hundred and fifty chickens and three pigeons. We have had very nice weather now for about a month and I go to school when it is nice weather, but in January it was too cold for me to go to school. I am in the second reader.

EDITH FOLLIS. (10)

Alberta, (b)

#### IN THE FOURTH BOOK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to write to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as I never have written before and enjoy the letters in the Children's Corner. I go to school nearly every day, and am in the fourth book. We have two miles to go, driving in winter and walking in summer. We live about three miles from town.

ANNA MAY McFADDEN. (13)

Manitoba, (c)

#### FOND OF ADVENTURES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE which we all value. I thought I would like to become a member. If this letter is published, and I am welcome, I am sure I will come again. I attend school, which is one and three quarter miles away. I am in the third book, grade four. This is our second winter in Manitoba. We came from Ontario nearly two years ago.

How many members like reading? I am very fond of it and have quite a few books. Among them are, "Long-fellows Poems," "Adventures of a Brownie," "Swiss Family Robinson." I like adventures best. I have two

Mrs. Blackfur wore a very pretty red ribbon in which she looked very nice. When the young folks were at the feast, she sat and thought over how she should train them. She thought she would consult their grandma, for she knew they were not trained as she was—like some foolish mothers she let them have their own way; she knew their faults. So before starting she called them and told them to stay with Bertha, and they obeyed.

SNOWFLAKE. (11)

Manitoba, (a)

#### READS THE C. C. FIRST THING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the first thing I do when we get the paper is to read the Children's Corner. I have six sisters and four brothers. I am in the third reader. The school closed before Christmas and did not start until spring. My father has eight horses and about sixty-six head of cattle ninety-five chickens and two pigs.

INGA SVEINSON. (11)

Alberta, (a)

#### WELCOME TO OUR ONLY "Q."

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have had the FARMER'S ADVOCATE over two years and I always enjoy reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I have a dog named Dewey to play with me, and he draws me on the sled. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister goes to school in Winnipeg. I am collecting post cards. I go to school every day, and am in the third reader. I have a mile and a half to go to school and study spelling, arithmetic, geography. We have the post office at

three miles south is the Pembina. There are quite a lot of hills around here. There is not a great deal of scrub, but there is some yet. The school is not quite a mile from here. There is a very good road to it and the post office is just a short way farther on. I would like to correspond with anyone who would write, or if you would tell me of anyone who would like to correspond I would write to them.

HAZEL BARNES.

Manitoba, (a)

#### RAILROAD NEWS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time and he says he likes it very much. I have four brothers and two sisters. My father has thirty-four head of cattle and thirty-four horses. My brother and sister and I go to school. I am in the second reader. My teacher's name is Miss B—. The railroad put up a new roundhouse here last summer and are going to build a big station here next summer.

WINNIE MISKIMAN. (9)

Saskatchewan, (a)

#### AT SCHOOL SIX MONTHS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have been going to school six months and am in the third class in the second room. We have ten head of horses and one dog. I have one brother and three sisters. My papa has taken the ADVOCATE for two years and likes it very well.

MABEL UNDINE McCUNE. (10)

Alberta, (b)



A PIONEER HOME.

The Mower keeps the grass trimmed close up to the buildings and vines help to hide the roughness of the cabin.

brothers and one sister who teaches school.

#### GOOD FRIENDS.

"You must act as nicely as you can, Mr. White and Miss Annie. I would not have you go and dine with Miss Bertha and not act nicely," said their mother as she looked after them with admiring eyes, as they went and jumped on the table.

She had washed them, not like your mother does, but with her tongue.

Old Mrs. Blackfur sat on the stool watching to see if her children were acting nicely. Miss Annie had a ribbon around her neck and was very anxious to know whether her mother was pleased or not. Of course she was, but sat and watched so if they got too greedy she would call them away.

Miss Bertha sat in her high chair which was painted black, an apron of her year-old brother's on. She was about five years old, and wanted to be loved by her two friends.

She had black curly hair which curled up around her head, and pretty eyes. She sat eating bread and milk which was in a bowl. A bread plate sat near on the table. She took a spoonful and then gave Miss Annie and Mr. White each one, for she was a very honest little girl and wanted to be fair.

our house. I live twenty-five miles from Winnipeg, on the C. N. R. I felt sorry to read of Margaret Garrett's death.

ALICE QUALLY. (9)

Manitoba, (a)

#### MISS THE BIG BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have seen a letter in this valuable paper from my cousin Ella Paff. March the sixteenth was my birthday. I was twelve years old.

I have a brother whose name is Frank working in the harness shop at Bin-scarth. He has been away about seven months. We miss him very much. We have an organ, violin, mouth organ, and piccolo. I am learning to play on the organ by note which I like very much. We have two dear little calves which I like to play with very much. They will run and kick.

MAISIE SEEBACH. (12)

Manitoba, (b)

#### NOT A VERY ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—The country around here is not very pretty in winter, but in summer it is not too bad. About a mile and a half north is the Dry River valley. It is a fair sized valley, but there is not much of a river in it and some summers it goes quite dry. About

#### ECLIPSE IN THE DRILL SHED.

Prior to the last solar eclipse the colonel of a German regiment of infantry sent for his sergeant and observed: "There will be an eclipse of the sun to-morrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress uniform. I will come and explain the eclipse before drill. If the day is cloudy the men will meet in the drill shed as usual."

Whereupon the sergeant drew up the following order of the day: "To-morrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on the parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy the eclipse will take place in the drill shed."

#### THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

In making the famous "pure" wines of Bavaria it has been proven that there has been used during the past seven years eleven tons of citric acid, sixteen tons of potash, 120 tons of tartaric acid and 200 tons of glycerine.

#### CLEAR THE WAY.

World is doin' mighty well.  
An' I reckon she'd do better  
Ef day by day  
We'd clear the way,  
An' only let her!

**GOSSIP.**

**REGINA FAIR PROSPECTS.**

The officials of the Regina Exhibition and the live stock men in Saskatchewan have displayed a deal of energy and enterprise in preparing for their fair to be held next week. A considerable number of improvements have been made on the grounds and in stabling accommodations in preparation for the increased entries of live stock.

Horses are always a strong attraction at Regina and this year the managers and directors have devoted their surplus time in securing a larger entry of cattle. Two large Manitoba Shorthorn herds are to be on exhibition, namely: J. G. Barron's and W. H. English's. These, together with the cattle from the province, will place Regina Exhibition in a position easily comparable with that of any provincial fair. There are \$15,000 in prizes, which should be worth going after, and only \$4,000 is to be hung up in race money. This indicates that Regina Exhibition is essentially an agricultural fair. The railroad companies are putting on a rate of a fair and a third from points in the province and a twenty minute train service from the city to the Exhibition Park.

The dates are July 30 to August 2, inclusive.

**SHORTHORN SALE AUGUST 1ST.**

Catalogs for the sale of Shorthorns at "Maple Grove," Rosser, Man., on August first are now ready. The draft of cattle listed are not by any means a cull lot. We saw cattle in the herd, that are to be put up for sale that would be a credit in any company as the illustrations in this and our last week's issue will indicate. Few herds of any breed of cattle have increased so rapidly as has Messrs. James' and that is the reason of the sale.

Their herd bull, Choice Goods, is a most excellent sire of growthy, mellow-handling stock, and the cows being large milkers bring their calves along to robust maturity. Choice Goods was bred by John Davidson, Ont., and is six years of age. His sire was the great Dryden-bred bull Sittyton Hero, sire of the Pan-American winner, Sittyton Hero 7th. Sittyton Hero's sire was the Earl of March by Barmpton Hero, he by Royal Barmpton, by which it is seen there is an accumulation of the most useful blood that the Shorthorn breed has known in Canada. Choice Goods has left his mark at Maple Grove. An easy feeder, a prolific sire, and a member of a herd that never fails to give a good account of itself. Choice Goods is young and active and appears to be good for another ten years.

The cows are a cosmopolitan lot. They or their dams have been acquired from several of the best herds in Canada and always were selected for their conformity to a type, the utility type as conceived by Mr. James. Some of these cows are now thin and look bony, as heavy milking cows will when in the full flush of milk, and mosquitoes and "bull dogs" pestering them, but they readily pick up when they are not in milk and this is what indicates the propensity to easy feeding in their offspring. Space forbids the enumeration of the individuals or even of the families represented, but any person interested in the sale may secure a catalog upon application to Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man., mentioning this paper.

In the lot are twelve cows, thirteen heifers and fifteen bulls of various ages.

Every arrangement for the convenience of visitors has been made, including rates on the railways on the certificate plan, conveyances at the station and lunch at the farm. Parties coming by rail should secure standard certificates from their local agents. Remember the date, August 1st.

Viscount Turnour, the Earl of Winton's son, was being interviewed in New York about clothes. On this subject however, the young man refused to talk.

"You," he said, "are the sixth reporter to talk clothes to me to-day. I think you reporters are too persistent. You give me no rest. You remind me of a friend of mine at Oxford."

"My Oxford friend used to like to drink a mug of ale at the Mitre. He visited the Mitre a good deal and he was always very particular about having his own mug."

"At the Mitre one evening he said to the barmaid:

"A mug of bass, Nellie, and be careful to draw it in my own pewter. Make no mistake."

"No fear of making a mistake about your pewter, sir," the barmaid answered. "I can tell it with ease."

"How so?" my friend asked.

"By the handle," said the barmaid. "It's always warm."

In a bulletin issued at Ottawa, giving the results of an analysis of 49 samples of tomato catsup sold in Canada, 23 of the samples were found to be dyed so as to lend the preparation a darker color than it would otherwise have had. According to information obtained from the manufacturers the use of a dye is unnecessary when the catsup is made of fresh tomatoes. Some of the samples referred to are not only dyed but contain preservatives. In all the samples seven out of the 49 were pronounced unadulterated.

Judge (to lawyer)—Mr. Sharp, are you defending this prisoner?

Lawyer—I am, your Honor.

Judge—And how much is he charged with stealing?

Lawyer—Fifty dollars, your Honor.

Judge—Well, we'll let him go; he'll be punished enough anyhow.

Lawyer—What do you mean, your Honor?

Judge—Why, by the time you get that fifty, and then he works out the other hundred you'll charge him, he'll be sorry enough he ever was dishonest. —*Toledo Blade.*

"That gentleman you introduced to me a while ago has such cultivated manners."

"Oh, it is part of his business to have them. He is the president of an agricultural college." —*Baltimore American.*

The new owner of a Scotch shooting preserve had piloted a number of entirely harmless gunners about the ground.

"Look here, Mac," he said to the keeper as they came back. "These gentlemen 'ave to return to town end of the week. Would it do the birds any 'arm to drive the ground again day after to-morrow?"

"Mon," replied the Scot, "ye might drive it the morn's morn. Fleein' about canna hurt them." —*Youth's Companion.*

Overshrewd lawyers often furnish their adversaries with weapons.

"Did you see this tree that has been mentioned, by the roadside?" an advocate inquired.

"Yes, sir; I saw it very plainly."

"It was conspicuous, then?"

The witness seemed puzzled by the new word. He repeated his former assertion.

"What is the difference," sneered the lawyer, "between plain and conspicuous?"

But he was hoist with his own petard.

The witness innocently answered:

"I can see you plainly, sir, among the other lawyers, though you are not a bit conspicuous."

A traveller was startled by hearing on a lonely road one night this piteous appeal:

"Will the kind gentleman please help a poor, unfortunate man? I have nothing in the world but this loaded revolver."

**To Make an Ideal Paint**

that will stand the trying weather conditions of Western Canada has been our object.

*Stephens* House Paint

is our attainment. It is right because

**IT COVERS WEARS LOOKS WELL**

It is always the same.

You would have no difficulty in proving this, by trying at once any of the numerous shades. It is a paint that has become a favorite with hundreds of consumers, because it always gives the best service.

Write to-day for booklet No. 7, full of interest to those who contemplate painting.

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.**

PAINT MAKERS

WINNIPEG and CALGARY

**31 BARGAINS**

A large Implement Firm has listed with us 31 Farm Properties, taken over for debt. These consist of parcels of from 98 acres to whole sections, located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Also new modern house on Winnipeg Avenue, in Winnipeg, and two town lots in Morden. No reasonable offer will be refused for any of these properties.

**E. S. MILLER, LTD.**

Telephone 7174

416 McIntyre Block

**ECONOMY**

In administering the affairs of the Company is one of the chief reasons why the Great-West Life is doing so remarkably well for its Policyholders, both in the way of low premium rates for insurance, and remarkably high profit returns. Another reason is the high rate of interest earned on investments—over 7% in 1906.

The Fifteen Year Deferred Dividend Policies of the Company mature this year. These have earned, and will be paid, the full amount of the high profit estimates made when they were issued.

Full information as to the many attractive Policies of the Great-West will be mailed on request. Ask for the leaflet "OUR SAVINGS."

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

## DO YOU EXPECT TO LEAVE YOUR FARM TO YOUR CHILDREN?

THEN

## Build With Cement Siding

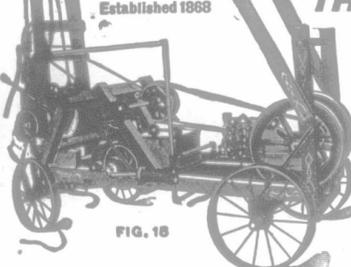
It's rat-proof, fire-proof, vermin-proof, weather-proof, neglect-proof

## IT IS CHEAPER THAN WOOD

It will burst the lumber trust in time  
Ask me about it

Clarence W. Noble 1 EMPRESS BLOCK WINNIPEG

Established 1868



**THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,**  
Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.  
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE  
**Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.**

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.



**CHEW PAY ROLL BRIGHT PLUG TOBACCO**

A lieutenant was examining a recruit as to his manœuvres in case of war. "What would you do if you met an enemy on the field of battle?" asked the examiner. "Shoot him dead, sir." "Right. And what if you met a whole battalion of the enemy?" "Shoot them dead, sir." "Nonsense! You couldn't do it. You should fall back and give warning. What would you do if you met a cow belonging to the enemy?" "Shoot it dead, sir." "Wrong."

"Fall back and give warning, sir." "Wrong again. You should catch hold of it by the horns and lead it into camp. What would you do if you met me on the field?" "Shoot you dead, sir." "Rubbish! I'm not an enemy. I wear the same uniform as you do." "Fall back and give warning, sir." "Wrong, stupid! I'm not a battalion of the enemy." "Then, sir, I would take you by the horns and lead you into camp."—*Lustige Blaetter.*

The teacher had been reading a story of Cinderella to her class of youngsters, and was now going over the story again with them to fix it in their minds. Among other questions which she asked them was why it was necessary for Cinderella to leave every night early enough to be home by twelve o'clock.

From various members of the class she elicited most of the reasons which are implied in the story, until finally all remained silent.

"Isn't there any other reason?" she asked. "Can't any of you think of another?"

Up shot Larry's soiled, chubby paw, in frantic eagerness to indicate his knowledge.

"That's good, Larry. What is the reason?"

"She had to ketch the last car," piped Larry.

A Baltimore man was one afternoon seated in a dentist's anteroom, waiting his turn, when a young woman, evincing every evidence of utmost agitation at the thought of submitting to an ordeal entered and took a seat beside him. Very shortly thereafter a series of piercing shrieks came from the operating room; whereupon the timid young woman sprang from her seat in terror, and, grasping the arm of the colored attendant, gasped:

"Oh, what is that? Oh, what is that?"

"It ain't nothin', miss," the darky hastened to assure her. "It's only a patient that's bein' treated free of charge."

A Devonshire landlord exposed those tenants who were backward in paying their rent by whitewashing the fronts of the houses occupied by those who paid their rent, while the others remained unwashed. This treatment soon had the desired effect.

### GOSSIP

#### MARE 45 YEARS OLD.

An inquiry as to the limit of age of horses is reported in a German farm journal by Dr. Norner-Barensburg, who has collected information far and wide on the subject. According to his conclusions thirty years would seem to be the equine equivalent for the human "three score years and ten." It is a good old age for horses, but many reach it, and not a few surpass it.

The oldest horse of which he could learn any definite facts was a roan mare bred in the Government stock farm in Hungary, and she was at least 45 years old when she died. In 1852, she was assigned to Lieut. Theodore van Leyss, of Lemburg, serving the Fifth Regiment of Uhlans. In the next year, horse and rider were transferred to the Twelfth Regiment, and in 1859 they made the entire Italian campaign together. At the battle of Magenta, the Lieutenant was cut off from his regiment by a body of French troops. His brave mare carried him to safety by an extraordinary leap over a stone wall.

In 1863, Von Leyss got into financial difficulties, and in the following year he was obliged to part with his mare to a comrade who used her as road horse until 1865, when she passed into the stable of a major of infantry. With him, it is believed she made the campaign of 1866. Then Von Leyss, who furnished the facts to Dr. Norner-Barensburg, lost sight of her until 1873, when he found her serving as a cab horse in Vienna. He kept his eye on her after that, and in 1882 he found her drawing a delivery wagon for a manufacturer of paper boxes. Von Leyss by this time was in better circumstances, and he bought back his old friend and comrade to take care of her until her death.

This took place in 1892, when she was fully 45 years old, according to the stock farm record. Down to the end, she was

**CREAM IS MONEY**

The chief reason you want separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk. Of course you want to get the most, and you naturally want the separator that gets the most cream.

**U.S. GETS All the CREAM**

Holds World's Record for CLEAN Skimming

Marshfield, Vt., Feb. 2, '07.

I bought one of the— machines, but after running it a little while I found it was not skimming clean. I ha- it tested at the creameries here and found it to test 1 per cent, and I could not stand this so exchanged it for one of the U. S. machines, and find that if I had given the other machine away I should have made money by so doing. I like the U.S. very much.

ALMON TUCKER.

The U.S. is also the simplest, strongest, safest separator. Only two parts in the bowl—easy to wash. Gears turn in oil and run surprising easy. Lasts for many years with ordinary care. Let us tell you ALL about it. It's money in your pocket; right away to know. Just write, "Send me new Catalogue No. 110." The pictures tell the story. FREE TO YOU. Write to-day, addressing the

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
Bellows Falls, Vt. 472  
Eighteen Distributing Warehouses



employed daily at light work. She was a well-set-up animal, with unusually clean-cut, graceful build and limbs. Two days before her death, she refused feed for the first time in her life. Her skeleton is now set up in the veterinary college in Vienna.

The great age she reached is all the more remarkable when her military experiences, including the hardships of two campaigns, are considered. Her biographer considers her career as establishing the advantage of allowing horses to become fully matured before they are put to work. No horse set to work while green, he thinks, could possibly have gone through so much and lived to such an age.

#### WINNIPEG PRIZE LIST. HORSES.

- CLYDESDALE HORSES.**
- Clydesdale stallion, four years or over—R. H. Taber, Condie, Baron's Gem; A. McMillan, Brandon, Scottish Fancy; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Baron's Kitchener; Alex. Galbraith, Sturdy Royal.
- Stallion, three years—Sir William Van Horne, Lord Ardwell; A. & G. Mutch, Stepend; Black Ivory.
- Stallion, two years old—John A. Turner, Acme King; W. H. Bryce, Baron of Arcola; John R. Scharff, Concord McGregor.
- Stallion yearling—John A. Turner, Baron's Craigie; R. H. Taber, Hillcrest Sentinel; Jas. Burnett, Royal Gartley.
- Stallion any age, Canadian-bred Clydesdales, John R. Scharff of Concord, McGregor; John A. Turner, Baron's Craigie.
- Clydesdale stallion any age—R. H. Taber, Baron's Gem; J. A. Turner, Acme King, reserve.
- Clydesdale mare, Canadian-bred, any age—R. H. Taber, Eva's Gem.
- Brood mare with foal by her side—1. W. H. Nesbitt, Roland, Baroness; 2. 3 and 4, W. H. Bryce, Lady Victoria, Ella Henderson, and Lonely Star.
- Yeld mare, any age—1, W. H. Bryce, Lady Rotha; 2, John A. Turner, Polly Chattan; 3, Bryce, Rosadora; 4 and 5, A. & G. Mutch, Montrave Geisha and British Baroness.
- Three-year-old filly—1, R. H. Taber, Eva's Gem; 2, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Queen Anne; 3, John A. Turner, Baron's Lassie; 4, A. & G. Mutch, Louisa.

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Two-year-old filly—1, W. H. Bryce, Vanity Fair; 2, R. H. Taber, Baron's Sunbeam; 3, Jas. Burnett, Napinka, May Morn.

Yearling filly—1, W. H. Bryce, Lady Montrave Ronald; 2 and 3, R. H. Taber, Forward Lass, and Hillcrest Princess. Foal—1, W. H. Bryce, Sir Jas. Watson, 2, W. H. Nesbitt, Lady Ashcroft; 3, W. H. Bryce, Perpetual Motion's Choice; 4, W. H. Bryce, Hiawatha's Heir.

**AGRICULTURAL HORSES.**

Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, Rosa.

Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, Robert Ring Crystal City, Queen; 2, J. Stout; H. J. Seymour, Inkster.

Yearling gelding or filly—1, Geo. Allison Burnbank, Rosie.

Mare or Gelding, any age—1, Robert Ring, Queen; 2, J. B. Thompson, Rosa.

Horses for general purpose, mare or gelding—1, Geo. Pepper; 2, Jas. Barrett, Rosie.

**STANDARDBREDS.**

Stallion, three years or over—1, Thos. Irwin, St Paul, Al. Logan; 2, Pride of Cloverdale; 3, Gleison; 4, Dell Alton.

Stallion, two years—1, Thos. Irvine, Harry Laggan; 2, Jos. Benson, Joe Sharp.

Stallion yearling—1, W. H. Hatch, city, Pathmont H.

Stallion, any age—Thos. Irvine, Al. Logan, general sweepstakes.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Geo. Moffatt, Souris, Flo.; 2, G. L. & T. J. Ferguson, Souris, Daisy.

Foal—1, G. L. & T. J. Ferguson, Betty; 2, Geo. Moffatt, Sandy McPherson; 3, Lola Bryson.

Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, Thos. Irvine, Ethel Gains; 2, Geo. Moffatt, Billy Bryson; 3, S. A. Barrett, Jenica.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Jas. Merriott, Souris, Saucy B.

Yearling filly or gelding—1, Geo. Moffatt, Dove Bryson; 2, Fairy Bryson; 3, W. H. Fielding.

Hackney stallions—1, Galbraith & Sons, Confident Squire; 2, H. Ford, Priddis, Terrington Magnifico; 3, W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Dobercross.

Two-year-olds—W. H. Nesbitt, Stanton, Baronet.

Yearlings—John A. Turner, King Maker.

Champion stallion—Confident Squire. Mare and foal—1, John A. Turner, Lady Jubilee; 2, John Wishart, Portage, Pollie.

Two-year-old filly or gelding—1 and 2 John Wishart, Topsy Stuntney, and Flossie Stuntney.

Yearling filly—1 and 2, Turner, Rosamond and Warwhoop.

**SWINE.**

**BERKSHIRES.**

Boars, two years and over—Jas. Ewens, Bethany, 1; G. L. and T. J. Ferguson, Souris, 2; W. V. Edwards, Souris, 3.

Boar, one year and under two—Ewens, 1; Jasper, 2; Ewens, 3; Ewens 4.

Boar, over six months, under one year—Edwards, 1 and 2; Roberts, Oak Bank, 3; Ferguson, 4.

Boar, of calendar year—Edwards, 3 and 2; Ewens, 3 and 4.

Sow, two years or over—Edwards, 1; Ewens, 2 and 4; Ferguson, 3.

Sow, one year, under two—Ewens, 1 and 4; Walter James, 2; W. E. Bonnar, Winnipeg, 3.

Sow, over six months—Edwards, 1 and 2; Ewens 3 and 4.

Sow, of calendar year—Edwards, 1 and 2; Ewens, 3 and 4.

Sow and litter not less than four, under four months—Ewens, 1; Bonnar, 2.

Herd, boar and three females, bred in the west—Edwards, 1; Ewens, 2.

Champion Berk boar—Jas. Ewens.

Champion Berk sow—Edwards.

**YORKSHIRES.**

Boar two years and over—Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone.

Boar one year, under two—A. J. Butland, Oakburn, 1; Oliver King, Wawanesa, 2; Potter, 3 and 4.

Boar, over six months, under one year—King, 1; Wellington Hardy, 2; Potter, 3; Potter, 4.

Boar of calendar year—Hardy, 1 and 4; Walter James and Sons, 2; Potter, 3.

Breeding sow—James, 1; King, 2 and 3; Potter, 4.

Breeding sow, one year—Hardy, 1; King, 2 and 3; Potter, 4.

Sow, over six months—James, 1; Hardy, 2; James, 3; Potter, 4.

Sow of calendar year—Hardy, 1; 2 and 3; James, 4.

Sow and litter of four pigs, under four months—Hardy, 1; Potter, 2; King, 3.

Herd, boar and three females—King, 1; Hardy, 2.

Herd, boar and three females, bred in the west—King, 1; Hardy, 2; Potter, 3.

Champion boar—A. J. Butland, Oakburn.

Champion sow—Walter James, Rosser.

**TAMWORTHS.**

Boar, two years or over—Caswell, Neepawa, 1, 2 and 3.

Breeding sow, two years and over—King, 1; Caswell, 2.

Breeding sow, one year, under two—King, 1; Caswell, 2 and 3.

Sow, of calendar year—Caswell, 1 and 2.

Herd, boar and three females—Caswell.

Sow and litter of four—Caswell.

Champion boar—Caswell.

Champion sow—King.

**BACON HOGS.**

Bacon hogs, best pen of three pure breed of hogs most suitable for bacon trade—A. B. Potter, 1 and 2; J. Evans, 3.

Best pen of four or more bacon hogs, fall of 1906 pigs, purebred or grade—A. B. Potter, 1; J. Ewens, 2.

Special sweepstake offered by the Western Packing company for best boar any kind shown—A. J. Butland, Oakburn, 1.

Best sow any age or breed—H. V. Edwards, Souris, 1.

**CATTLE.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Bull three years and over—1, C. E. Clark, St Cloud, Minn, Bapton Favorite; 2, Fred Cheasley, Alexander, Emancipator (48050); 3, Hon Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Rosy Morning (imp.) (50081); 4, Sir Wm C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Spicy Marquis (imp.) 36118; 5, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Nonpariel Prince 47868; 6, John F. Gunn, Greenridge, Crimson Diamond 47440.

Bull two-years-old—1, Sir Wm C. Van Horne, Missies Marquis, 59218; 2, J. G. Barron, Mistletoe Eclipse 63987; 3, Wm. & Geo. Frank, Winnipeg, Spicy McQuat 61387.

Bull senior yearling—1, J. G. Barron, Topsman's Duke 7th, 60258; 2, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Nonpariel Marquis 61784, 3, Wm & Geo. Frank, St Clements 62606, 4, C. E. Clark, St Cloud, Flower Knight; 5, Sir Wm C. Van Horne, Sunbeam 2nd 61786.

Bull junior yearling—calved on or after Jan 1st, 1906—1, J. G. Barron, Meteor's Favorite 63827; 2, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spicy Wonder, 64210; 3, J. G. Barron, Meteor's Conqueror 63828; 4, C. E. Clark, Snowflake.

Senior bull calf—1, J. G. Barron, Topsman's Duke 8th, 68246; 2, C. E. Clark, Nonpariel Diamond; 3, Sir Wm C. Van Horne, Lister's Prince 6429; 4, Wm. & Geo. Frank, Claremont, 64812;

Junior bull calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1907—1, C. E. Clark, Count Winnifred, 2, Wm & Geo. Frank, Red King 68051; 3, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prince Royal; 4, J. G. Barron, Senator 68245; 5, Geo. Allison, Burnbank, First Choice

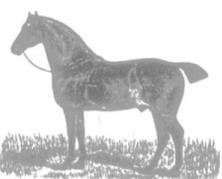
**The Seaham Harbour Stud Ltd.**

(Formerly the Londonderry Stud)

Breeders and Exporters of Pedigree

**CLYDESDALE HORSES, HACKNEYS**

**AND HACKNEY PONIES**



will hold their Annual Public Sale in the Third Week in September, when about ninety head will be offered by public auction and without reserve. The animals presented will be mostly pedigree Clydesdale Mares, Fillies, Colts and Foals, also a selection of Hackneys and Hackney Ponies, affording buyers an excellent opportunity of securing animals of the best description.

Catalogues in preparation, and may be obtained, along with further particulars, on application to

**R. BRYDON, Managing Director, or W. H. B. MEDD, Manager, THE DENE, SEAHAM HARBOUR, Co. DURHAM, ENGLAND.**

**ANCHOR INVESTMENT CO. LTD.**



If you are interested in British Columbia land call or write us. We have a proposition to offer you in first-class land at a very low price. All this land has been personally inspected by us; no irrigation necessary. It will pay you to look us up.

Suite 206—208 Somerset Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Phone 4811



**FOR SALE**  
**TWO CAR-LOADS**

OF WELL-BRED UPSTANDING

**Mares & Geldings**

1,100 TO 1,300 lbs.

These are an extra good lot, in excellent condition for shipping

ALSO SOME HIGH-CLASS

**DRIVE and SADDLE HORSES**

and **HEAVY WORK MARES**

Bow River Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

**To Our Friends From The Old Land**

By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

The Farmer's Advocate one year.....	\$1.50	Our special clubbing offer gives both
The London Daily Mail one year.....	1.75	the papers for only.....
Both together are worth .....	3.25	\$2.25

You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.

The Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

She was unusually old limbs refused life. Her veterinary

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## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—Two cents 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 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of ten acres up; river frontage; produce peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt and Nash, Kamloops, B. C. 21-8

**BELLEVUE YORKSHIRES**—Over 100 head of spring pigs on hand. See previous issues for breeding, etc. Nothing pays better than good stock, well looked after. — Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. T.F.

**DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?** I am in the market for it if it is cheap. Alex. McMillan, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 3-7—J. F.

**FOR SALE**, one hundred head of heavy range horses, grade Clydes and Shires. Fifteen hundred (1500) acres fenced, good buildings and corrals. Excellent range. Terms cash. Apply to F. Turnbull, Hubert, Sask. 31-7

**FOR SALE**—1½ miles from Laurier station on the C.N.R. main line, quarter section, about fifty acres broken. House, stable and other outbuildings. Fenced with two thousand dollars. This land is first-class and can all be broken; no stones, scrub, or swamps. We have also half section one mile north from this farm, no improvements, some scrub, about half clear, can all be broken. All land at Eight Dollars an acre. Terms arranged. Thordarson & Co., Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg. 3-7—T.P.

**GRAIN & STOCK FARM** for sale—2½ miles from Foxwarren, 480 acres all fenced, 140 acres under cultivation, 100 acres in crop. Snake Creek runs through farm. Can put up from 40-60 tons of hay yearly. Stone Stable with Barn on top—30x65 feet. New Frame House, Granaries to hold about 5,000 bushels, buildings all painted. Apply to—H. S. Rockett, Foxwarren, Man. 31-7

**FOR SALE**—Italian Rees, L. J. Crowder. Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

**FOR SALE**—Improved Yorkshires from Brethour's and Platt's stock. Pigs six to twelve weeks old, twelve to sixteen dollars. Sows coming second litter \$40. H. C. Graham, Kitscoty, Alta. 31-7

**FOR SALE**, Avery undermounted engine and steam lift 10-bottom plow, including breaker and stubble bottoms. One 36-inch cyl. Red River Special separator. Address, Box 214, Taber, Alberta, Can. 31-7

**WANTED**, Alberta half section level farm land, good water, no stones, near railroad. Quarter cash, balance as arranged. Send full particulars to J. Carey, Vermilion, Alberta. 24-7

**GEO. WHITE & SONS**, thirty-six sixty separator and wind stacker, Parson's fender and Perfection weigher. Only run forty days. Price five hundred dollars. Reason for selling, engine only a fifteen horse. C. F. MacDonald, Estevan, Sask. 31-7

## POULTRY and EGGS

**Rates**—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**FOR SALE**—600 breeding birds for sale at a sacrifice. Twenty-eight varieties of chickens, forty varieties of pigeons. Write now. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

**W. C. TAYLOR**, Dominion City—Barré Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

**AT MAW'S Poultry Farm**, Parkdale Post Office, near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

**WHEN REPLYING** to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons**. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 786, Virdee

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB** Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

**BARRED ROCK** Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

**C. W. ROBBINS**, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. 15-8

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

**STRAYED** on to my property one red and white yearling steer; also one red yearling heifer W. C. Mackay, Rounthwaite, Man.

**STRAYED** on the premises of M. A. Schroeder (26-29-4 west of 3rd), one grey mare, one bay gelding. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. M. A. Schroeder, Hanley, Sask.

**STRAYED**—from N E ¼ 14-35-22, two sorrel bronco mares, well matched, branded (two hearts on left shoulder, tails cut short, small strip on face. One had a halter. Weight about 1,000 lbs. Reward given. Stephen Young, Humboldt. 14-35-22.

**STRAYED** from 32-10-19 on July 2nd, bay mare. White face and one white hind fetlock; also dark brown horse, star on forehead; two white hind fetlocks. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by Alex Smith, P. O. Box 197, Brandon, Manitoba.

## 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.

**POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns.

**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.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 131 Pense Sask.

**CLYDESDALES**, Shorthorns and Tamworths T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, P. O. Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. Exchange.

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well bred and care fully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man.

**SHETLAND PONIES** and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

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

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. I. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write now wants.

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine Stock of both for sale.

**ASHCROFT, W. H. NESEBITT**, Roland, Man., Clyde and Haekney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

**BERKSHIRES**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill.

**WOODMERE FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson.

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.

**IF YOU ARE** in need of anything search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Senior champion bull—C. E. Clark St Cloud, Minn., Bapton Favorite. Reserve champion, Sir Wm C. Van Horne, Missie's Marquis.

Grand champion bull any age—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Topsman's Duke 7th 60258.

Cow, three years and over—1, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Marchioness 14th 55547; 2, C. E. Clark, Welcome of Meadow Lawn; 3, C. E. Clark, Duchess of Lancaster 13th; 4, J. G. Barron, Louisa Cicely 54248; 5, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne Spicy Wimple (imp.); 6, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Mildred 12th.

Heifers, two years—1, C. E. Clark, Dorothea 2nd; 2, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Scottish Princess 72350; 3, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Golden Garland (imp.); 4, J. G. Barron, Fairview Jubilee Queen; 5, John Graham, Carberry, Fairy Princess, 67756.

Heifer, senior yearling—C. E. Clark, Lady Dorothea 3rd; 2, J. G. Barron, Lady Sunshine 69935; 3, G. F. & J. T. Ferguson, Souris, Dawn 74783; 4, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Bessie of Selkirk.

Junior yearling—1, C. E. Clark, Lady Dorothea 4th; 2, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne Sunbeam's Queen; 3, J. G. Barron, Waterloo Sunshine; 4, Wm & Geo. Frank, Winnipeg, Gladys 75885.

Senior calf—1, J. G. Barron, Louise 3rd 79547; 2, C. E. Clark, Belle of St Cloud; 3, J. G. Barron, Louise Cicely 2nd 79548; 4, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spice's Lady 75235.

Junior calf—1, C. E. Clark, Snowbird; 2, J. G. Barron, Nonpariel Lady 2nd 79546; 3, Wm. & Geo. Frank, Lady Lancaster; 4, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Spicy Nonpariel.

Senior Female champion—C. E. Clark, Dorothea 2nd.

Junior female champion—C. E. Clark, Snowbird, 6 months.

Grand champion female—C. E. Clark, Dorothea 2nd.

Herd bull and four females, any age—1, C. E. Clark; 2, J. B. Barron; 3, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne.

Herd bull and three females, all under two years—1, J. G. Barron; 2, C. E. Clark; 3, J. G. Barron.

Three calves under one year, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, and 3, J. G. Barron, 2, C. E. Clark.

Three animals, any age or sex, get of one bull, owned by one exhibitor—1, C. E. Clark; 2, and 3, J. G. Barron; 4, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne.

Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, C. E. Clark; 2, and 3, J. G. Barron.

Herd bull and three females, females to be bred in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan or B. C.—1, J. G. Barron; 2, J. G. Barron.

### HEREFORDS.

Sec. 1. Bull, three years or over—Jas. Bray, 1; J. E. Marples, 2.

Sec. 2. Bull two years—Jas. Bray, 1; Chapman and Shields, 2; J. E. Marples, 3.

Sec. 5. Bull, calf, senior—Jas. Bray, 1; J. E. Marples, 2; Chapman and Shields, 3.

Sec. 6. Bull, calf, junior—Chapman and Shields, 1.

Sec. 7. Grand champion bull—Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie.

Sec. 8. Cow, three years—Chapman and Shields, 1; Jas. Bray, 2; Chapman and Shields, 3.

Sec. 9. Heifer, two years—J. E. Marples, 1; Chapman and Shields, 2 and 3.

Sec. 10. Heifer, senior yearling—Chapman and Shields, 1, 2 and 3.

Sec. 11. Junior yearling—Chapman and Shields, 1; Jas. Bray, 2; Chapman and Shields, 3.

Sec. 12. Junior calf heifer—Chapman and Shields, 1; J. E. Marples, 2; Jas. Bray, 3.

Sec. 13. Heifer, junior calf, Jan 1st 1907—Chapman and Shields, 1 and 2.

Sec. 14. Grand champion female—Chapman and Shields, 1.

Sec. 15. Bull and four females—Jas. Bray, 1; Chapman and Shields, 2.

Sec. 16. Herd, bull and three females under two years—Chapman and Shields, 1; Jas. Bray, 2.

Sec. 17. Two calves under one year, bred and owned by one exhibitor—Chapman and Shields, 1, Jas. Bray, 2.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Bull, three years or over—G. H. Frost, Selkirk; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; McGregor & Martin, Rounthwaite.

Bull, junior yearling—McGregor & Martin.

Bull calf—Walter Clifford, Austin, 1 and 2.

Grand champion bull—Frost.

Cow, three years—McGregor & Martin, 1, 2 and 3.

Heifer, two years—McGregor & Martin, 1, 2 and 3.

Heifer, senior yearling—McGregor and Martin, 1, 2 and 3.

Heifer calf—Collyer; 1, McGregor and Martin 2 and 3.

Junior heifer calf—Clifford.

Grand champion female—McGregor and Martin.

Herd bull and four females—McGregor and Martin.

Herd bull and three females—McGregor and Martin.

Cow and two of her progeny—McGregor and Martin.

### GALLOWAYS.

Bull, three years and over—D. W. McRae, Guelph, Ont., 1 and 2.

Bull, two years—McRae; 3, J. W. Anderson, Winnipeg.

Bull, one year—McRae.

Bull calf—McRae, 1, 2 and 3.

Grand champion bull—McRae.

Cow, three years or over—McRae; Anderson, 2 and 3.

Heifer, two years—McRae; Anderson.

Heifer one year—McRae, 1 and 2.

Heifer calf—McRae, 1 and 2; Anderson.

Cow and two of her progeny—Anderson.

Grand champion female—McRae.

Herd, bull and four females—McRae; Anderson.

Herd, bull and three females—McRae.

Two calves under one year—McRae, 1 and 2.

Three animals any age or sex—McRae.

### RED POLLED CATTLE.

Bull three years and over—Glendenning Bros. Harding.

Bull calf—Glendenning Bros, 1 and 2.

Grand champion bull—Glendenning Bros.

Cow, three years or over—1, H. E. Waby, Holmfield; 2, Glendenning Bros.

Heifer two years—old—Glendenning Bros.

Heifer one year—old—Glendenning Bros.

Grand champion female—H. E. Waby.

Herd, bull and four females, any age—Glendenning Bros.

### HOLSTEINS.

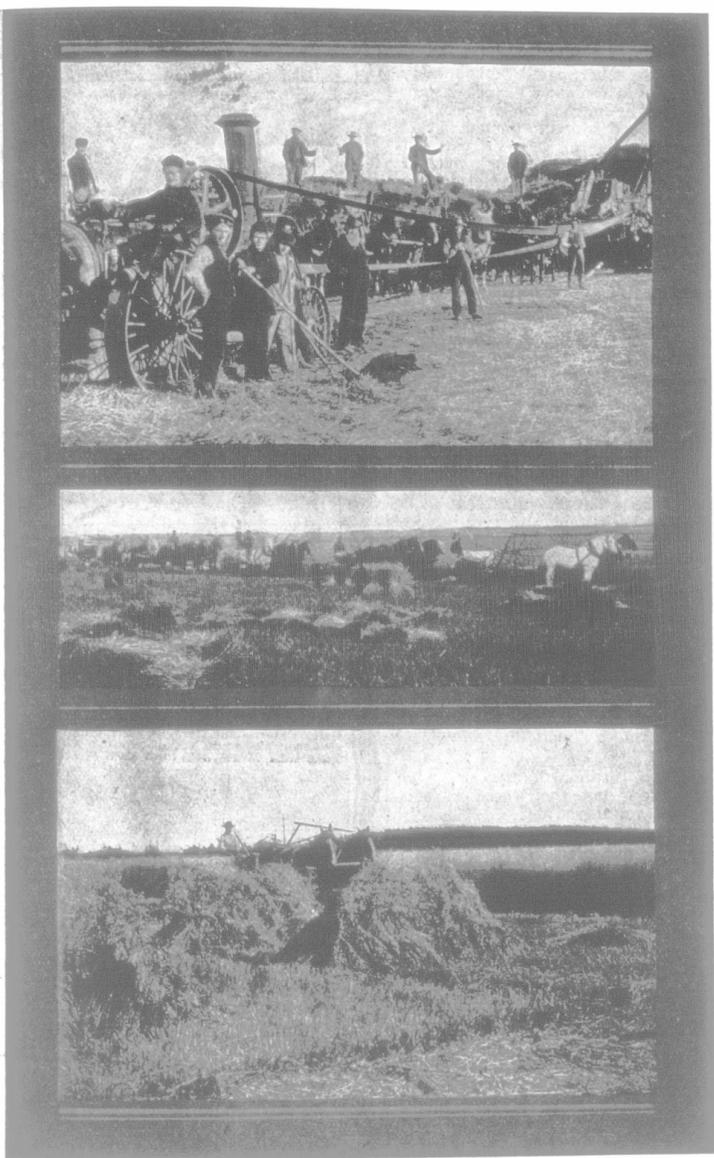
Bull, three years or over—A. S. Johannes, Winnipeg, 1; Munroe Milk Company, 2 and 3.

Bull, two years—A. B. Potter, 1.

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 Bull, calf—Munroe Milk company, 1,  
 2 and 3.  
 Bull, calf, calendar year—Munroe  
 Milk company, 1; Jas. Herriott & Sons,  
 Souris, 2; A. B. Potter, 3.  
 Bull, any age—Munroe Milk com-  
 pany.  
 Cow, 3 years or over—1, 2 and 3,  
 Munroe Pure Milk Co.,  
 Heifer, two years—1, Potter; 2 and 3  
 Munroe.  
 Heifer, one year—1, Herriott; 2 and 3,  
 Munroe.  
 Heifer, calf—1 and 2, Munroe; 3, Jas.  
 Herriott.  
 Heifer calf of calendar year—1 and 2,  
 Munroe; 3, Jas. Herriott.  
 Female champion, any age—Daisy  
 Lass, owned by Munro.

Heifer, calf—1 and 2, Edwards.  
 Female any age—1, Edwards.  
 Herd, bull and four females any age—  
 1 and 2, Edwards.  
 Herd, bull and three females, under  
 two years—1, Edwards.  
 Two calves—1, Edwards.  
 Herd, three animals, any age or sex, 1  
 and 2, Edwards.  
 AYRSHIRES.  
 Bull, three years or over—1, W.  
 Hardy, Roland, Man.  
 Bull, one year—1, Thos. P. Groves,  
 Roland; 2, W. H. Nesbit, Roland; 3,  
 W. Hardy.  
 Bull of calendar year—W. Hardy.  
 Bull, any age—W. Hardy.  
 Cow, three years and over—Hardy, 1  
 and 3, Nesbitt, 2.

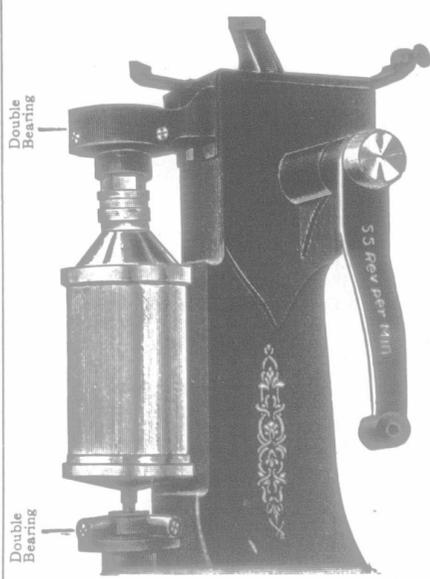


INDIAN HEAD DISTRICT HARVEST SCENES.

Herd, bull and four females—1,  
 Munroe; 2, Herriott, 3, Potter.  
 Herd, bull and three females—1 and 2  
 Munroe; 3, Herriott.  
 Herd, three animals of any age or sex,  
 get of one bull—1, Munroe; 2, Potter.  
 Two calves under one year, bred and  
 owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2,  
 Munroe.  
 Herd, bull and three females, bred and  
 owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2,  
 Munroe.  
 Jerseys and Guernseys—Bull three  
 years or over—W. V. Edwards, 1.  
 Bull, one year—W. V. Edwards, 1.  
 Bull, any age—W. V. Edwards, 1.  
 Cow, three years and over—1 and 2,  
 Edwards.  
 Heifer, two years—1 and 2, Edwards.  
 Heifer, one year—1 and 2, Edwards.

Heifer, two years—Nesbitt, 1; Hardy,  
 2.  
 Heifer, one year—Hardy, 1 and 2;  
 Nesbitt, 3.  
 Heifer, calf—Hardy, 1; Nesbitt, 2.  
 Heifer, calf of calendar year—Nes-  
 bitt, 1 and 3; Hardy 2.  
 Female, any age—Wellington Hardy,  
 1; Nesbitt, 2.  
 Herd bull and four females—Hardy,  
 1; Nesbitt, 2.  
 Herd bull and three females—Hardy,  
 1; Nesbitt, 2.  
 Herd of three animals bred in the  
 West, get of one bull—Hardy, 1; Nes-  
 bitt, 2.  
 Two calves, under one, bred and  
 owned by one exhibitor—Nesbitt, 1;  
 Hardy, 2.  
 Bull and four of his get, owned by  
 one exhibitor—Hardy.

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 Stock Commissioner for the Dominion  
 of Canada, learned that a **Canadian  
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 and believing it in the interest of the  
 stockmen of the Dominion that the  
 development of the hand power separa-  
 tor (then in its infancy) was a  
 necessity, visited the **MAGNET** Works  
 and made a thorough investigation  
 into the construction of the **MAGNET**  
 and was so pleased with it he pur-  
 chased one for his own dairy.  
 On page 4 of our Catalogue you  
 will see what he says about its work  
 or write him at Toronto, we feel sure  
 he would answer any inquiries you  
 might make; also write **Mr. Geo. L.  
 Telfer, Paris, Ont.**, the well-known  
 breeder and importer of Southdown  
 and Hampshire sheep, who purchased  
 the first **MAGNET** that we built and  
 has used it steadily for **nine years**.  
**Mr. W. S. Dykeman, St. George**, who  
 has used the second **MAGNET** that we  
 built for **nine years**. Write him.  
 We could give the names of thousands  
 of satisfied users of the **MAGNET** but  
 select these just because, they have  
 the first machines made.  
 If further proof is wanted you can  
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Ram, one shear—R. C. McLaren.  
Ram, lamb—R. C. McLaren.  
Ram, any age—R. C. McLaren.  
Ewe, aged—R. C. McLaren, 1, 2 and  
3.  
Ewe, shearling—R. C. McLaren, 1.  
Ewe, lamb—R. C. McLaren, 1, 2 and 3  
Ewe any age—R. C. McLaren, 1.  
Pen, ram two ewes and two ewe  
lambs—R. C. McLaren.  
Pen three lambs—R. C. McLaren.

**LEICESTERS.**  
Ram, two shears—A. J. McKay,  
Macdonald, 1; Geo. Allison, Burbank, 2;  
Thos. Jasper, Harding, 3; A. B. Potter,  
Montgomery, Sask., 4.  
Ram, shearling—Allison, 1; Potter, 2.  
Ram, lamb—McKay, 1; Potter, 2;  
Allison, 3, 4 and 5.  
Ewe, aged—McKay, 1, 2 and 3; Alli-  
son, 4.  
Ewe, shearling—McKay, 1 and 2;  
Allison, 3; Jasper, 4.  
Ewe lamb—Allison—1 and 4; McKay,  
2 and 3.  
Ewe, any age—McKay, 1; Allison, 2.  
Pen three lambs—McKay.  
Pen, ram, two ewes and two lambs—  
McKay.

**SHROPSHIRE.**  
Ram, two shears—W. L. Trann, Cry-  
stal City, 1.  
Ram shearling—A. J. Turner, Cal-  
gary, 1 and 2.  
Ram, lamb—Turner, 1; Trann, 2, 3  
and 4.  
Ram, any age—Trann, 1.  
Ewe, aged—Trann, with Prairie  
Home stock, 1, 2 and 3; Turner 4.  
Ewe, shearling—Trann, 1, 3 and 4;  
Turner, 2.  
Ewe, lamb—Turner, 1; Trann, 2, 3  
and 4.  
Ewe, any age—Turner.  
Pen, ram, two ewes and two ewe  
lambs—Turner, 1; Trann, 2.  
Pen three lambs—Turner, 1; Trann,  
2.

**OXFORD DOWNS.**  
Oxford Downs, Ram two shears or  
over—T. R. Todd, Hillview, 1.  
Ram, shearling—P. B. McLaren;  
Clearwater, 1, 2 and 3.  
Ram, lamb—P. B. McLaren, 1; T. R.  
Todd, 2 and 3.  
Ram any age—P. B. McLaren, 1.  
Aged ewe—P. B. McLaren, 1, 2 and 3;  
T. R. Todd, 4.  
Ewe shearling—P. B. McLaren, 1, 2,  
3 and 4.  
Ewe lamb—P. B. McLaren, 1 and 2;  
T. R. Todd, 3 and 4.  
Pen, ram and two ewes, and two  
ewe lambs—P. B. McLaren, 1; T. R.  
Todd, 2.  
Pen, three lambs—P. B. McLaren, 1.  
Best yearling ram—P. B. McLaren, 1.  
Best pen of four lambs either sex—  
P. B. McLaren, 1.

**MUTTON SHEEP.**  
Wether or shearling—P. B. McLaren,  
1; Trann, 2.  
Three shearlings—P. B. McLaren, 1.  
Three lambs—Trann, 1.  
No grade sheep were entered for com-  
petition.

**ANGORA GOATS.**  
Buck—J. B. Jickling, Carman.  
Doe—J. B. Jickling, 1 and 2.  
Kid, male—J. B. Jickling, 1.

### Questions and Answers

#### UN SOUND MARE.

A purchased from B a mare rising  
nine for \$110 in February last. After  
A had owned the mare a few weeks, he  
was told that the mare had the staggers.  
A used the mare quite steady all spring,  
but failed to see any sign of staggers till

about a month ago, and since hot  
weather she has an attack quite fre-  
quently.

1. Is B in any way liable to A, as he  
did not in any way guarantee the mare  
unless the price received guarantees her?  
2. Can B be forced to take the mare  
back and refund the money, or make  
any amends if it can be proved that she  
had these attacks while in his possession?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.  
Ans.—2. No.

#### RINGWORM.

Could you give me a remedy for ring-  
worm on calves, as we have tried every-  
thing that we know of, and I would like  
to know how they are affected?  
W. G. P.

Ans.—Ringworm is a contagious dis-  
ease, due to a fungus found on man,  
horses and cattle. The parasite often  
affects the skin around the eyes of cattle  
and in some cases will spread over the  
neck, or on other parts of the body.  
Many different remedies have been pre-  
scribed, but in our experience the simple  
mixture of lard and sulphur has invari-  
ably been successful, say one part sul-  
phur to five or six of lard or sweet oil.  
A little coal-oil added to the mixture  
is helpful in stubborn cases. To get  
the quickest results, it is well to first  
wash the parts with warm soft water  
and soap to remove the dead scales, but  
usually the ointment well rubbed in and  
repeated in a few days effects a cure.

#### COLT WITH SHORT JAW.

Colt, one week old, appears to have  
lower jaw about two inches or quite a  
bit longer than the top. Will it ever  
become perfect?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No; but it may not seriously  
affect its usefulness. We have known  
sheep similarly handicapped that made  
good use of their food, and kept in good  
condition.

#### PEDIGREES OF TROTTING-BRED HORSES.

1. What is the difference between a  
purebred trotting stallion and a Stan-  
dard bred.  
2. To the inexperienced breeder, how  
can he distinguish a good and genuine  
pedigree from a "made-up affair" of  
pedigree?  
3. Has a Standardbred, or what  
breeds have to have their ancestors regis-  
tered and numbered?  
4. What is the distinguishing feature  
between a purebred and a Standard-  
bred in description of pedigrees?  
5. Have genuine pedigrees their sires  
numbered?  
6. Where or how did the Standard-  
bred originate?  
7. Where can one obtain a general  
knowledge of Standardbred horses  
without a too exhaustive research?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The requirements to entitle  
to registration in the American Trotting  
Registry Association, the only registry  
of this class, differ from those of other  
pedigree records in that no fixed number  
of crosses by registered sires is stated  
and that records of performance of  
ancestors are accepted instead. There  
is, therefore, no such thing, strictly  
speaking, as a purebred trotting horse.  
The breed originated in the United  
States, and has been established by selec-  
tion and mating of fast-trotting mares  
with fast-trotting stallions, they and  
their progeny being developed by per-  
sistent and intelligent training.

2. Only by the fact of the pedigree  
bearing a registration number in the  
recognized record of the breed, and  
such knowledge of the character and  
performance of the animal and its ances-  
tors as can be obtained of these from  
published records.

3. All breeds purporting to be pure-  
bred, and of which official records are  
kept, must have registered numbers, and  
in order to this the sire and dam also  
must bear registration numbers in the  
case of all breeds, except that of

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did. You can't afford to lose the price  
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no reason why you should. Get a Tu-  
bular and get more and better cream  
out of the milk save time and labor and  
have warm sweet skimmed milk for the  
calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-  
trap thing called a separator; that  
won't do any good. You need a real  
skimmer that does perfect work, skims  
clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs  
easy; simple in construction; easily  
understood. That's the Tubular and  
there is but one Tubular, the Sharples  
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little book "Business Dairymen," and  
our Catalog A.186 both free? A postal  
will bring them.

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New Insurance Written, \$5,555,639  
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They give the reasons why The Mutual Life is the fastest growing company in Canada.

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P. D. McKINNON, Provincial Manager, WINNIPEG

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DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

This wonderful remedy has been on the market for over sixty years and in using it you are not running any risk.

Be sure when asking for Wild Strawberry you get DR. FOWLER'S and don't let the unscrupulous dealer palm off a cheap substitute on you.

Mrs. Gordon Helmer, Newington, Ont., writes: "I have used DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY for Diarrhoea and never found any other medicine to equal it. There are many imitations, but none so good as Dr. Fowler's."

Mrs. C. W. Brown, Grand Harbor, N.B., writes: "I consider DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY to be the best remedy for Summer Complaint, as it cured me of a very bad case. I can recommend it highly to anyone."

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Standard trotting horses, in which the following are the pedigree registration rules, and which together with the foregoing statements, answer the questions 4, 5, and 6:

The trotting standard: When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter.

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30, and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2.30, from different mares.

3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2.30, or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30.

4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2.30.

5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

We know of no book specially treating of the breeding of trotting horses. Probably by writing the secretary of the American Trotting Register Association, Frank E. Best, Chicago, Ill., you may learn what is the best literature on the subject.

COLT COUGHS—SORE EYES.

1. What is wrong with three-year-old colt? Had distemper in spring, got over it, but has cough ever since. Coughs most when working. Would it be heaves? Let me know how to treat him.

2. Two-year-old had sore eyes. First one went blind in one eye, which got all right. Now the other one is blind of one eye with a scum over it. What is the cause of it? The stable is well lighted.

READER.

Ans.—1. It is not heaves. Blister his throat with equal parts spirits ammonia, raw linseed oil and oil of turpentine. Apply twice daily until blistered, then apply sweet oil daily. Give him, every morning for a week, a ball composed of 1 1/2 drams each gum opium and solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor and 20 grains digitalis.

2. Place in partially-darkened box stall. Bathe the eyes well three times a day with warm water, and, after bathing, put a few drops, with a rubber or glass dropper, into each eye, nitrate of silver, 10 grains; distilled water, 2 ounces.

FATALITY IN BULL—TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Bull commenced to get dumpish, and lie around; did not eat much. The last three days, he did not eat at all, breathed heavily and died. What ailed him, and is it contagious?

2. What are the first symptoms of tuberculosis? I have a cow that seems all right, except after exercise, when she seems short of breath, and coughs a little, and sometimes froths from her mouth.

A. C. M.

Ans.—1. It requires more definite symptoms, or a post-mortem examination, to enable a man to make a positive diagnosis. The probability is your bull died from digestive trouble, and a purgative, followed by two-dram doses of nuxvomica, three times daily, might have saved his life. It is not contagious.

2. As any organ may be the seat of disease, the symptoms will depend upon the organ attacked, and no symptoms will be noticed until the disease has reached that stage in which the functions of the organ are materially interfered with. The symptoms you give indicate tubercular disease of the respiratory organs. The only reasonably positive means of diagnosis is the tuberculin test by a veterinarian. Treatment is useless.

Stepping out on the back porch one day last summer a friend of mine found his son, aged five years, drinking out of a pan of water that was put on the porch each day for the dog. The father told him to come away at once, and that he must never drink out of that pan again or hair would grow all over him just like Jack, the dog. Two or three days later a friend of the father came on a visit, and the next morning father and son were in the room while the man was shaving. He had his shirt turned down and his sleeves rolled up, and there was a quantity of hair on his breast and arms. Little Frank stood it as long as he could, and then in a serious manner asked:

"Papa, did he drink out of the dog's pan when he was a little boy?"—Chicago Tribune.

A gentleman purchased at the post-office a large quantity of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and other postal requisites.

Finding them somewhat difficult to carry, he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

"We are not permitted by the department to supply string," was the reply. "Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic retort.

The string was supplied.—Tatler.

Dr. H. G. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has all his life been a stickler for pure food and pure food laws.

Once, when he was State Chemist of Indiana, a man put up a game on him. He was at this time fighting against oleo, and the man, inviting him to a Washington Birthday dinner, had oleo of a very fine grade served with the hors d'oeuvre.

Dr. Wiley, suspecting nothing, ate of the oleo freely, and his host said:

"How do you like the butter, sir?" "Excellent," said Dr. Wiley. "One can fairly taste the rich, pure cream in it."

The host gave a loud laugh.

"Oleo!" he said. "You've been eating oleo, man, and you never knew it."

Dr. Wiley retorted with a calm smile: "Since the most expert of us can be so easily deceived, there's all the more need of the strictest laws against impure foods."

A MAINE METHUSELAH.

In a logging camp near Hulton, Me., a few years ago a man by the name of Peter Grimes was accidentally killed and his widow was left in rather poor circumstances.

Joseph Breed, a particular friend of the unfortunate man, being somewhat of a carpenter, decided to make Grimes's coffin, and so cut down the funeral expenses. He told the widow of his intention and also of carving the name and age of her late husband on the lid, but he was rather worried when he found that the age was 28 years.

"I am awful sorry, Mrs. Grimes," said Joe, "but I never could cut a figure 8."

"That's too bad," replied Mrs. Grimes; then, as a happy thought came to her, she asked him if he could cut a figure 7.

"Yes, I can cut a first-rate figure 7."

"Well, then, why not cut four 7's? Every body knows four 7's are twenty-eight."

So the following day Joe completed the coffin as she suggested.

The day of the funeral came and the minister was reading the service over the body and had arrived at that part where he was saying:

"Our dearly beloved brother, who departed this life at the age—"

Here he glanced at the coffin lid for reference, and, his eyes lighting on Joe's row of four 7's he gave a gasp and, with a startled look in his eyes, exclaimed:

"Good Lord, how did he ever miss the flood!"

"He used to think polygamy was right; in fact he was an ardent advocate of plural marriages."

"What cured him?"

"One little red-headed woman, who only weighed 90 pounds."

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

Cream Separators

AT Half Price

We wish all who need a Cream Separator to read the following letter, which speaks for itself: Lecksley, Ont., May 11, '07 Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,-- Please find enclosed the sum of 30c., for which send me India-rubber rings No. 47 for bowl top No. 2 Windsor Cream Separator.

My separator has been in use for four years, and still gives as good satisfaction as it did the first day we used it.

Yours truly, T. HAMILTON, N. B.—Please send catalogue of Threshermen's Supplies for 1907. T. H.

We receive scores of letters like the above from all parts of the Dominion. Send for circular, giving full particulars, by return mail. All orders filled the day received. Our prices are as follows:

- No. 0, cap. 100 lbs. milk per hour, \$15.00
- No. 1, cap. 210 lbs. milk per hour, 25.00
- No. 2, cap. 340 lbs. milk per hour, 35.00
- No. 3, cap. 560 lbs. milk per hour, 45.00

Every Separator guaranteed, and one week's FREE TRIAL given. Write to-day for Illustrated Circular and Catalogue, showing Home Repairing Outfit, Farmers' Handy Forge, Spraying Pumps, and 1000 other things every farmer and dairyman needs. Address—Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Standing Offer

Good always, everywhere. \$100 Reward, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pain, rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application  
W. H. BRYCE  
Doune Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Ailays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ailays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box, 48, Northmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Puffordson & Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

HIGH-GLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

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SERS \$3.50

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# SAVE YOUR HORSE

**BOG SPAVIN      CURB      LAMENESS**  
**BONE SPAVIN      SPLINT      SWELLINGS**  
**RINGBONE      POLL EVIL      SOFT BUNCHES**

are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

No matter what you have tried—nor how many veterinaries have failed—get **KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

NOTRE-DAME DES BOIS, P.Q., Sept. 20 '08.

"I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other with Poll Evil. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and must say I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies but find Kendall's The King Of All." **GEO. BRODEUR.**

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our "Treatise On The Horse" will give you many a hint as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy. **31**

**DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.**



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**CLYDESDALE, SHIRE, SUFFOLK, PERCHERON and HACKNEY STALLIONS**

For sale at Special bargain prices. Write us at once or call on **ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON**  
**BRANDON**

Remember that every Stallion we sell is absolutely guaranteed



### CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) **BRANDON**

**MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie**

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

## CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES



Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

**J. D. TRAYNOR**

**Condie P. O., Sask.**

**JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A**  
 Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. **37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered).** Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.



## Glencorse Herd of Improved Yorkshires

Is comprised of stock from the leading **Prize Winning Herds** of Great Britain and Canada.

Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices very reasonable.

**GLEN BROS., Didsbury, Alta.**

# KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Highest Grade  
**FOR SALE BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**J. LAING STOCKS      BOX 23, NELSON, B.C.**

### FOR A SMALL BOY.

By **SAMUEL McCoy.**

O prairie, Mother of my West,  
 Take this small waif to your broad  
 breast.

Let his feet love your changeless ways,  
 To teach him firmness all his days;

Let your fields, stretching to the sky,  
 That sets no boundary to the eye,

Give him their own deep breadth of  
 view,  
 The largeness of the cloudless blue;

Give him to drink your freshening  
 breath  
 That will not brook a thought of death;

Until the hazy sun at last  
 Withdraws and leaves the pallid, vast

Immensity of sky and moor  
 And grey dusk closing swift and sure.

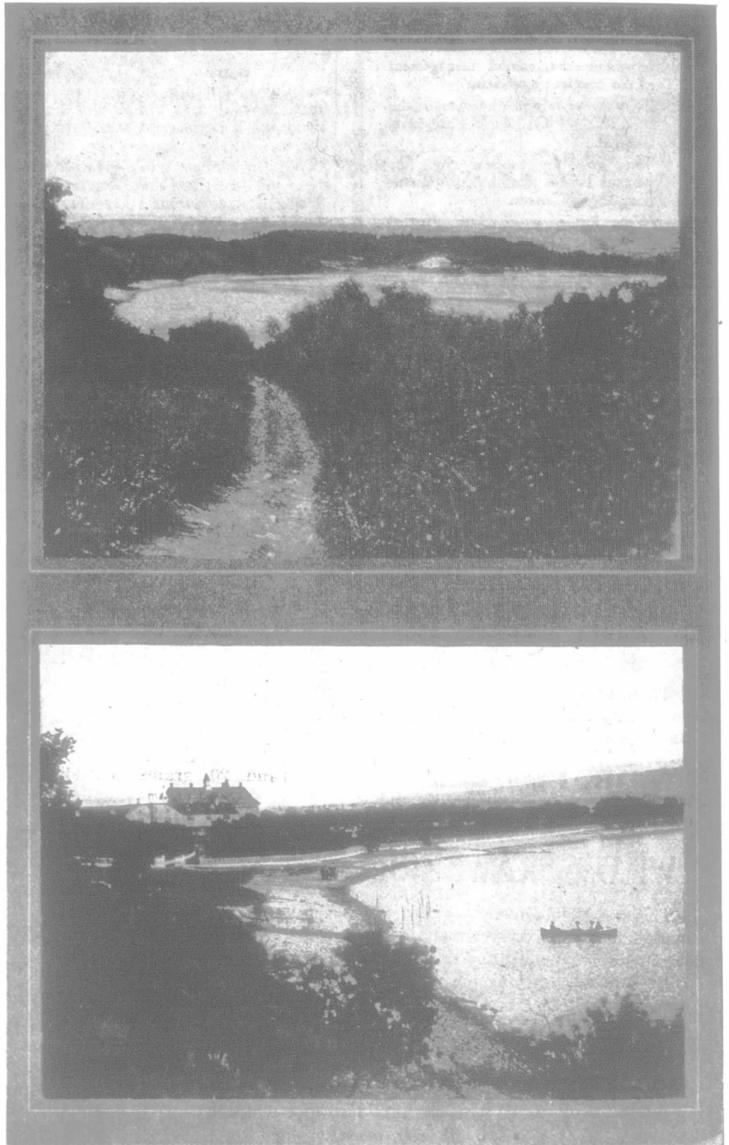
In quiet let him bow his face  
 Before the Presence in that space,

When ghostly white the primrose stands  
 The spirit of your twilight lands;

See the pale jewel of the evening skies  
 And hear the meadow's drowsy cries,

And last sweet challenge through the  
 dark—  
 The clear, thin whistle of the lark

So, prairie that I loved and blest,  
 The boy may know *your* way is best.  
 —From *Scribner's* (July).



SASKATCHEWAN SUMMER RESORTS.

So he may go eternal young  
 Along your marshes, that have flung

Their yellowing willows' draperies  
 To the keen sweetness of the breeze;

And, prodigal of April hours,  
 Take benediction of her showers;

And when across the prairie come  
 The yellowhammer's tife and drum,

Then let him wander as he will,  
 From hill to ever-rising hill,

From your spring mornings, warm and  
 bright,  
 Surcharged with quivering, living light,

### Gossip.

Governor Hughes of New York State has just signed a bill which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, for any railroad over thirty miles in length to require or permit any employee in the operation department to remain on duty over sixteen hours consecutively, or to go back to work after a sixteen-hour stretch without a ten-hour rest. The bill is the result of the recent investigation of a railroad wreck, which showed that a train crew and switchmen had been working for long hours and were physically unable to perform their duties.

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### A BAD STOMACH! THAT IS THE SECRET OF DYSPEPSIA.

This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint it may not resemble in one way or another. Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, distress after eating, etc.

### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is a positive cure for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system. Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brock Village, N.S., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects and am strong and well again."

### Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Champion 1st. Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

### Star Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale Also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Farm one mile from station.

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SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns.

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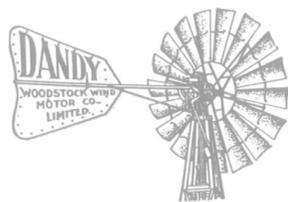
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Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalogue. Estimates cheerfully given.

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Woodstock, Ont.

### ROYAL SHOW WINNERS.

The report of the Royal Show, at Lincoln, is to hand, too late for this issue, but fuller particulars will appear next week. In Clydesdales, the champion stallion was Messrs. Montgomery's two-year-old Diplomat, by Everlasting, the champion mare; Mr. Kerr's Pyrene by Baron's Pride; the first prize three-year-old stallion, Mr. Park's Clan Forbes by Royal Chattan; and the first-prize yearling, Montgomery's colt, by Everlasting.

In Shorthorns, the champion bull was Mr. Miller's Linksfield Champion; the reserve, the King's two-year-old Royal Windsor. The champion female was Lord Calthorpe's six-year-old cow, Sweetheart, bred at Windsor, and the reserve, the Pitlivie two-year-old, Rosebud 2nd. In a class of 50 yearlings heifers, the King's Marjorie was first. In the Aberdeen-Angus class, Mr. Kerr's cow, Juana Erica, won the breed championship, and the male champion was Mr. Bambridge's Idlemere. The champion Galloway bull was Mr. Cunningham's Chancellor of Ballyboly, and the female champion was Messrs. Biggar's cow, Flora Macdonald.

In Shropshires, Minton was first for aged ram, Williams for shearlings; Cooper for ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs. Oxfords: Hobbs first for shearing ram and shearing ewes; Adams for ram lambs, Stigoe for ewe lambs. Hampshires: Flower, first in all but shearing ewes, which went to Sir Geo. Pearce. Lincolns: Dudding, first for shearing ram, ram lambs, and ewe lambs; F. Miller for aged ram; Howard for yearling ewes. Cotswolds: Game, first in all sections. South-downs: Aged ram, Cazalet; shearing ram and ewes, Colman; ram lambs, Devonshire; ewe lambs, the King.

### FEEDING WHOLE GRAIN.

"In ordinary digestion experiments with farm animals, the proportions of nutritive materials remaining in the feces are determined by chemical analysis, and such data are, of course, admirably adapted for the study of many problems.

"A mechanical method of separating the undigested from the digested material is sometimes followed in the study of various practical questions connected with animal feeding. It is customary in such tests to mix the manure with large quantities of water, which washes away the metabolic products and similar materials, and leaves the undigested grain behind. The fact that the manure may contain considerable undigested material receives practical recognition in animal feeding. Pigs are very commonly allowed to follow fattening steers in order that they may gather and utilize this food, which would otherwise be wasted.

"In tests undertaken at the Kansas station to determine the relative amounts of soaked and dry corn thus available for pig feeding, the droppings from two lots of steers were gathered for twenty-eight days. The undigested corn was carefully washed out from the feces and weighed, and it was found that the steers fed the soaked corn failed to digest 11 per cent. of the 3,045 pounds eaten, and those fed the dry corn, 16 per cent. of the 3,060 pounds eaten. The grains compared in a later test at the Kansas station, which covered thirty-three days, included corn meal, red Kaffir corn meal, and white Kaffir corn meal. Washing away the digested material from the undigested showed that 5.5 per cent. of the corn meal, 11.3 per cent. of the red Kaffir corn meal, and 14.1 per cent. of the white Kaffir corn meal passed through the animals undigested. The utilization of the undigested material by pigs was one of the principal features studied in both of these tests.

### Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### HEREFORD

blood in them. I can supply you with the best, Shetlands and White Leghorns JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie for sale.

### NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me, A. W. Oaswell, Neepawa, Man.

### SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT

Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases the income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results. A necessity for every horse breeder. Can YOU afford to be without one? Price, \$7.50. Write for descriptive circular. I. O. CRITTENDEN, 44 Fox Bldg., Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.

### Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city. R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

### The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock. Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 647, Regina, Sask.

### B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan. GRENFELL, SASK.

### LANDS FOR SALE

### Sittyton Shorthorns

The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere. GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask. Lumsden or Penze stations.

### ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

### At MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

### GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

### SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded. In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock. For particulars write to WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

### WOOL

Write for our prices E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

### GLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

The Grain Grower's Cow

### A few Bull Calves for Sale

### YORKSHIRE HOGS

There is money in Hogs if you have the right kind. Our breeding insures both quality and quantity. Spring Pigs of both sexes for sale.

### SPECIAL OFFERING OF 8 Good Young Bulls

FIT FOR SERVICE

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.

### SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the red, white and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

### Brampton Jerseys

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON Brampton, Canada.

### OUR Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year. W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.

### Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers. We have a bull catalog—send for one. Brooklin Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R.

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**Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts**

**AT AUCTION**  
**Thursday, August 1st, 1907**  
**60 HEAD OF**  
**Maple Grove Shorthorns**

**At Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, Man.**

On the above date we will offer Sixty Head of High-class Shorthorns, comprised of BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS

Included in the sale will be the great son of Sittyton Hero—

**Choice Goods—40741—**

a half-brother to Sittyton Hero 7th and other notable sires. No better stock bull has been offered to the public in recent years, a fact to which his get will testify.

We will also sell privately, on the day of the sale, a choice lot of

**BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE HOGS**

**REMEMBER** the date — August 1st, 1907, and **REMEMBER** you get these cattle at your own valuation.

Send for Catalogue, mentioning this paper.

Address—

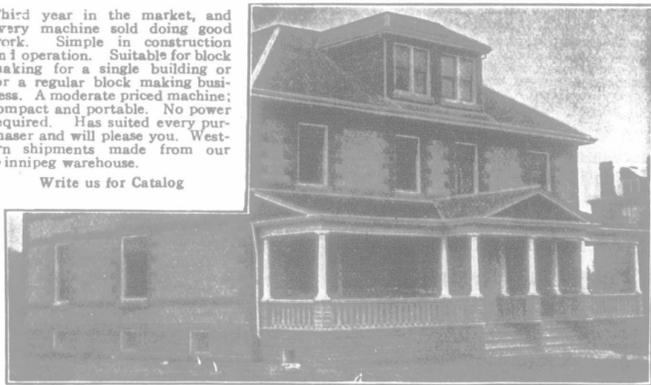
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Third year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block making for a single building or for a regular block making business. A moderate priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba

An important change is about to be introduced in connection with the herd-book of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain. In consideration of the increasing size of the volume each year, it has been suggested by the special committee that a thinner paper be used, and that the volume be published in two parts, part 1 to contain the pedigrees of the bulls, list of prizewinners, and list of members, and to be published as early as possible, and part 2 to contain the pedigrees of the cows, which will be abbreviated to the bulls as at present, and which would be published as soon after the bulls as practicable. This proposal was adopted at the last council meeting.

\* \* \*

The escutcheon, also known as the milk mirror, is found along the back of the thighs or between them, and has attracted especial attention on dairy cattle alone. It is shown by the hair turning to one side or upward in contrast to the usual downward position of the hair. This line of reversed hair was investigated by a Frenchman named Guenon, who argued that the escutcheon indicated the capacity of the cow to produce milk. He gave it different names according to its shape and size, but modern cattle authorities give it no significance, Guenon's theories not having been borne out by facts.—Hoard.

**LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS INNISFAIL**  
**SUMMER STOCK FAIR, JULY 6TH.**

**CATTLE.**

**SHORTHORNS.**—Bull, three years old and over—1, H. A. Malcolm. Bull two years old and under three—1, John Robinson. Bull, one year old and under two—1, A. Davidson; 2 and 3, James Wilson. Heifer, two years old and under three—1 and 2, James Wilson. Heifer, one year old and under two—1 2 and 3, James Wilson. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, James Wilson. Herd prize, bull and three females—1, James Wilson.

**HEREFORDS.**—Bull, two years old and under three—1, Mrs. C. Ellis.

**AYRSHIRES.**—Bull, two years old and under three—1, S. L. Boyd.

**JERSEYS.**—Bull, three years old and over—1, J. E. Fawdrey. Bull calf, under one year—1, J. E. Fawdrey. Cow in milk or in calf—1, Mrs. S. Miller; 2, J. E. Fawdrey. Heifer, one year old and under two—1, Mrs. S. Miller; 2, J. E. Fawdrey. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Mrs. S. Miller.

**GRADES FOR BEEF.**—Cow in milk or in calf—1, C. B. McCallum; 2, G. McC. Stevenson; 3, W. J. Baycroft. Heifer, two years old and under three—1 and 3, W. J. Baycroft. Heifer, one year old and under two—2 and 3, W. J. Baycroft. Heifer calf, under one year—3, W. J. Baycroft. Steer, two years old and under three—1 and 2, W. J. Baycroft. Steer, one year old and under two—2, W. J. Baycroft. Cow in calf or in milk—1, J. R. Moore; 2, H. B. Moore; 3, W. J. Baycroft. Heifer, two years old and under three—1 and 2, W. J. Baycroft. Heifer, one year old and under two—1 and 3, W. J. Baycroft. Heifer, hand raised, under one year—1, W. Champ; 2, W. J. Baycroft.

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.**—Pure-bred cow in calf or in milk—1 and 2, James Wilson.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**—Best bull, any age or breed. Silver medal presented by W. R. Wilson—H. A. Malcolm. Reserve championship, John Robinson.

**HORSES.**

**HEAVY DRAFT, PUREBRED.**—Stallion, three years old and over—1, W. J. Dodd; 2, D. Wildman; 3, D. Tillier. Stallion, two years old and under three—1, J. C. Brown.

**HEAVY DRAFT, GRADES.**—Brood mare—1, C. Moffat. Foal, under one year—1, B. Rosenbargo; 2, T. Merton. Team to farm wagon—1, W. J. Miller.

**AGRICULTURAL HORSES.**—Brood mare—1, A. C. Browne; 2, B. Rosenbargo; 3, E. W. Mackenzie Grieve. Mare or gelding, three years old and under four—1, J. C. Brown; 2, Mrs. J. LeVick; 3, John Brown. Filly or gelding, two years old and under three—1, Farmer; 2, John Duncan; 3, J. McGhee. Filly

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**Famous**  
**Fruit Lands**

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Take the trip down the beautiful Okanagan Lake and stop at Kelowna, the Orchard City.

Our Fruit Lands are level, no scrub, no rocks, no stumps, and within 3½ miles of town—(population 1,200.) Beautiful Orchards adjoining property. Schools and churches convenient.

First-class market and packing houses.

Those who came on our excursion in June returned delighted, and will move out at once.

We have no rocky mountain sides to sell. A perfect climate, easy life, beautiful surroundings.

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Indications of Stomach Storms

sometime appear when least expected. Acute indigestion, flatulence, nausea, sick headache, biliousness, sour eructations are a few signals which should not pass unheeded. Any of these conditions indicate some disturbing element which needs to be calmed and removed. Take

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and you will safely weather all these storms of sickness. Their benign and healthful influence is felt at once. They soothe, tone and invigorate the organs of digestion, regulate the bile, dispel the blues and create a settled condition of stomach health. Buy a box at the nearest drug store and keep them on hand for emergencies. They will

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or gelding, one year old and under two—1, D. Sinclair; 2, A. C. Browne. Foal, under one year—1, I. Depencier; 2, E. W. Mackenzie Grieve; 3, John Duncan. Team to farm wagon—1, S. W. Fead; 2, John Duncan; 3, R. M. Fawcett.

PUREBRED RIDING OR DRIVING CLASS.—Stallion, three years old and over—1, W. H. Kemp; 2, E. B. Nowers; 3, D. Shine.

RIDING OR DRIVING CLASS, GRADES.—Brood mare—1, Noble M. Robinson; 2, S. P. Fream; 3, A. Loughed. Mare or gelding, three years old and under four—1, A. Davidson; 2, E. B. Nowers. Filly or gelding, one year old and under two—1, E. B. Nowers. Foal, under one year—1, A. Loughed; 2, S. P. Fream; 3, N. M. Robinson. Team to rig—1, William Scarfe; 2, A. Davidson. Single driver to rig—1, A. C. B. McCullum; 2, S. P. Fream; 3, S. E. Howard. Saddle horse, 14.2 or over—1, W. Morrison; 2, J. Tillier. Saddle pony, under 14.2—1, Miss A. Robinson; 2, F. H. Levick; 3, E. B. Nowers. Special for saddle pony.—Miss Doris Jensen. Lady's saddle horse, ridden by lady—1, F. M. Oldham's horse, ridden by Mrs. J. D. Lauder; 2, Miss A. Robinson's horse, ridden by owner; 3, E. B. Nowers' horse, ridden by Miss Lauder. Boy's saddle pony, owned by boy under 14 years and ridden by owner—1, Grant Geary; 2, Percy Brown; 3, Jack Fream.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, under one year—1, H. B. Moore; 2, C. Moffat. Sow, under one year—1, H. B. Moore.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, under one year—1, C. Moffat. Breeding sow, one year old and over—1, H. A. Malcolm. Sow, under one year—1, C. Moffat; 2, H. A. Malcolm; 3, C. Moffat.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, one year old and over—1, H. A. Malcolm.

GRADES.—Breeding sow, one year old and over—1, A. Loughed.

BEST BACON TYPE HOG ON GROUND.—Special prize by William Geary—1, H. A. Malcolm.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

Have you heard the doleful sound Wailing to us all around. How the horse must pass away In the dawn of this new day?

If you loiter on the street, Nearly every man you meet Sighs, and says, "It must be so; The poor old horse has got to go.

Look at these huge auto things Like great birds with hidden wings, Bearing people to and fro; Yes, the horse will have to go.

Then you know on every street Dozens of these bikes you meet, Skimming past you on the whirl, Rode by every boy and girl.

Man and woman, who will dare Mount these wheels of compressed air. Yes, as sure's the earth is round The poor old horse is losing ground."

Thus the croakers loud and long Sing their pessimistic song. Do they mean that some sad day, Horses like our Bingen Gay,

Early Alice, and the rest, Ne'er will start to see who's best? Surely this they cannot mean. For that day will not be seen.

Horses like our Argot Boy, The New Yorker's pride and joy, And Dan Patch, the Pacing King, Will not stop for anything.

And The Broncho, you all know, Is too fast to ever slow; While Ardelle, the famous pacer, To the end will be a racer.

Then honor to the fleet-limbed steed That rules the turf by honest speed! And never needs a lever pressed To force him on to do his best!

And let the wise inventors dare To build a thing for earth or air, To rival, or to supersede Our never vanquished horse of speed.

—Horse World



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PUMPS WINDMILLS and GASOLINE ENGINES

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

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Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH 76

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

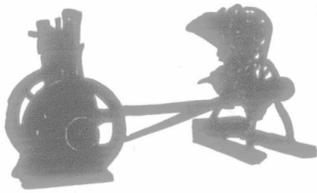
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Improved ranches and wild land sold direct to settlers. Locations made for settlers. Reports on land and general land surveying.

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For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine

holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

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Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want..... H. P.  
 Engine to run .....  
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 Town ..... Province .....

**Kettle Valley Irrigated FRUIT LANDS Company**

have large acreage of subdivided fruit lands now for sale. Prices \$100 to \$150 per acre. Ample supply of water for which NO RENT is charged. Soil a rich sandy loam which produces the finest apples, small fruits and vegetables. Valuable local market in surrounding mining towns. Splendid climate and excellent railway facilities. Apply to

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**MIDWAY, B. C.**  
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**How many times during a year would you be willing to pay a few cents an hour for a reliable power?**

A good many times, no doubt. For grinding or cutting feed, sawing wood, separating cream, churning, pumping water, grinding tools, and a score of other tasks. A good many times, indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay.

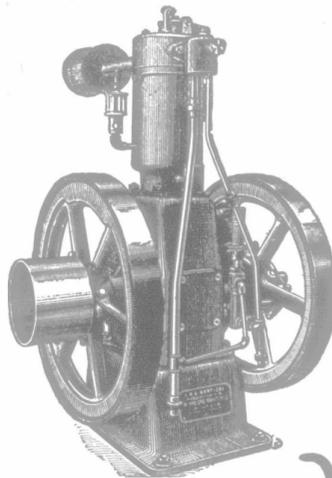
An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power—a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at the smallest cost per hour, and it will be always ready when you want it, and ready to work as long and as hard as you wish. You don't have to start a fire—not even strike a match—to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. All you have to do is close a little

switch, open the fuel valve, give the flywheel a turn or two by hand, and off it goes, working—ready to help in a hundred ways.

Stop and think how many times you could have used such convenient power last week, for instance.

There should be a gasoline engine on every farm. Whether it shall be an I. H. C. or some other engine on your farm is for you to decide, but it will pay you well to learn of the simple construction of I. H. C. gasoline engines before you buy. It will pay you to find out how easily they are operated, how little trouble they give, how economical in the use of fuel, how much power they will furnish, how strong and durable they are.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
 (INCORPORATED.)



These engines are made in the following styles and sizes:—Horizontal (stationary or portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3-horse power. It will pay you to know these things. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

**HOW TO GET BACK YOUR STRENGTH**

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy.

Your body is a machine. The nervous system is the motor. Electricity is the power that runs it. When you are weak, it shows you lack the necessary power to drive the machinery of your body—just like any motor without electricity.

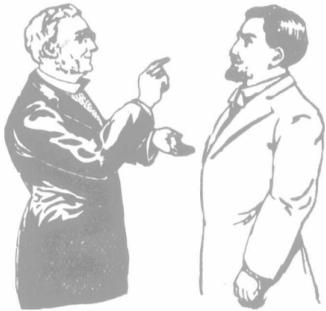
The nerves control the organs and muscles, and electricity supplies to the nerves the power to control. Electricity is nerve food, nerve life. When the supply is exhausted the nerves become weak and the organs refuse to perform their functions in a regular manner.

How can you get a new supply of this nerve force—electricity? Simply draw upon another supply furnished by Nature. Is it drugs? No! Drugs are poisons to the nerves. Electricity is the natural food of the nerves. When the mother's breast fails, the child is fed by milk from the cow. The parent doesn't go to a drug shop and buy poisons with which to nourish the child.

So if you are weak you must feed, not poison, but electricity to your nerves. You can do this by wearing my Electric Belt while you sleep.

It is easily, comfortably worn next to the body during the night, and gives out a continuous stream of that strength-building, nerve-feeding force which is the basis of all health.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It is Nature's way of curing disease, for it gives back to the nerves and organs the power they have lost, which is their life.



It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Failing of Memory, and all evidences of breaking-down. It cures when all else has failed.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that and lots of it. When your neighbors tell you I cured them you will know I did it. F. W. NEWCOMBE, Box 366, Montreal, Que., says: I purchased a Belt from you last year, and am pleased to say it did all that was required.

MR. G. W. PRICE, Madoc, Ont., has this to say: As regards my health, I am improving every day, and I am not sorry I invested. My nerves are getting all right, and I am feeling much better every way.

JEROME SCANLON, Ancaster, Ont., writes: In one month's use of your Belt I have gained seven pounds. No bladder trouble, constipation or headache any more, and have developed a lot of muscle and strength. Thanks for your help.

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

**PAY WHEN CURED**

FREE BOOK—If you can't call, cut out this coupon and mail it to me, describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how my Belt is applied.

This book contains a wealth of information and explains many things you want to know. Don't wait a minute. Call or write now. If you call I'll give you a free test of my Belt. Consultation and advice free.

**Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN**  
 112 Yonge St., Toronto

Please send me your book, free.

NAME .....  
 ADDRESS .....

A doctor who was recounting some of his experience of hypnotism related the following story:

"I once had a patient who was ill with consumption, and who ought to have gone to a warmer climate, but whose means were insufficient, so I resolved to try what hypnotism would do for him. I had a huge sun chalked on the ceiling of his room, and by suggestion induced him to think it was the sun, which would cure him. The ruse succeeded, and he was getting daily better, when one day on my arrival I found he was dead."

"Did it fail after all, then?" asked the doctor's hearers.  
 "No," replied the doctor, "he died of sunstroke."—*Megendorffer Blatter.*

"Senator, do you think that graft will eventually be eliminated from politics?"  
 "Without doubt," replied Senator Badger. "But I think there will still be many politicians susceptible to certain persuasive influences that will be known by another name."

A successful school-teacher who is loved as well as admired by her pupils says that during her first year of teaching she received a little lesson which taught her what Saint Paul probably meant by the "foolishness of preaching."

In the middle of a term one of her pupils was obliged to leave school, as the family was about to move out of town. When the teacher said good-bye to the little girl, who had been an intelligent and well-behaved pupil, she felt moved to add a few words of advice.

"If I never see you again," she said, with much earnestness, "I hope you will never forget to do your best wherever you may be, and whatever tasks you are called to perform. I hope you will always be an honest upright woman, truthful and brave."

"Thank you," said the little girl, her round, eager face upturned to her teacher, "and I hope you'll be the same."

Dr. Parkhurst, the well known New York reformer and preacher, told the other day, a good story about a bishop.

"The bishop," he said, "likes a good cigar, and was travelling to Albany in the smoking car."

"A laboring man took the seat beside him, eyed his clerical garb, got a light from him and said, as he settled back for a comfortable smoke:

"Parson, sir?"  
 "The bishop hesitated. Then he answered blandly:  
 "I was once."  
 "Ah," said the laboring man, "drink I suppose."

Rear Admiral Mead of the United States Navy, at a dinner at the Portsmouth navy yard, illuminated with a story an interesting discourse on food inspection.

"A sailor," he said, "brought a tin cup to an inspecting officer and exclaimed:

"Taste this, sir. That is all I ask. Just taste it."

The officer took a sip.

"Well, really, my man," he said, "this is not bad soup at all."

"Yes," said the sailor, bitterly; "and yet they want to persuade us, sir, that it's tea."

Frederick Burton, the actor, hails from Gosport, Ind. He got his start on the stage after making a hit in a Knights of Pythias benefit at Gosport. After three years' absence from home, his company played in Terre Haute, and Burton invited his father to come over and see him act. The old man took in the show, and after the last curtain went back on the stage to see his son. Presently the treasurer appeared at the dressing room door and handed Burton his weekly envelope. Burton senior saw the figures on the outside and his eyes sparkled.

"You don't mean to tell me you get that much every week, do you?" exclaimed the old man.

"That's right," Burton replied, modestly.

"Well, what's that? Does do you have to do besides act?" the old man asked.

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Trade Notes

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS should make a note of the auction sale advertised on page 1171 by the Seaham Harbour Stud Co., Ltd., Seaham Harbour, County Durham, England. This is one of the oldest studs and is to-day the largest Clydesdale stud in the United Kingdom. Annual Public Sales are held, when stallions, colts, brood mares, fillies and foals are offered. This year there will be sold about about seventy-five head, making it by far the largest sale of recent years. At the head of the stud is Silver Cup (11184) winner of three firsts at the Highland and two firsts at the Royal Shows. He is a sire of immense size and substance, weighing close to 2500 lbs., is full of quality with the nicest kind of bone, feather and feet. He is a worthy son of his illustrious sire Baron's Pride (9122) and although only in his fourth year of service bids fair to rank with his sire as one of the most valuable stallions of modern times. Many of the young things offered will be by him and a number of the mares will be in foal to him.

Included in the sale are a number of pedigree Hackneys and Hackney ponies of the very choicest breeding and from the way the ordinary animal of this type is selling in Great Britain today, many can be imported and resold at a profit if only to be used for commercial purposes. Motors have ousted light drivers over there and with the exception of the highest class show horses these are selling very low, while with us good drivers were never scarcer nor higher-priced.

Connected with the management of the stud is Dr. W. H. B. Medd, formerly manager of the Wavertree Stock Farm, Minn., and known, no doubt, to many of our readers. The doctor writes he will be pleased to execute commissions for either Clydesdales or Hackneys that may be entrusted to him. He knows the requirements of the Canadian and United States markets and will endeavor to give every satisfaction.

Mr. Richard Hamer of Purdue University, Indiana, has recently exported four choice pony stallions purchased from the Seaham Harbour Stud, and as he has recently inspected the whole stud, can inform anyone of the character of the lots that are to be sold absolutely without reserve at this sale in the third week in September.

A JUDGE FROM WINNIPEG.—The committee of the Royal Eisteddfod, the great musical festival and patriotic celebration held this year in Swansea, has sent to Winnipeg for one of the judges of its choral competition. Mr. Rhys Thomas, a gifted musician of rare attainments and exceedingly artistic taste, has been selected, together with Dr. Cowan, the composer, Dr. Davis and Dr. Protheroe. Mr. Thomas has resided in Winnipeg for some years and has won a reputation throughout Western Canada as an enthusiast in the cause of music. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that he is an ardent friend of the Gourlay piano. Recently the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming received the following letter from Mr. Thomas: "When I wanted a piano some time ago for my studio, I examined a number of instruments by various manufacturers and finally selected a Gourlay, solely on its merits. Its tone is remarkably rich, the touch very responsive and the mechanism perfect. After using it for several months, I am more than ever convinced that it is the finest piano made in Canada." This is testimony worthy of attention and shows that Mr. Thomas entertains no doubts on the subject. Many other musicians in Canada are just as enthusiastic over the merits of the Gourlay as the writer of this letter.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA, is very generally considered one of the leading schools of the West.

It is centrally located and is thoroughly equipped for giving almost every branch of education any young man or young woman would care to study.

During the past school year there have been in attendance 2122 different students; 295 students were graduated this year from the different departments of the college. There are nine large buildings used for educational purposes and over \$700,000.00 have been invested in buildings, equipment, and grounds.

The school offers not only the regular college courses, but regular courses to prepare teachers for all grades of public school work, and engineering courses covering all branches of engineering, complete commercial, shorthand, penmanship, and telegraph courses; besides, the school has one of the largest colleges of pharmacy in the United States, and also one of the largest colleges of music in the country.

An advertisement of the Highland Park College will be found on this page. Young people wishing to choose a good school in which to prepare for the active duties of life will make no mistake if they decide to take their work at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

If you are interested in school work, address O. H. Longwell, Pres., Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, and he will send you a copy of their large new catalog which gives full and complete information with regard to all departments of the school.

THE INFLUENCE OF ART IN THE HOME.

In declaring principles for so purely material a purpose as the decoration of a home, it is the underlying reason for their existence which give to such principles their interest and value.

Ideas of art are according to circumstances and individual capacity, plastic, chromatic, musical, literary, etc., and while two individuals may receive widely different impressions, from the same occurrence, or may form distinct ideas under similar circumstances, artistically speaking the circumstance or the occurrence are not of much importance, while the individual impression is the foundation of art. The first demand of the child's spiritual nature is the beautiful. Carlyle seems to have well understood this fact when he said, "The first spiritual want of a barbarous man is decoration." The aesthetic sense is the center and dominating spiritual sense in childhood, and many mature persons never rise above it. While the relations of utility and morality are yet in embryo, the aesthetic relations make their appeal to the child and find a warm and sympathetic reception.

Love is the basis of voluntary action. Love is an emotion having its basis in the sensibilities. Thus decoration is the expression of love. The child loves first and learns because of that love. Emotion is antecedent to will, and instruction must reach the intellect and the will over the bridge of interest. Nearly all children and many older persons do what they like rather than what they ought, and we all find the path of distaste the most difficult to travel. Interest then must open and lead the way: it must be considered an evolutionary germ which may be made to develop later into a truly ethical product, a choice of right conduct from the highest motives. In other words, the delight in the beautiful is the beginning of many sided interest which shall lead on through desire to the royal act of the will in choosing the right and the good for its own sake. Hence, if we would affect the life of the child in all its phases, we must find some practical method of reaching the vibrations of life, the rhythm of the soul. No human methods are more direct or powerful than the use of the fine arts, such as pictures, music, beautiful and elevating furnishings. These reach the soul in the most direct way and they tend to produce harmonious, self-centered, well-poised human life.

In furnishing, practice simplicity. Overcrowding home with furniture and ornamentations is bad taste and worse art. In this respect some people have absolutely false ideas of economy. This is nowhere more apparent than when buying household furniture. Everything in the house that does not add something to the convenience, happiness or education of the family, or some member of the family, is

Frank O. Fowler President Angus McDonald Vice-President Jos. Cornell Manager

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FIRE INSURANCE

PUREBRED REGISTERED LIVE STOCK INSURANCE HAIL INSURANCE (in Manitoba)

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. Our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly.

Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention.

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an extravagance. Some ladies will spend on trumpery articles an amount of money which in time would buy something worth having. To save money on little things, to spend on larger and more useful things, is real economy when a house is to be furnished. Again, take wall paper. It is frequently of such a color and pattern as to make one scream.

But the arrangement of color and of furnishings has both a psychological and an historic interest. In entering a parlor where all the furniture is disposed as to contribute to the convenience of small isolated groups of persons, you know at once something of the temperament of the person who arranged the room. That is what is meant by the psychological interest roused by household decoration; but the historical is quite a different matter, and shows rather the real culture of the householder.

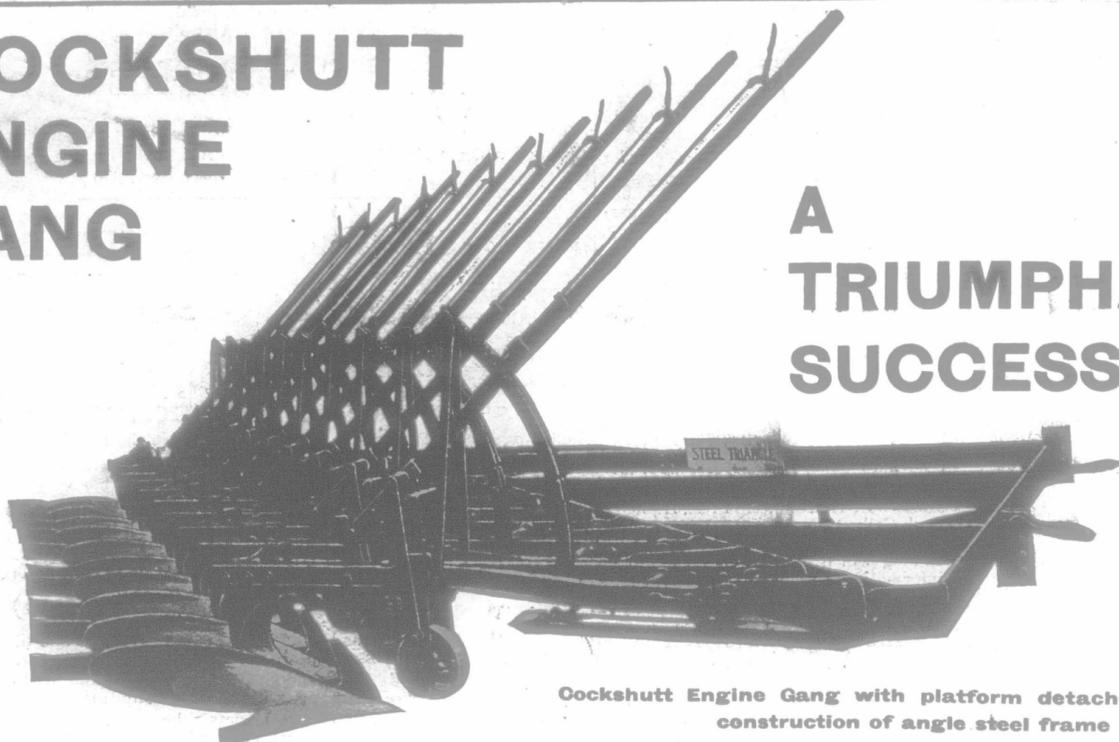
If the windows are draped with immovable festoons of heavy brocade and the room is crowded with unnecessary fillers, you are at once made conscious that in that house there is no conception of the fitness of things, no knowledge of the historic purpose of either windows, draperies or ornaments. Why the windows at all if their sole purpose is rendered useless by heavy fixed hangings? Why vases at all if they are too fancy for use? Of course every home needs a vase or two for flowers, but let them be such as can be used for that purpose and not to stand on the mantelpiece to be dusted. How

often a really beautiful picture is "crowded out" by numerous cheap, unattractive prints, and a rare piece of glass unobserved owing to the fillers grouped around it. Frequently the beauty of a good piece of furniture is marred in a room crowded with commonplace rockers. If there is anything good in a room give it a chance. Do not spoil it with fillers.

So much depends on proportion that half the miseries of life would be dispelled were it better understood. In art it is one of the most valuable attributes in estimating correct spacings and lines. In the conduct of life how the want of this sense either makes or mars the man or his home! The just enough, the not too much, does it not make the success or failure of a life? The whole question of temperance is settled here; one might almost say religion and morals. Our homes, therefore, should be furnished with a view to educate the little ones through art products to a deeper and a broader culture, and help reveal their own true spiritual nature—their highest qualities, the existence of which they are not now even conscious, for whether a child is destined to be a prince or a peasant only this kind of knowledge can inspire duties to be done, can help to resist temptations and make life worth the living. Before children can aspire they must have ideals. They must know the beautiful work they cannot easily produce, and they must know of the admirable persons of high character and heroic conduct. Every child must admire something or die spiritually, and it should be the duty of every parent to lead his children to admire what they ought to admire, to love all that is lovable in noble human character, because love and respect for good and beautiful conduct in other people is the strongest motive a child can have for right thinking and right acting. Much of this can be done by providing good books, through nature, music and art. Art and outdoor nature have a reciprocal influence on each other, but in an artificial state of society beauties of nature are oftener seen through art than the reverse.

We've made so that we love First when we see them painted, things we have passed Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see: And so they are better painted—better to us, Which is the same thing. Art was given for that, God uses us to help each other, so Lending our minds out. —JOHN EVANS IN O. A. C. Review.

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