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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 28, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 627

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Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.
Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance com-
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Aermotor**

To present owners and prospec-
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AERMOTORS** we wish to
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The Chicago Aermotor which I purchased from you last December
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been idle one day since it was put up, and I have had no repairing done.
C. HERBERT.

A Chicago Aermotor Costs money, but it puts it back in
your pocket the first year. Write for
our Windmill Book in any language.

E. E. DEVLIN & CO.

The Windmill Men of the West, WINNIPEG

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of
the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page
preceding the Home Magazine department.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,
The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,
carries the largest stock of
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WEDDING
AND BIRTHDAY RINGS**

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the
most moderate, consistent with high-grade
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Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaran-
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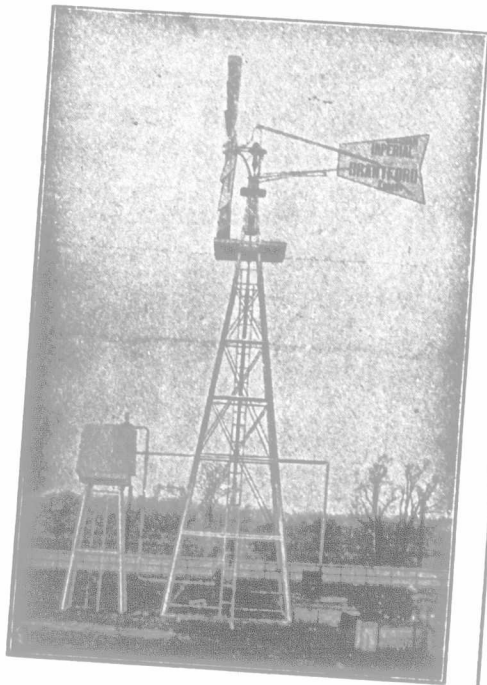
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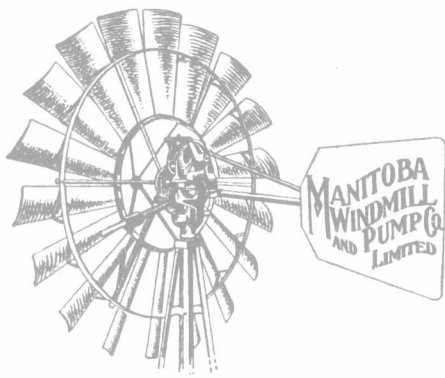


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We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our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

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1901

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

1399

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Crops Never Fail.
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Daily to New
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Fruit Land, Hay Land, Cereal Land. Admitted by all who have seen it to be Unsurpassed Anywhere.

Clover is a native grass. Blue-joint, red-top and other grasses in abundance. Plentiful supply of pure mountain spring water.

Pastures green all the year.

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Schools, churches, stores, condensed-

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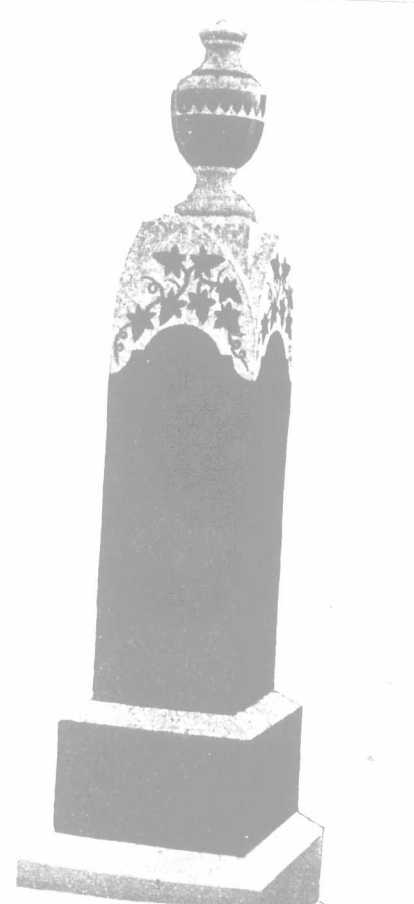
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Prices less than land of same quality in Manitoba.

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Monuments, Headstones etc.



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Cut this out and send it with \$9.

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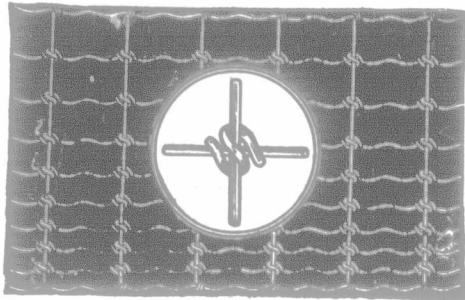
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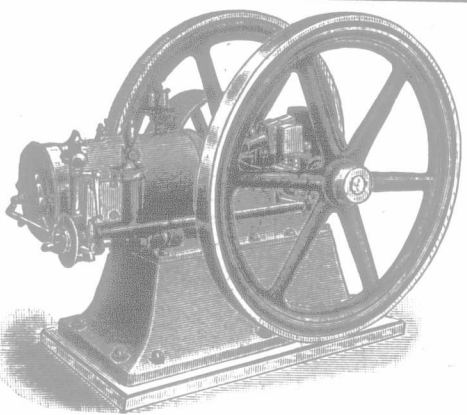
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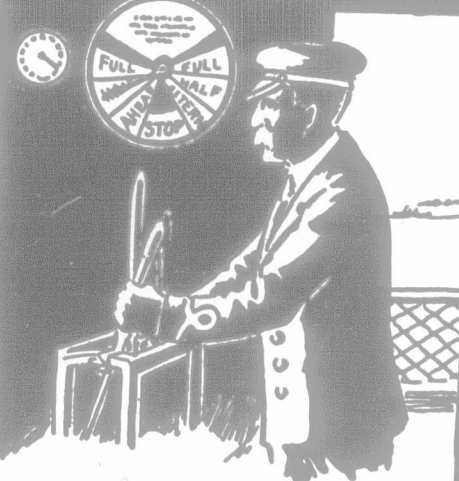
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 28, 1904.

No. 627

Editorial.

The Thresher Tells the Tale.

Of late, there is a growing opinion, common to many farmers in Manitoba, that the true story of damage to wheat by rust has never been published. This is borne out by the threshing returns from several districts, in which the yield is very much less than was anticipated, even at cutting time, and the quality not what was expected. In discussing the situation a short time ago with the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. R. C. Henders, a large farmer at Culross, a member of the Provincial Grain-growers' Executive, and a man of moderate views, said: "I do not believe the actual yield in Manitoba will be over twelve bushels per acre, and a considerable percentage of that will not be fit for export." Mr. Henders said he had had letters from several Grain-growers' Associations in different parts of the Province, and the reports were not nearly so favorable as the daily news being published regarding the crop would indicate. He believed that the announcement made by the Winnipeg grain dealers upon their return from a trip of inspection through the Province a few weeks ago was substantially correct at that time, but a great change had taken place in the condition of the crop as to the amount of damage done by rust after that date.

The harm is all done now, and there is no use withholding the facts. Unduly favorable reports can do nothing but keep down prices, and the producer needs every cent he can get for his crop. A survey of the wheat supply of the world begins to indicate even higher prices, but whether the grain-grower will get what is coming to him will be, as usual, another question.

A Judge's Reasons: How Should he State Them?

One of the tendencies as the results of the educational work done in live-stock judging is for the onlookers at the ringside to ask the judge or judges for reasons. Unfortunately, such are not always given, or, if given, are unsatisfactory to the hearer, even if satisfactory to the judge.

To illustrate, the following are the utterances over a decision given a short time ago: "It has a better front, a better underline, and more breed character." All of which, while probably satisfactory to the judge, were far from convincing to his hearers, for the following reasons: The judge failed to make plain to his questioners wherein one "had a better front"—better in such a case might mean anything; it might mean a stronger crest, a more prominent brisket, a fuller neck vein, a wider front, and so on; and, with respect to underline, better might mean straighter, lower, fuller in hind or fore flank, etc.; and a judge's remarks in which he uses the term "better" are rightly termed "excuses," such are not "reasons!"

At the big stock-judging competitions the bulk of the competitors fall down when it comes to the paper part of their work. Instead of giving "reasons" for their decisions, they give excuses in the use of such terms as, this animal has a better loin, and that has a better back, in place of stating that the loin of the one was more thickly covered with meat and was wider than the other, or that the back of the one was straighter, wider, more evenly covered with flesh, etc. It is by the observance of this particular that Prof. Kennedy, of Iowa, cinched the 'Spoor trophy at Chicago year after year, for the simple reason that his students won because he

was a teacher who would not allow the use of such a lame generalization as "better."

To all young men, college men or not, we would say, then make your reasons so plain that the veriest novice cannot misinterpret you. Anything short of the above, and you have not given reasons. The object in giving one's reasons are to convince the other fellow that you know whereof you speak, and the plainer and more logical your statements are, the greater your chances of convincing him and others.

Keep the Plow Going.

Owing to the harvest being late this year, it begins to appear as though fall plowing will not be far advanced when winter comes, unless open weather continues later than usual. The month of October will be a busy one on every well-managed Western farm. Threshing and marketing the grain will claim the attention of a large force, but no opportunity of keeping the plow going should be lost. When early and late sowing of wheat are compared for a great many years, the advantages are greatly in favor of placing the seed in the soil at the earliest possible opportunity. A week's difference in sowing often decides whether the crop will yield a profit or not. If, therefore, the bulk of the plowing is not done this fall, it will be out of the question to expect to finish sowing in good time next spring. There is, of course, some excuse in favor of spring plowing when the previous fall has been a very dry one, and land in consequence too hard for successful tillage. This year, however, few farmers in plowing will have any difficulty in this respect. It may be said, too, that in the drier districts it is an advantage to have the snow lie on the fields during winter, and melt in springtime, a condition that cannot be had with plowed land as compared with stubble. Yet, the advantages of having the crop sown early are so very important that everyone should plow every acre he can this fall.

A Corporation Sets a Good Example.

A short time ago, we received the annual report of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the shareholders for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1904. The celerity with which a big business corporation does its work is more marked when a comparison is made with governmental reports. Two months after the close of the fiscal year the shareholders have the report, while for governmental reports the taxpayer waits six to nine months on the average.

Of course, civil-service hours (9.30 or 10 until 4 or 5) are not observed in railway offices, neither is every Saturday afternoon or every saint's day an excuse for laying off work—the railway office hours are from nine until six, in summer eight until five, and we presume the service given the corporation is as good as that obtained in the civil service. Some civil servants work after hours, but it is considered distinctly bad form, and is discouraged by those who quit on time. One thing the railroad STERNLY DEPRECATES is the use of intoxicating liquors by its officers when on duty; detection means dismissal.

Why he Likes the Farmer's Advocate.

Having seen several copies of the "Farmer's Advocate," I herewith enclose my subscription. I like it because it treats of nearly all important subjects about which farmers and business men ought to know. It has a corner for personal correspondence and questions, and a number of other useful features, which other papers lack.

Steinbach, Man.

G. G. KORNELSEN.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Canadian Farmer.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's recent speech at Walbeck Abbey, Eng., is of considerable interest to Canadian farmers, in the light of his proposal to impose a tax of two shillings per quarter upon all kinds of grain coming into Great Britain, with the exception of the Yankee farmer's main cereal corn, which he proposes to admit free. He also proposes to levy a five-per-cent. tariff on meat, dairy products, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit. He proposes to impose such a duty upon imported flour as will cause the milling to be done in Britain, and provide the farmer there with the bran and offal for feeding purposes. This speech was delivered to an audience of 12,000 English farmers and farm laborers, whose industry he aims to revive. He said the changes proposed would enable them to reciprocate with the offers that had come from the colonists, and to arrange a closer commercial intercourse "with our children, who are also our best and most profitable customers. They (Britain) would always have to buy a large portion of what they consumed. Why not," he asked, "buy from the friends who stand by us in trial and in stress, and who can supply us as cheaply, rather than from the foreigner?"

Mr. Chamberlain expressed vaguely his original idea of giving a preference to colonial food products, but he was careful not to enlarge upon it in the Walbeck Abbey speech, which was intended to encourage the British farmer, though he did not promise him so much enhanced prices as a more secure market. Unfortunately, he did not state definitely in what way he was going to give the colonies preference.

It is very clear that Britain is not disposed to vote for a measure that will make food dearer for the masses. Mr. Chamberlain, a manufacturer, and admittedly the cleverest politician of Great Britain to-day, has found out that there is dissatisfaction as to the country's progress, and has prescribed for the people a sugared pill. Economists differ as to the industrial condition and fiscal policy best suited to Great Britain in the face of hostile tariffs, and that phase of the subject we need not discuss, but, as an observing man, Mr. Chamberlain must know, as any one who has lived or travelled there does, the big handicaps under which the Old Country labors to-day are the heavy consumption of cigarettes and liquor by Old Country people, making so many farm and other laborers ignorant and befuddled, the excessive number of holidays, the tremendous amount of gambling, the devotion to sport, and a too-prevalent opinion that they, the denizens of the British Isles, are "The Chosen People!"

The present Prince of Wales, after his trip around the world, gave utterance to the need of a national awakening, as has Lord Roseberry time and again. The statesmen, and those Britishers who are honest with themselves, will agree when we say that the great need of that country is not so much tariff revision as a revision of their manner of living and doing business. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to help the British manufacturers. He may manage to keep the home market for them, but he cannot by tariff or law help them capture other markets, unless they produce the class of goods that are in demand. As a proof of our contentions, some time ago, in conversation with one of the partners (a sharp business man, combining the hustle of the Yankee and the solidity of the Englishman) of a large publishing house in Great Britain, he stated that the manufacturers of printing machinery there

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

were away behind the trans-Atlantic manufactur-
ers, and that the young men they employed would
rather go to a football match than take a free
course of lectures dealing with their work. To-
day, far too many of the British people at home,
including their statesmen and politicians, resem-
ble the parent who did not appreciate the value
of his children as compared with the children of
others, until he noticed his own receiving atten-
tion from other people.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Chamberlain's speech
lowers him in our estimation from an imperial
statesman to a politician. He may recognize our
attachment to Great Britain, but he does not ap-
preciate the sturdy aspirations of this country, nor
its capabilities, nor is it reassuring to the Canadian
farmer to find him offering tangible advantage to
an alien nation (the U. S.) by offering to admit
their corn (maize) free, while he would place duty,
more or less, dependent upon a prospective prefer-
ential remission, upon the products of the
farmers of "Greater Britain," and by
tariff would transfer to Great Britain the
milling industry which, in the interest of
the Canadian farmer, who requires the bran and
the offal, the "Farmer's Advocate" desires to
see expand upon Canadian soil, where the wheat
is grown.

Appreciation from a Distant Colony.

Having come across a copy of your paper, I have
been so pleased with it that I wish to become a sub-
scriber. I subscribe to a paper of the same name in
New Zealand, and I think that you can give the N. Z.
editor a few wrinkles in the way of conducting such
a paper. I herewith enclose a subscription for one
year, with postage added.
W. K. CHAMBERS.
Repongaere, Gisborne, New Zealand.

Snap-shots for Wheat-growers.

The Executive of the Provincial Grain-growers' Association has been carefully considering ways and means for marketing this year's crop. Are you a member of this powerful organization? Do you appreciate what they are doing: if not, why not?

* * * * *

Keep your eye on the bagger at the machine, and watch the tally.

* * * * *

When the farmer has no wheat to sell, the speculator bulls the market. Watch him try to hold it down for the next few weeks, while the crop is moving out.

* * * * *

It looks as though the railroads meant to move a large percentage of the wheat to the lake front during the next month.

* * * * *

A little flylike insect appeared working in the heads of wheat in a few districts. It was the wheat aphid, but did very little damage.

* * * * *

Don't be afraid to correspond with a reliable commission house in Winnipeg regarding the sale of your wheat.

* * * * *

Will the rust not be bad next year? It is not likely, if history repeats itself. We have no record of it doing great damage two years in succession.

* * * * *

What a magnificent crop we would have had but for rust, rust, rust. But they all have it, and misery likes company. However, there is much less here than south or east.

* * * * *

In estimating the damage from rust, don't forget that it raised the price.

* * * * *

Nothing further can be done to improve this year's crop, so it's wise to get busy for next. The plow should be encouraged to work overtime.

* * * * *

Wouldn't the amount of rough and damaged grain suggest the wisdom of a little more stock-feeding where facilities for so doing are available?

* * * * *

Don't aim merely to have the stock live over winter: keep them growing.

* * * * *

It is not too early to be on the loo' out for next year's seed.

Horses.

An English Horse Expert on the Hackney.

The following, by Sir Walter Gilbey, will be of interest to light-horse men:

"We in England produce only a very small proportion of our needs in the shape of high-class coach and carriage horses. Practically all the best of the 15-hands-3-inches and 16-hands horses to be seen in carriages in the West End of London, in the park and the streets, are imported from the Continent. These horses are descended from the Hackney sires which Continental buyers for half a century have been glad to purchase from us at high prices. The sires have been put not only to specially-selected mares in France, Germany, and other countries, but also to big mares of the hunter type bred in this country and in Ireland, for which the agents of Continental purchasers are always ready to give a good figure.

"It is a curious thing that we should thus sell the breeding stock out of our own country, and then go abroad to pay long prices for the produce. The matter is explained to some extent by the English and Irish breeders' preference for producing the saddle horse and their prejudice against the Hackney sire. It is this prejudice that it is necessary to dispel: as our Continental neighbors taught us at the Paris Show, Hackney blood, judiciously used, produces an improved saddle horse.

"The Hackney sire, mated with a sizeable mare of not under fifteen hands 2 inches, begets a big horse. Too big a stallion is not to be commended, size, it is hardly necessary to add, coming from the dam. Hackney stallions of 15 hands 1 inch or 15 hands 2 inches, if mated with suitable and sizeable half-bred or blood mares, produce foals which develop to any height between 15 hands 2 inches and 17 hands."

Stock.

Registering Angus Cattle.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—In your issue of 31st ult., received to-day, there appears a letter from Mr. Thos. McFarlane, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, with reference to your report of the meeting of the Western Angus Breeders at the Dominion Exhibition.

The report in question was, as a whole, correct, but the PRINCIPAL cause of dissatisfaction with the American rules is, as Mr. McFarlane states, their "Rule 2nd": For every animal calved in America, application for entry must be made within two years of birth, and not with their rule that cattle to be eligible must trace to the first eight volumes of the Polled Herdbook, which rule, however, I, for one, am glad to learn from Mr. McFarlane has been rescinded.

But there is no wonder that Western breeders object to this "Rule 2nd," above quoted, as it debars probably two hundred head of their cattle, descended on both sides from stock registered in the American Record, now registered in the Canadian Book (almost all before they were two years of age, too), merely because they were not registered in their (the American) record before they were two years of age. Hence our desire to get the present Canadian Record on a better footing, managed by the breeders themselves, but conducted by officials of the Dominion Government, with a standard equally high as that of the American Association, including the maintenance of the "two-year" clause, so far as registration in SOME reliable record goes.

By these means we hope to build up a record of our own, second to none, and also to reinstate the above mentioned cattle and their descendants in the American Record, so that, should we have an opportunity to sell to our cousins over the border, there would be no difficulty about securing free entry for them into their country.

Mr. McFarlane states that in the last herdbook published by his Association there were but 211 entries made by Canadian breeders, which number, however, added to those recorded (possibly 300) in the Canadian Book in the same duration of time would make a fair showing for a breed that is only beginning to make its way in this country.

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of the above.
F. J. COLLYER.

[As we expressed ourselves in regard to the registering of Shorthorn cattle, we believe all owners of pure-bred cattle should register them before they are twelve months old.—Ed.]

The Agricultural College Attraction is the Study of Live Stock.

As the "Farmer's Advocate" has pointed out in the past when discussing the course at agricultural colleges, the great attraction to students lies in the study of live stock, and the successful colleges are those that recognize this fact. At the I. A. C., Ames, the courses elected by the freshmen and sophomores is suggestive. Eighty-five per cent. of the freshmen elect to take animal husbandry, a few of the remainder take veterinary, other horticulture, agronomy, dairying, etc. In the sophomore (second year), ninety per cent. take animal husbandry option. These figures bear out the experience of the writer when teaching live stock at the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Animal husbandry was the popular and, therefore, major subject, and no agricultural college can expect to be, or will be, popular, and, therefore, successful, unless this fact is recognized and provided for. The proposed Manitoba agricultural college must be strongly manned in this respect, or it will fail to attract students: and learned professors on botany, geology and chemistry may get a certain number of students to sit to them, but the first crop will be the largest. The farmers will fight shy of the theorists.

Remember the Pigs.

Many a failure with brood sows during winter is reported, due to errors in diet on the part of the feeder, who has neglected to provide the materials necessary for the building of bone as well as the making of flesh or fat. Many a farmer complains of sows eating their pigs, which is a symptom that the sows' diet is not varied sufficiently. Provide sows for the sows confined in the pens. The following is also a useful mixture: A bushel and a half of charcoal; common salt, four pounds; ashes, ten pounds; slaked lime, five pounds. Mix and keep in a box convenient of access to the sows. In order to be successful in pig-breeding, the brood sows should have plenty of exercise.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is certainly full of matter interesting to the farmer.
Chilliwaak, B. C. NORMAN RICHARDSON.

The Flock in Late Autumn.

By J. McCaig.

It is sometimes said that sheep are mostly wintered in the summer-time, and there is much wisdom in the apparent contradiction. In latitudes subject to extremes in climate, the changes of season, particularly from autumn to winter, is somewhat reducing, as it involves the expenditure of more nutriment in counteracting cold. The chief mistake in flock management in autumn is in postponing the making of suitable preparations for the change of season. The cold that the organism has to meet also reduces the value of the pasture. Frost-stricken grasses are incigestible, and do not contain much nutriment. On the prairies, of course, the naturally-cured hay is not injured, but with tame grasses the case is different. It should be the aim of the shepherd to strengthen the flock by additional food on the approach of bad weather.

It is important that the flock should be in good vigor at mating-time, as well as all through the period of pregnancy. Ewes should not be with the lambs until near mating-time, but should be separated for a period of three months to allow them to strengthen up and get in good round condition. A ewe should be hearty and full fleshed at mating-time, as she will breed more and stronger lambs than she will if poor.

One of the best arguments for early breeding of ewes is that the ewes during the early period of pregnancy are out of doors, and are active and rousing, and the effect in the fetus is better than if the ewe had been suddenly taken from the fields to the pens.

Before mating-time the ram should be fed into good heart and strength by extra grain rations. If a ram has a large number of ewes, he should be well kept through the breeding season. He should be separated from the flock at night, and fed grain both night and morning. If he is away from the ewes he will rest, but if he is with the ewes all the time he will be reduced by following the ewes and by sexual excitement. Even with range flocks the males should be fed separately, though it involves considerable trouble each night. If the rams have been grain fed before the season opens, they can generally be separated from the ewes without handling. A sufficient supply of rams insures a short lambing season in the spring, and hence a strong even lamb bunch. If the number is too limited, then there will be a lot of late small cull lambs. Frequently range shepherds tax their rams to the number of seventy-five and even ninety ewes on an average, but fifty is as many as a ram will serve. A ram that is accustomed to the range will work and travel to better advantage than a farm ram put on the range for the first time.

Fat Cattle Scarce in U. S.

There is little doubt that the numbers of cattle to be marketed this fall will be very large. Great numbers of cattle that would naturally have come forward have been held back by the strike situation of the past two months.

The labor troubles, however, that held back so many cattle of immature condition have forced upon the market a larger proportion of good corn-fed cattle than usual during the summer season.

The continual call was to hold back the grassers and send in the good dry-fed stock.

The result is that corn-fed cattle were kept steadily on the move, not only by the fairly good prices at market, but by the high prices demanded for what little old corn was available.

This means that while range cattle and common native-grass cattle are liable to be in liberal supply, the number of ripe dry-fed cattle is almost certain to be very short until it can be replenished by means of the new corn crop.

Labor troubles and uncertainty of corn have made feeders extra cautious, and fewer cattle than usual have been going into feed lots.—[Chicago Live-stock World.]

The Ownership of Scottish Canadian.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to correct statements of Mr. Gardhouse in his article on the judging at Winnipeg, page 1321. Mr. Gardhouse says: It might be well to explain that Mr. Arthur Johnston, Mr. Jas. Bray and Mr. Walter Lynch formerly owned Scottish Canadian, etc. The facts are, Mr. Johnston imported and owned the dam of Scottish Canadian for four months or so. I purchased Cross 21th from Mr. Johnston, and still own her. Scottish Canadian was born here and purchased by Walter Lynch when about a year old. Scottish Canadian was bred by the late G. Shepherd, of Jarvis, by the Canadian rules of registration; by the English rule, being owner of the dam at time of birth, I am the breeder.

W. S. LISTER.
Ed. Note.—Mr. Lister's statements are undoubtedly correct, and we fail to see why Messrs. Bray and Johnston were mentioned by Mr. Gardhouse, seeing that neither gentleman is mentioned in the report complained about, which, by the way, was correct in detail.]

Farm.

Big Crop of Corn at Rosser.

A VALUABLE EXPERIMENT.

On the farm of Mr. E. R. James, about three miles north of Rosser, Man., a series of very valuable experiments in corn growing have been carried on during the past season. Mr. James has for some time had an idea that corn could be grown very successfully for fodder in Manitoba, and having a clay loam, well drained and with some protection from strong winds, but where frost would be inclined to settle, he accordingly set about to make a test of varieties, and the result of his work, as carefully examined by a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff on Sept. 8th, and herewith reported, should be of special interest to all Western farmers, who have learned to realize what it means to have an abundance of succulent fodder for stock during winter. About three pounds each of seven varieties of corn were sown in hills three feet apart each way, and with five grains in a hill. Sowing took place from the tenth to the fourteenth of May, and early in June, when the plants stood six inches in height, a somewhat severe frost came, but did no damage.



Dakota Dent Corn Heavily Cobbed.

It may be stated just here that when these plots were seen by the writer, they were not only very tall and well cobbed, but in most cases they were well advanced toward maturity; in fact, very much farther ahead and equally as well cobbed as any corn seen the week previous in Southern Minnesota. This success Mr. James attributes very largely to the early planting. Two weeks earlier sowing in the spring generally means two weeks earlier maturing in the fall. He believes that those who undertake corn-growing in



Squaw Flint Corn well Cobbed.

this country should sow early, provided the weather is at all favorable, even though they should have to re-sow later, in the event of frost destroying the early crop. Enough seed to sow an acre costs but little compared with the advantage of having well-matured plants, for it is the corn that is well supplied with cobs and is nearly ripe that is worth most as silage or when fed as corn fodder. The plots were also particularly clean, which spoke well for the attention which they have received.

Of the varieties, Angel of Midnight, portrayed in September 14th issue "Farmer's Advocate," is one of the earliest maturing, and the seed was obtained from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. When seen on September 8th it measured nine feet nine inches in height, had a great many leaves, was well cobbed with large long cobs, and the corn was in the late-milk stage.

The seed of the Squaw Flint variety, which is herewith shown, was purchased from the Fargo Seed House, Fargo, N. D., and, as it is a short-stalked variety, not standing more than six feet six inches in height, with the cobs low down, Mr. James believes it would be particularly valuable to grow in comparatively small quantities, and allow the hogs to harvest it themselves. It was nearly ripe when seen, and the cobs were of a fair size and plentiful.

The Northwestern Dent stood next the latter variety, and was, on an average, about one foot higher. It was very leafy, and nearly every stalk had at least a large cob and a small one as well. Dakota Dent stood next, and measured within one inch of ten feet in height. It was also well cobbed, there being many of them, and the corn was dark yellow in color. Another variety, which doubtless originated in the first State south across the border from Manitoba, is North Dakota White. The outstanding characteristic of this variety was its leafiness, being for this reason desirable for fodder; it was later than the other varieties, however, and upon its stalks, which averaged more than nine feet in height, there were many cobs a little too immature to be expected to ripen in this country at present.

A corn with a particularly heavy stalk, and ten feet eight inches in height, but with cobs placed high up, was Giant Prolific Ensilage. This variety was sown on May 14th, and when seen was in good condition for cutting. Red Cob Ensilage was next and last in the row. It was much later than the others and not so well cobbed, but it was very free from leaves or suckers near the ground, making it easy to cut, and by actual measurement it stood eleven feet two inches in height.

It is well to remember, in drawing conclusions from this experiment in corn-growing, that the results of one year cannot be taken as a definite guide for the future, and yet the past season has been anything but an ideal one for corn-growing; the spring was late and cold, and the summer was not remarkable for its warm weather. In fact, the season was very much more unfavorable than the average. When, therefore, corn such as above described can be grown in Manitoba, there is very good reason why it should hereafter receive more attention.

Carefully-saved Oat Straw a Useful Fodder.

Oat straw is now one of the principal fodders in many stock yards, and hence there is a general desire to procure a good, sweet and nutritive yield. Oat straw is often much more palatable than hay, and even horses prefer it to meadow or badly-saved upland hays. There are several essential points to be observed in the harvesting of a good stack of oat straw. Of course everything in this connection is only secondary to the saving of the grain. In the first case the crop must be cut before it is fully matured. No loss is entailed by so doing, as the sap in the straw is gradually converted into husk otherwise. When cut the crop should not be allowed to lie in the field too long, as the straw is gradually robbed of all its good value, and nothing but indigestible woody fiber remains. Well-saved oat straw should be a rich golden color, not bleached white, as is often the case. It should be fairly tough, sweet and juicy when chewed. Such straw is good fodder, and stock thrive on it just as well as upon much of the hay they often get.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

Where They Summer-fallow Well.

The "Farmer's Advocate" frequently has drawn attention to attempts at summer-fallowing throughout the country, which were very poor excuses for the real thing. In a recent trip along the Glenora line of the C. P. R., from Winnipeg to Souris, we were delighted to pass through a district where the average farmer who believes in summer-fallowing believes in doing it well. As a rule, for there were exceptions, plowing appeared to have been done in good time, and the harrow or cultivator was kept going afterward. The fields were therefore clean of weeds, and will be in a splendid condition to receive the seed next spring. Half-done work is always unsatisfactory, when summer-fallowing is attempted it ought to be well done.

How our Wheat is Inspected.

[By David Horn, at conference, Winnipeg, February, 1904. Pamphlet issued by Manitoba and Territorial Grain-growers' Association.]

In the performance of my duties as chief grain inspector, I have a large staff, because the work has to be done promptly and systematically. We must be on hand at every train whenever it comes in, as we must not in any way delay the railways.

I employ a staff at Winnipeg of from twenty to thirty, according to the season of the year. Six of these are duly-examined deputy inspectors holding certificates. Trains arrive at all times, so that we have to be on hand at all hours, night and day, Sundays and all public holidays. As soon as a train pulls in, and the conductor hands in his way-bills, my men are allowed to make a list from them. With this list they go out to the track, and open the cars as they come to them by this list. They usually go in gangs of three; that is, two samplers in charge of a deputy or foreman of experience. When the sampler gets into the car, he first spreads a cloth or sheet in front of the car door, and proceeds to stab the car in from seven to ten or a dozen places, according to an understood formula. He laps each draw alongside the others on this cloth, so that it is seen how evenly and regularly the load samples. The foreman gets up on the car at the door before this sampling is finished, views it on the sheet, and satisfies himself that it is a fair average, himself mixes the whole lot together, fills up a sample bag of some two pounds, marks a ticket with the number of the car, marking on this ticket, when the light will permit, his idea of the grade and if it shows any unusual feature. This ticket must always be written from the number on the car, and never from the list he has of the cars on the train. This is important, and is the best safeguard against mistakes in car numbers, as on way-bills numbers are often transposed, and if the ticket was written from this list this transposition might escape notice. From this precaution a mistake in car numbers is almost unheard of in car work. So much is this so that the C. P. R. themselves, in cases of question, will take our record of the car number before their own. A careful lookout is always kept for cars leaking or in bad order, and all cases detected are recorded, together with the seal numbers on the car, and the railway is at the same time notified so that the car can be stopped and repaired. Should the car have leaked any, we note on our records our estimate of the amount leaked, and also advise Fort William all these particulars. When the sample has been filled up and ticketed with the car number, the date, his grade, if dirty, and so on, he hangs the bag on the side of the car, leaves the sampler to close up the car, and gets to another car before it is finished being sampled, and so till they finish.

The sample bags are then collected from off the train, counted over to see that no car has been missed, and that the number agrees with the number on the list, and carried into an office at the yards, where we have a good window facing north, a north light being the most regular and steady all day; and experience has proven that it is the only light you can rely upon for uniform work. In front of this window we have a long table built for the purpose. At this office the cars are again listed on a working sheet. The deputies examine the samples, one by one, on this table at this window, and mark their grading of the car on this sheet, so that the deputy inspector will have the least possible distraction from the actual work of inspecting. They have assistants to put the samples in order for them, and to take them away from them when through with, and to test them for the dockage when they require to be cleaned, or weigh any that is required to weigh.

The docking is arrived at by taking a pound of the uncleaned grain and putting it through the No. 10 sieve. On weighing afterwards a graduated scale on the beam shows the percentage cleaned out. It ought to be an understood thing that anything that this No. 10 sieve can take should be out of all wheat.

Sometimes we get cars loaded to try and get ahead of the inspector, "plugged" as we term it. In every case of this kind, we take two samples—a sample of the inferior wheat which it was tried to pass off, and estimating as nearly as possible its amount, and a sample of what the car will average when it comes to be unloaded. In any case in which we are quite satisfied it is a deliberate attempt to defraud, we grade the car according to the "plug." In most cases of this kind, the shipper takes the guilt to himself, and we seldom hear a word of protest, the shipper apparently contenting himself with the determination to either do it better next time or leave it alone. The most reprehensible practice, and the one which it is most difficult to suppress, is the slight mixing of damp among good wheat; and yet there is not a shipper but thinks it quite legitimate to do this. In any season in which

we have any quantity of damp wheat, even the good wheat contains moisture in excess of the normal, so that the getting of a car of this even slightly moist wheat into a bin means endangering the keeping virtue of the whole bin. In any such damp season you can better picture the consequences to the trade than I can tell you, were it to happen that even one bin of graded wheat at the terminal had gone wrong.

Simultaneously with the inspecting of the samples from the cars, the writing in of the grades and the dockage on the working sheets, the certificates are being written out, and another copy of these sheets being made for Fort William. One deputy inspector, T. N. Horn, is responsible for the inspecting of all cars coming from Southern Manitoba and the branches, and another, Jas. Massie, for all cars coming in on the C. N. R. for Port Arthur. By half past two, when the lists for Fort William have to be sent off to the east train, everything that has come in for the previous twenty-four hours has been finished up, the certificates and sheets and samples are ready to come over to the grain exchange.

These working sheets we put into a self-binder, and page and index, making them our book of original and only record of everything connected with the cars. Should any of the deputy inspectors have a car about which he is in any kind of doubt or perplexity, or about which he would like my advice, or to which he specially wishes to draw my attention, he specially tags the sample and certificate so that it comes before me, when I go over it, and confer with him respecting it. The most of the samples of each day are brought over to the Grain Exchange office and properly filed away so that they can be referred to easily and promptly. What are not likely to be enquired for or questioned, such as No. 1 hard cars, are filed away in the same way at the yard office, where they can be telephoned for at any time when wanted. Samples are preserved as long as our room will permit—at least one month.

Every car is again examined at the terminals before it gets into the elevator, and if any decided discrepancy is discovered the car is held out, and a sample is sent to me for facts, the car being held on track meanwhile, until the matter is settled. Instances of this are few, and are usually cars that are questionable for condition, or dirty cars which it is considered are impossible to clean to straight grade on account of smut, or have been found fixed or "plugged," or in some way dishonestly loaded.

The time that the car is in transit between Winnipeg and Fort William is the opportunity for protest, re-inspection or survey, and this opportunity is not in any way neglected. Our samples are continually at the service of the shippers who are disappointed in their grades, and when they deem they have had unfair treatment, I review the inspection given, and if they are still aggrieved they have time to bring the car before the Board of Survey. This Board is not made use of as often as it should be.

Now that the cost has been reduced to three dollars a car, and its machinery is so simple for prompt and immediate action, it would be fairer to the inspector to have its services in more frequent use. If any way can be devised by which this Board can be made more available, more accessible or more effective, its adoption cannot be too strongly advocated. Besides considering protests by the shippers or sellers of the wheat, the Board is also available for the adjustment of the protests of the consignees or buyers. It is a matter for complaint that the eastern end of the trade have never evinced enough faith in our Survey Board to trust them with the consideration or adjustment or investigation of any of their supposed cases of unfair or unjust treatment, preferring, apparently, to impeach the inspection to the Department at Ottawa, and to try to get such satisfaction as they can from any agitation they can effect in that quarter. It surely speaks for the uniformity and thoroughness of the inspection that never since the new act has any consignee, apparently, had a complaint of weight enough to warrant his bringing it before this Board, which Board surely, at least, merits the fairness of a test before its character for impartial judgment in such cases is impugned.

When the wheat comes to be shipped out of Fort William, it is sampled as it is being weighed. Care is also taken to see that the right grade is loaded, and that the wheat has been properly cleaned. Although the inspection specifies just how much they can clean out in going in, it is the policy of the elevator to clean as little as they can in going out, so long as the inspector will pass it, their great object being to make the elevator hold out. On this point there is continual divergence, as you can well understand, between the elevator and the inspection, both on cars going in, that they have not been allowed dockage enough, and on cars going out, that it is as clean as it could be made on the dockage allowed. When the unloading of a cargo is completed, a sample of some three pounds is labelled with particulars of vessel, grade, shipper and con-

signee, and is sent to me at Winnipeg, where, after examination, it is filed away and preserved for the rest of the season for my own protection in case of protest or for reference at any time. A sample from every cargo of the crop of 1903 is now on file in my office.

As the samples of the cars are being inspected and whilst the sample is on the table before him, the deputy-inspector throws a handful from each car into a pail marked the same grade as the car inspected. This keeps before us a continuous average of each grade. At the end of each month the average for that month is retained separately. By the month of November these averages are sent out as the standard samples to the different exchanges in the east, the Department at Ottawa, the grain inspectors at Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, the office of the Lord High Commissioner in London, to the exchanges at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Leith, Bristol and Dublin, and besides to every party or interest making request for them. These classifications or grades resolve themselves into such well-defined lines that the grade of one year represents the grade of another as closely as it is possible for the crop of one year to duplicate that of another.

The lower or commercial grades have caused us much trouble this year, and the omission to call together the Grain Standards Board has been severely condemned. But during the month of September three million bushels were inspected, with not one car lower than No. 3 Northern, and by the time in November when five million bushels had been inspected, only about a hundred thousand went as No. 4, and some five thousand feed had appeared. The classification, as we had it then, appeared so fair and reasonable, that I concluded that it would carry off the crop as satisfactorily as it had done the previous year, and allowed the standard samples for these grades to go out to all the exchanges with the rest.

This classification appeared to be most fair and reasonable; the 3 Northern taking in all the good wheat barred out of the higher grades of wheat through showing too much frost damage and sprout and weather damage. The No. 4 took in everything that could be called milling wheat. The Feed took in all the plump, heavily frosted of good berry, while the Feed No. 2 is but feed pure and simple. It is my conviction that had the Standards Board met at the time these Standard samples were sent out, they would have unhesitatingly adopted them as the very best course possible. No one could have foreseen the spread that has since developed. The inherent intrinsic value of the grade does not, as many suppose, govern the spread between grade and grade. It is hardly feasible to set any standard sample that will rule at any arbitrary spread. The matter of quantity available controls irresistibly, to say nothing of the question of demand. In some twenty-five million bushels inspected to the end of January last, the No. 4 had been but eight per cent., the feed five per cent., and the feed No. 2 two per cent. Although, in theory, it may appear beneficial to have multiplicity of grades, in practice it impedes trading.

At all times a trying and difficult position, the inspector's has been doubly so this season, mostly through the wideness of the spreads. His position is peculiar in comparison with other positions of trust, in that he never expects to give satisfaction. On the contrary, he expects his decisions to be challenged and criticized from both ends continually. No inspector, no system of inspection will ever suit everyone, or suit all interests. Almost every shipper of a car believes he can show where a mistake was made with his car, and that such a mistake has occurred in his case is the daily burden of many a letter and telegram. The outstanding characteristics of each different grade is pronounced enough to leave shippers little excuse for not knowing whether their car is safe for the grade wanted or not. My contention is that we should have an inspection bureau of recognized and assured ability, honesty and thoroughness, a staff for whose honor and probity and carefulness we can always vouch—a condition of things to make the shippers recognize what they are up against, and to govern their shipping and buying to meet these conditions, instead of, as so many try, to buy and ship in a haphazard style, and then clamor to have the inspection bent or modified to meet conditions they have themselves weakly blundered into. A rigid inspection is the best for all interests. It begets the confidence of the importer so that he is justified in paying the last cent for our wheat, knowing he will get exactly what he buys. This reacts right back to the farmer's wagon. Selling on grade is simply selling on sample with the added guarantee of a disinterested responsible tribunal that the shipment is equal to sample.

Until a more scientific or analytical method of easy and simple application is hit upon for the classifying and grading of wheat, I cannot well see anything possible better than as it is now done. Considering the conditions I claim that nowhere in America is this kind of work better done, or carried out with more system, care and thoroughness, and nowhere else is greater consideration and accommodation afforded the trade.

General Observations on Rust.

By Prof. H. L. Bolley.

(1) Rust strikes early and excessively upon highly-manured spots, or where barnyard manure and animal droppings are in excess on any land. (2) In poorly-drained spots, heavy, clayey lands of the Red River valley. (3) On gumbo and alkaline spots, not sufficiently loosened or pulverized, found in many of the lighter land areas outside the valley. (4) On light, sandy lands, which are too deficient in fertility to complete the maturity of a heavy crop of straw, and heads develop in early season. Many people are trying to raise wheat upon a soil which is too light to complete development of the spring growth. When a rust year comes on this crop is sure to be destroyed. The soil is unable to push it to maturity against the rust attack. (5) On good loamy soils in various parts, in which too much stubble, weeds and rubbish have been turned under. This unrotted stuff breaks the continuity of the soil, cutting off the regular supply of moisture from below the furrow slice. (6) On fields of very good texture and fine fertility, which have been overworked, either as a cultivated crop, or too thoroughly summer-fallowed, thus putting the soluble plant foods in too available condition, giving an excess similar to that furnished by too heavy manuring with barnyard manures. For example, an excess of nitrogen makes soft wheat, succulent straw, and retards the power of maturing seed, but furthers the growth of rust. (7) On any type of soil, if not properly compacted, that is, where left exposed to atmosphere, there being no proper soil continuity from below upward, etc.

WHAT TO DO.—Drain your fields so that all surplus water will run quickly into main ditches. Get together with your neighbors and open all main ditches which are not blocked, and open more new ones if necessary to insure the general drainage of the whole district. My observations are such as to teach that in large districts in which the soil is of real good wheat quality and has never suffered from poor drainage, rust is seldom able to do material damage to a crop which is otherwise properly seeded. I have, however, many times observed that a slight fermentation of the soil water, due to stagnant surface water, has ruined many a fine crop upon very fertile soil, and that rust under such conditions always becomes very destructive. (2) Get all the ground ready for seeding in the fall if possible. We have observed, other things being equal, that the first wheat seeded in the spring gives the best yield and best grade, and usually is out of the way of the attack of rust. It would be best for all concerned if it were possible for the people of one community to sow all of their wheat within the space of a week or ten days. The late fields are always liable to rust destruction, because of the first slight infection spreading from the early fields. (3) Make a good even seed-bed with good soil continuity from below upwards, and bury the seed at an even or regular depth, so as to insure even development of the crop. (4) Sow pure seed, of the best germinating strength possible. Such seed tends to advance the crop rapidly, hastening the date of the harvest, ripening it to such strength that the rust cannot reduce it.

THE EVEN CROP LESS LIABLE TO DISEASE.

(5) Sow only seed of a pure variety, Blue stem, Scotch life, or a pure variety of macaroni. A pure variety ripens evenly, and gives an even grade. The soft varied varieties of wheat scattered in a crop rust early, and produce great quantities of spores to infect the surrounding wheat. These scattering plants of soft wheat always furnish grain which will reduce the grade of the crop. (6) Treat all seed for the prevention of smut. Smut weakens the growth of the entire crop, and retards the development of the straw. On a smutty crop the rust action is always intense, insuring its destruction. (7) Have the crop as free of weeds as possible. Weeds weaken the straw, retard maturity, and tend to keep the leaves and straw of the grain fogged with moisture, especially during the day; they prevent the grain from drying off after the slight warm showers, which are the most effective in causing rust infection, and when the grain needs the moisture to push it to maturity, the weeds rob the soil of that which is needed to fill the grain. Such wilting grain is sure to suffer greatly from rust infection. From these explanations it will be seen that while we cannot wholly hope to escape the destructive effects of rust infection, much can be done to prevent its damage from becoming so general and so thorough. Besides the experiments at this station (N. Dakota), teach us that in the near future we shall be able to procure strains of seed grain which if kept pure will be so strongly resistant to the attacks of rust that the damage therefrom will be greatly lessened. We wish to call the attention of the farmer to the point that proper seed selection and care of the same, and proper soil cultivation and drainage of the same, will in a large way overcome this most destructive of all plant diseases and farm troubles.

What the Great British Live-stock Auctioneer has to Say.

Your Exhibition number arrived safely, and very well brought out it is, with most interesting information. You do these things very well on your side.

JOHN THORNTON.
London, Eng., Aug. 17, 1904.

Cutting Wheat on the Green Side.

THE GRADE REDUCED.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As crop correspondent for the Dept. of Agriculture, and as a grower of wheat that has won international fame, I have the assurance to speak plainly about a piece of folly that is the source of much loss, and is bringing a bad name to the Province—cutting wheat on the green side—a craze that has cost the Province millions of dollars.

When the threshing machines get to work those who have cut wheat on the green side this year will be taught a lesson more eloquent than the pen can teach. I venture to say I have won more prizes for wheat than any man in the Province, and I never yet got a prize for wheat that was cut on the green side. In my own district (Hartney, Man.) this year the loss from cutting wheat on the green side is far greater than the loss caused by rust.

Wheat seeding began in this district on the 28th April, and on the 28th August more than 70% of the wheat was cut. Mr. Bedford, the most expert agriculturist in this Province, has demonstrated year after year that Red Fife wheat will not ripen within four months from the date of seeding, but the lesson is wasted, for more wheat has been cut on the green side this year than ever before. Some of my neighbors began cutting on the green side, and when the last sheaves were cut they were still on the green side. It takes ten days to cut the wheat in the Province. Had I cut then I would have had a small yield and a poor sample of No. 2 hard. By waiting till the crop was ripe I find the grain is well developed, it will grade No. 1 hard, and the yield is satisfactory. On 95% of the crop in this district the rust was not severe enough to keep the grain from filling; it only delayed the ripening. I have seen as much rust in former years, and never a word about it.

There is a common impression that wheat cut on the green side will fill out in the stook—it's a delusion. Wheat shrinks in size and weight from the moment it is cut until it is matured. Wheat is not fit to cut until the straw is yellow for three inches under the head. The straw ripens from the head down; not from the root up. As soon as the straw is a clear yellow the field may be cut, and the quality of the grain will be good, but a better time still to cut is when the field in the sunlight assumes a reddish-brown tinge; ing. I have seen as much rust in former years, and better quality than at any other.

REASONS FOR REDUCED GRADES.

Another point I would like to draw attention to is poor stooking. The stooks should be carefully built and capped, and in the event of a wet fall the grain then will come through in fairly good order. As the stooking is done now, we see six or seven sheaves thrown together, and the half of them lying at an angle of 45 degrees, and nearly every head exposed to the weather. No wonder our wheat is going away down into the northern grades, in place of going No. 1 hard. I may say this year you could not balance a cap sheaf on the top of a stook of wheat that was cut on the green side.

But the principal reason why we are losing our good name for No. 1 hard is to be found in threshing from the stook. In stook threshing much of the grain is bleached and sprouted in the stook, from exposure to the weather while waiting for the threshing machine, weakening and destroying its germinating qualities for seed, and hurting the yield, color, flavor and strength of the flour. No. 1 hard will soon be like the flowers that once gemmed the prairie. There is no use trying to disguise the fact that Manitoba wheat is degenerating. In the early days it was nothing unusual for my wheat to weigh from 64 to 66 lbs. to the bushel. I never cut any on the green side. The Government Grain Inspector stated the wheat I showed at the Provincial Exhibition in 1886 weighed 67½ pounds to the bushel. How much wheat of that quality is marketed now?

Grain will dry out in the stook, but it will not cure in the stook as it does in the stack. I see grain every year that is out of condition, threshed from the stook and drawn straight to the elevator; it may pass at the elevator as 1 hard, but it will not pass as 1 hard when it reaches the English buyer. All stook-threshed grain undergoes a sweating process when stored in bulk that hurts its appearance more or less in the sample. Our stook-threshed wheat will not improve in color by the time it reaches England next June. In a wet fall like last, there was much raw stook threshed shipped away that underwent a change in appearance in transit, and the English buyer would not accept it as 1 hard. Stook threshing is to blame for much of the kicking that has come from the English buyer about the grades. If that wheat had been matured in stack that change would not have taken place, so I trust the big milling companies will see that it is to their interest, and to the interests of agriculture, to discriminate between wheat that has been carefully saved and matured on the stack and stook-threshed wheat. Their buyers know every man who has stook-threshed and stack-threshed wheat. If they will pay a slight premium on this class of wheat they will get the best that Manitoba can produce.

I am of the opinion that a succession of dry summers and wet falls would be a good thing for the Province of Manitoba under the present existing conditions.

In this fine district there are large wheat farms, on which there is not as much grass land as would pasture a cow, and we have the bachelor with 300 and 400 acres of wheat, and his cow tethered on the road allowance, and others who are tearing the heart out of the land and exhausting the virgin fertility as fast as it is possible to do it, and who are doing absolutely nothing in the way of manuring or seeding down. Under these conditions we may expect to see rust, blight, smut, parasitic and fungous diseases attack the crop with increasing severity, and it needs no prophet to tell how Manitoba will stand as a wheat-growing country within a generation if that course is pursued, and apparently there is going to be no change as long as the land continues to return a paying crop of wheat.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

Wheat growing has run a rapid course, from the Genesee valley to the western boundary of Manitoba, and left large areas of wheat-sick land in its trail; at the same pace it will soon be through the Rockies and into the ocean.

Again, I say, it is folly to cut late-sown on the green side in the month of August, as if the harvest were past and the summer ended. All over the northern hemisphere the month of September is usually the finest month in the year. It is the wine month, the harvest month. In our mad rush to get the wheat cut down we must not forget the promise that as long as the earth continueth seed time and harvest shall not cease.

Hartney.

WM. LAUGHLAND.

[Edit. Note.—Mr. Laughland has been undoubtedly one of the most successful raisers of high-grade wheat in Canada; if, indeed, not the very first, and farmers of this country cannot afford to treat lightly his opinion as expressed in the above letter. If there are others who have opinions on this question we would be very glad to give further space in these columns to a discussion of the subject.]

Experience with Cement.

In view of the amount of building being done by farmers in the way of cellars, stables and pens of various kinds, and the suitability of cement for such purposes, we quote an experience with the adamant substance. Recently, when viewing the reflooring with plank of a frame stable, the statement was made by one of the party that "cement would cost very little more than plank, it would, if well put down, be indestructible, and would also keep the stable in a better sanitary condition, as the space underneath the planks, now almost a cesspool, in which the urine of years accumulated, would not be there." He added:

"How to use cement is the question I will answer first. Well-burned, heavy, finely-ground cements are the best. Loamy sand is a great enemy to good cement. Cement and lime should not be used together in the same mortar, as one sets by the formation of hydro silicate, and the other by the formation of carbonate of lime; their setting being different, the effect of mixing them is the ruin of the mortar. Good cement may be drowned by an excess of water; the less water, the better mortar. Portland cement is gray in color and crystalline in texture, the result of the high temperature at which it is burned.

"Sand and cement should be well mixed together dry before water is added, and the latter should be added little by little to the mixture. I built my walls ten feet apart, outside measurement, two and one-half feet high, then I filled in between the walls with two feet of dirt, and wet it down well, so as to settle it. I then put in four inches of cinders, pounded them down well, and after fitting sills together every eight feet, I put on my cement three inches thick. I mixed my sand and cement four sacks of sand to one of cement. I use a box twelve feet long and four feet wide. My floor is forty-eight feet long and ten feet wide. I begin at one end, and use a piece three inches by three inches and four and one-half feet long, which I place forward about two feet at a time; then I put on my mortar, and use a thin piece of board to stroke it. I then trowel it down smooth. I put mine in one solid section, and it has been used three years, and there is not a crack in it.

"I am somewhat of an experimenter. I put in one floor, using broken tile under the cement, instead of cinders. I began at one end and put down the tile, and pounded it very fine. Broken tile, gravel, cinders or broken stone will do under the cement. I put mine down rainy days; it is better to work cement in damp weather. It does not dry out so fast. The only tools needed are a hoe to mix the sand and cement, and a plasterer's trowel to smooth it with. It is not necessary to hire a workman; in fact, it is better to do the work yourself. My floor cost me only four cents a square foot. I used a clean, coarse river sand; it is always sharp. I find it best to use very coarse sand. It might be well to use cement at once, for there is liable to be a leath-

of it. One of my neighbors paid \$1.25 per barrel of it, while I bought mine for \$2.00."

[NOTE.—If stored, it must be kept in a perfectly dry place, or it will absorb moisture, "cake," and lose strength.—Ed.]

"One will see that the expense depends largely on the man. This year my cement cost me \$2.40 per barrel by the carload. I really felt proud of myself when I got my cement floor finished, and found that I had saved three-fourths of the entire cost, besides having something that would last always.

Controlling Prairie Fires.

The dry season and early maturity of the grass has made conditions more favorable for prairie fires in the Territories this year than usual. However, these same conditions, owing to a less luxuriant growth of grass, makes it easier to control them after they are started. Prevention by safe fire-guard is, nevertheless, the best method to adopt, but as that phase of the subject has been treated, in recent issues of the "Farmer's Advocate," very fully, at this time we will suggest one method of coping with the fire when in actual progress, apart from the customary one, of, even at that late hour, plowing fire-guards a considerable distance ahead. The method we refer to is particularly suitable for years like the present, when the grass is short and the flame area of the fire line limited to a comparatively narrow strip.

A chain harrow, about ten feet long and seven or eight feet wide, is required. It is simply a flexible chain mat or drag made out of five-sixteenths or three-eighths inch iron links, with a light iron rod the full width in front, which keeps the drag properly spread. Attached to each end of this rod is a very light piece of chain, about ten feet long. All is now ready for use, and when required an ordinary saddle rope is tied to each chain, and two men take hold of the ropes, giving them a twist on the horn of their saddles, and straddle the fire, hauling and guiding the drag so that it smothers the flames. One or more men on horseback follow, putting out such places as may have been missed when the drag bounds over a stone or other obstruction. In this way they can cover a large extent of fire-line in a comparatively short period, and if the men following have not been able to do their work thoroughly, a second going over in the worst places can be easily and quickly done.

Although the writer has never seen one in operation, yet the idea seems quite feasible in seasons like the present, and especially if there was only a light wind blowing, so that sparks were not flung ahead, to start fires where the drag could not possibly reach.

Dairying.

Things Not to Do.

A dairy writer in an exchange tells of some of the things that are not done on his farm. These "dons'ts" are so suggestive and truly valuable to the farmer who will heed them, that we give them place in our columns:

1. We do not consider that we know everything about buttermaking, as something new is being discovered every month. Not only from our own work are we continually learning, but also from the observation and research of others.
2. We do not keep a cow that makes less than 200 pounds of butter a year.
3. We do not put the dry cow on a starvation ration.
4. We do not keep our cows in an icehouse, hogpen or dungeon.
5. We do not allow them to go a whole year without carding or brushing them.
6. We do not depend upon pasture alone for a supply of summer food.
7. We do not allow the milk to stand very long in the stable to absorb foul odors.
8. We do not mix sweet cream with cream to be churned less than twelve hours before churning. The cream is ripened in one vessel which holds the cream for a whole churning.
9. We do not add scalding water to the cream; nor guess at the temperature with the finger; nor take two or three hours to churn.
10. We do not gather the butter till the "dasher stands on top," and then dip it out of the buttermilk.
11. We do not add coarse salt by guess; nor work the butter into grease.
12. We do not neglect to strain the milk at once after milking.
13. We do not send our butter to market wrapped in old rags that may have seen other service in the house.

"A Daisy."

The William Weld Co., Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sirs,—Knife to hand all right. It looks to be a daisy. Accept many thanks.

Alameda.

WM. CASHIER.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

The turkey expert of the Washington (D. C.) Dept. of Agriculture lays down the following precepts on turkey-raising:

First—Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy, vigorous, and of good medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large.

Second—The male may be a yearling or older. Do not imagine that the large, overgrown males are the best. Strength, health, and vigor, with well-proportioned, medium size, are the main points of excellence.

Third—Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Better send a thousand miles for a new male than to risk the chance of inbreeding. Secure one in the fall, so as to be assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

Regarding the kind of hens to select, the following advice is given:

No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should, above all things, be strong, vigorous, healthy, and well matured, but not akin. Better secure the females from one locality and the males from another, to insure their non-relationship, rather than run the risk of inbreeding. In all fowls it is well to remember that size is influenced largely by the female and the color and finish by the male. Securing overlarge males to pair with small, weakly hens is not wise policy.

A medium-sized male, with good, fair-sized females, of good constitutional vigor and mature age, will do far better than the largest with the smallest females.



A Few Branches of a Blushed Colville Apple-tree heavily laden, at Pine Grove.

(See accompanying article.)

The Care of Stock Ducks in B. C.

Those who intend to hatch early ducklings next year, i. e., about January and February, must very soon make up their pens. Ducks are very unlike chickens, and take a very long time to settle down in any new place, or with any new company. The pen must be composed of this year's stock, as a young drake only can be relied upon if the weather is frosty; also, old ducks do not lay so early in the year, nor are their eggs so fertile. A large number of ducks and drakes can be allowed to run together once they are settled and have made friends. Twenty-five is considered the best number where ducklings are to be hatched on a large scale, twenty ducks and five drakes, but even a pen of four or five ducks and one drake will lay a great quantity of fertile eggs before the hatching season is finished. They should be given a hot mash every morning, composed of boiled roots and vegetables, with a little meat in it, and bran, bone meal, shorts, barley meal, or, best of all, ground oats. Almost any ground feed is suitable to a laying duck, with the notable exception of dairy chop. Hot water should be given in the morning, if possible, but unless eggs are required immediately it is not important. At mid-day, if the ducks have a good range, do not feed at all, but if not, scatter a few oats in a pan or pool of water to set them dabbling. At night, give oats or wheat, boiled,

water and all. A duck requires only about a couple of ounces of unboiled grain every day to keep its gizzard working. Give plenty of fine sand and fine sharp grit. Shell grit must always be given. It is better to mix fine shell grit and sand in the mash every morning. A little heap of unslacked lime should always be provided. Until the ducks begin to lay, feed only about a quarter of the amount that they can eat. Let the food be good and of the right kind, but give only a limited quantity. A duck will easily lay on fat, and a large number of ducks are lost annually through being overfed to such an extent that the egg passages are blocked.

When eggs are wanted, feed twice a week, as an evening meal, a small quantity of boiled rice, with a little poultry spice mixed in it. Ducks will thrive in almost any kind of small house, and only require the most rough-and-ready building. An old packing case can be converted into a satisfactory house, but it must be remembered that ducks require some kind of wooden floor, as they are somewhat inclined to suffer from rheumatism. (MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

[No Manitoba or Territorial poultryman will want to have ducklings appear so early as January or February, but most of the information given in the above article concerning feed and care should be practicable on the plains.—Ed.]

Horticulture and Forestry.

Where Apples Grow in Manitoba.

Most old readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are familiar with the name of A. P. Stephenson, Nelson, Man., and his Pine Grove Nursery, where, for years, experiments have been carried on for the purpose of obtaining a few varieties of apples and other fruits that might be successfully grown in the Prairie Province. To newcomers in the West it may be interesting to know that Nelson is located in 2, 4, 6 M., in the Red River Valley, close to the foot of the Pembina Mountain range. It is, therefore, very favorably situated, and it is not to be supposed that all that has been accomplished in fruit-growing in this particular spot can be duplicated at once in any other part of the Province, for, not only has Pine Grove Nursery the advantages above named, but it has a special one as well in being partially surrounded by large elms, oak and ash, placed by nature near the little stream that comes from the mountain, and, as it passes on its way across the valley, waters this thrice-favored nook.

Although this spot is so favored, it is not likely this article could have been written under the above heading had it not been that many years ago Mr. Stephenson determined to investigate in fruit-growing. He early realized the necessity of having protection, and, not being satisfied with the natural advantages which his location presented, he began planting evergreens of pine, spruce and other varieties. Time has gone on since this first planting took place, the rapid vegetation of our Manitoba summers has done its work, and, after a quarter of a century, it is not surprising that the writer, upon a recent visit, should find the buildings, gardens and lawns at Pine Grove hemmed in by a wall of forest growth equal to that which surrounds the best homes of Ontario or the Central Western States. It is truly a select spot in a select country, and natives of the West have to see it to appreciate or even realize in any degree the possibilities in fruit-growing which some districts of the West present.

During his long experience, Mr. Stephenson has developed and tested many varieties of standard apples, and to-day has more than a score of trees that are giving very fair results. Within the last few years a few varieties have begun to bear comparatively heavily, and last year about fifty barrels of choice fruit were harvested.

This season, Dame Nature has not been so ready to bestow upon Pine Grove those climatic conditions which are favorable to large yields of fruit. During the early part of the summer, rain fell heavily, and at blossoming time there was too much moisture in the air to allow of a free distribution of pollen. However, a great many apples are being picked, and the harvest will not be far short of last year's. As an example of how some of the trees are loaded, a tree of Anisette, one of the late varieties, is herewith illustrated, showing a limb broken by the weight of fruit. This apple resembles the Duchess of Oldenburg very much. It is large, well shaped, and is a good keeper. Of the early varieties, Blushed Colville is the heaviest cropper, and a very valuable fruit it is, being of large size and good flavor. The Wealthy and Patton's Greening are two American seedlings that have produced large crops of good fall-ripening apples, and Hibernal is a Russian deserving of greater popularity in this country than is usually accorded an ordinary citizen of the country whence it came. It, too, is a heavy cropper, and all together a very useful apple.

In addition to standard apples, many varieties

Events of the World.

of Transcendent crabs have been grown, and this year some trees have borne a fair crop of clean fruit. The best varieties are Virginia, Hyslop, Sweet Russet, Greenwood and General Grant.

In a well protected corner of the orchard several varieties or variations of seedling plums were found to be bearing heavily. One of the best of these is called Cheney, and another Wyant, and the fruit of both was of good quality.

Snap-shots at Fruit Gardens in the Territories.

All sorts of currants did exceedingly well this year. Jos. Dixon, of Maple Creek, has about 200 bushes, and they were extra well loaded.

Strawberries are reported good from most quarters. R. Crane, of Ponoka, is one of the largest strawberry growers in Alberta, if not the largest.

Mr. Vosburg, of Leaving, set out 200 plants, and they are doing well. Mr. W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, known to a great many of our Territorial readers as the successful alfalfa grower of Alberta, also has had good success with strawberries.

Mr. Merrill, of Magrath, also has a fine garden, and in it strawberries and crab apples, the Yellow Transparent and Hyslop.

The Legal Apple Barrel.

The legal Canadian apple barrel is made from 28-inch staves, and holds just 96 imperial quarts, or three bushels, grain measure. We understand that many apple-growers have used the 30-inch stave barrel (the flour barrel), and thus the purchasers profited.

In a Class by Itself.

The William Weld Co., Winnipeg, Man.: Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed sum of \$1.50, as payment for one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate."

The Tea Peddler.

The tea peddler is said to be abroad in this land. Make it hot for him. In all probability you can buy as cheaply from your local merchant, who is in the country to stay.

A caravan has been attacked near Tangier, and \$6,000 in money secured by the tribesmen.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union at St. Louis passed a resolution urging the Powers to intervene in the war in the Far East.

During a fierce storm which swept the Atlantic



A Tree of Anisette Apples heavily laden, at Pine Grove.

(See accompanying article.)

Coast on Sept. 15th and 16th, several vessels were wrecked and many lives lost.

The town of Dalgety, midway between Sydney and Melbourne, has been chosen for the capital of the commonwealth of Australia.

The British Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution asking for the appointment of a Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet.

Fighting continues in Paraguay. On Sept. 15th, after a combat of three hours, the Government troops were defeated and dispersed.

The contract for the Pacific Ocean service to Mexico

and it is stated that other Armenian bands are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

An earthquake which lasted for eleven seconds, and was so severe as to shake and even displace articles in the houses, occurred in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec on Sept. 14th.

Relations between Austria and Italy have become strained, the rupture being due to the persecution of the Pluto-Italians at Trieste and the Austrian intrigues in Albania.

After nineteen days of preparation the grand attack of the Japanese on Port Arthur began on September 19th, the attempt being mainly directed toward the fortifications along the north-eastern front of the city.

Field Notes.

Thursday, November 17th, has been fixed as Thanksgiving Day in Canada.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Rat Portage.

Regina is prepared to give encouragement to the establishment of a pork-packing plant in that city.

The Miami Herald is advocating for a flour mill in that town.

Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle both have polo clubs.

According to the Farmers' Voice, there are more than 500 co-operative elevators in the West to-day, and the number constantly increases.

The hotel St. Regis, which cost \$4,000,000 to build and \$1,500,000 to furnish, has been opened in New York City.

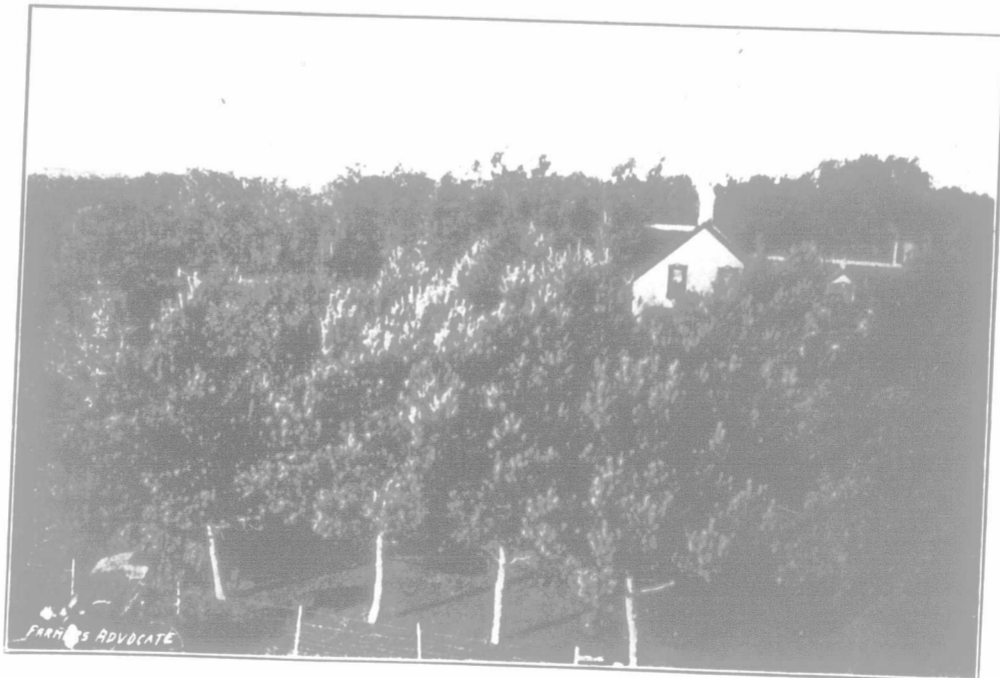
A Western paper offered a cash prize for the best answer to the question, "What is the worst failing of the modern young man?"

The Lethbridge News says: "E. E. Thompson, of Spring Coulee, has 8,000 acres in that district already seeded with fall wheat. There will be no need to go to Manitoba in future to see big fields of wheat."

For the week ending September 3rd, the make at the Innisfail creamery was 7,203 pounds. During the corresponding period last year the make was 6,443 pounds.

Mazzatini, the bull fighter, made \$800,000 at his trade, and lost it through speculation, says an American exchange. Wonder if the Winnipeg bull fighter, Xeramus, has been speculating much since he left Canada?

KUROKI—Kuroki, the brilliant "Japanese" general so much in evidence at the present time, is, it is stated, not a Japanese, but the son of Kurovski, a Polish revolutionist of 1831, and is known among the



Home of A. P. Stephenson, Pine Grove, Nelson, Man.

has been awarded to Mr. Reid, of Glasgow. He will receive a subsidy of \$100,000, to which the Canadian and Mexican Governments contribute in equal proportions.

Continuous fighting goes on between the Armenian insurgents and the Turkish troops. In a recent encounter at Van, more than twenty people were killed,

Russians as "The cursed Pole." When the elder Kurovski was dying he charged his son to avenge the wrongs which Russia has heaped upon Poland, and this charge the son, under the name of Kurovki, is now carrying out in the terrible war in the Far East.

The Manitou Sun, in speaking of the Winnipeg Exhibition, had this to say of the attractions: "One phase of the fair we take opportunity to criticize, and to ask also if side-shows are an essential to a successful agricultural exhibition. There were present a number of these side-shows that were entirely unfit to be admitted within the fair grounds. It seems strange that such amusement as fighting a wild bull must take place to interest a crowd of Canadian farmers. Let us leave such in South America and elsewhere, and have things which are educative and of value to an industrious people. Let the circus have its own amusements, and let an industrial exhibition be industrial, not debasing and demoralizing."

Grasses Yielded Well—Damage by Rust.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have just completed threshing for a neighbor fifty acres of brome grass. I was a little afraid to tackle this job, as I heard so much about the difficulty of threshing this grass, on account of its lightness. However, I succeeded in arranging the sieve and fans so that the seed is practically ready for market. The yield was 1,000 bushels, being 20 bushels an acre. Ten acres of this had been in grass for three years, but was broken about three inches last summer, and grew up again a nice clean crop. Besides this fine lot of brome seed there must be about fifty tons of splendid hay. In cutting it the binders were set as high as possible, and there is now a heavy aftermath, which will give a fine lot of fall pasture. I also threshed for the same man nearly 200 pounds of fine timothy.

The owner of this fine farm, Murray Welsh, an educated young Scotchman, came to this country a few years ago without experience, and is laughed at as a crank. In addition to his grass he has on his farm of 160 acres, 30 acres of wheat, 15 acres of oats, and 10 acres of potatoes.

The greatest drawback I see to brome grass is in cleaning it out of the land. Last summer I broke up a field that had lain for four years. I plowed it deep in June, and worked it with a disk; I kept it mellow and clean, but the grass came along with the wheat in some places, nearly choking it out. If let alone the grass will next year be as good as ever. Had I taken Mr. Bedford's advice and broke and backset it I might have destroyed it. I would like to hear the experience of others with grasses.

DAMAGE AT MACDONALD BY RUST.

It has been said that misery likes company. This may account for the gloomy and doleful faces of the farmers in the Macdonald district, as they read the glowing reports of the condition of the wheat in other parts of the Province. There are certainly hundreds of acres close to Macdonald, the very garden of the Portage plain, which will not pay expenses, that but for the rust would have yielded 30 bushels to the acre or more. On one of the best farms near Macdonald there is nearly 200 acres that will likely be burned. The owner has been rolling it down, in hopes that it will burn the better.

I have a field of summer-fallow that promised 35 bushels to the acre a month ago. After cutting a few rounds I left it, not thinking it worth the twine. The general opinion around here is that the rust has cut down the crop at least 30 per cent. in quantity, and as to quality, that will not be known till it gets into the hands of the inspector. JAS. GLENNIE.

[Edit. Note.—We can afford space in the "Farmer's Advocate" for any number of such letters as the above. Let us have your experience.]

Western Canada College.

The corner stone of the Western Canada College was laid on Friday, Sept. 9th, by Lord Minto. His Lordship, at the conclusion of his address, expressed the hope and belief that in laying the corner stone of the Western Canada College, he was also laying the corner stone of the University of the Northwest Territories.

The Western Canada College is the only undenominational college in the West. Since its organization, about a year ago, it has made rapid progress, so the prophetic tenor of the Governor-General's address was in keeping with the advancement which is being made. Dr. MacRae, the principal; the board of managers, and all others who are working for the welfare of the college, deserve commendation for the progress which is being made. The upbuilding of this institution is closely knit with the general educational development of the West, and without doubt, along these lines, it shall form a strong factor in days to come.

Grain Standards Board Meets.

A meeting of the Western Grain Standards Board will be held on Tuesday, October 4th, at 10 o'clock, at the Grain Exchange, for the selection of any "commercial grades" considered necessary.

After careful consideration by the Chief Grain Inspector and the Chairman of the Board, the meeting is called for the above date, and every means possible will be taken to secure the necessary samples from all sections of Manitoba and the Territories. Should the climatic conditions during the next fortnight make it evident that proper samples of grain affected by the weather up to that time cannot be secured by October 4th, an adjournment may be found necessary.

Some St. Louis Awards.

The following are the awards on Shorthorn bulls in the first two days judging at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Bulls, three years and over—1, Choice Goods, Tebo Land & Cattle Co., Missouri; 2, Whitehall Sultan, F. W. Harding, Wisconsin; 3, J. G. Robbins & Sons, Indiana. Bulls, two years old—1, King Edward, D. R. Hanna, Ohio; 2, Invincible Hampden, C. D. Bellows, Missouri; 3, Orange Monarch, Purdy Bros., Missouri. Senior yearlings—1, Whitehall Marshall, F. W. Harding; 2, My Choice, Abram Renick, Kentucky; 3, Nonpareil Perfection, T. J. Wornall, Mo.; 4, Capital, Chas. E. Ladd, Oregon. Junior yearlings—1, Missie's Diamond, D. R. Hanna; 2, Hampton's Model, C. D. Bellows; 3, Victor Vale, Tebo Land Co. Senior bull calves—1, Diamond King, Hanna; 2, Prince of Pilsen, J. F. Prathe; 3, The Conqueror, Tebo Land Co. The judges were Senator Harris and I. Forbes.

Junior bull calves—1, Bampton Victor, C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; 2, Forest Bros. & Dunham, Iva; 3, Roan Ingleside, C. D. Bellows; 4, Robb & Sons, Iowa. Heifers two years old—1, Fair Queen, E. W. Bowen; 2, Lad's Missie, Robbins & Sons; 3 and 4, Lady Dorothy and Matchless 25, C. F. Ladd, Oregon. Senior yearling heifers—1, Robbins & Sons, Lad's Emma; 2, C. F. Ladd, Lady Portland; 3, Bellows, Hampton Queen; 4, Harding, Anoka Gloster. Junior yearling heifers—1, Hanna, Diamond Rose; 2, Purdy Bros., Fairview Orange Blossom; 3, Bellows, Gloster Rose; 4, Wornall, Dewdrop.

Shorthorn cows, three years and over—1, C. E. Ladd, Oregon, Orange Blossom of Fairview; 2, Hanna, Starr's Queen; 3, Robbins & Sons, Lad's Lady; 4, Bowen, Queen of Beauty; 5, Harding, Happy Valley. Junior yearling heifer—1, Hanna's Diamond Rose; 2, Purdy Bros., Fairview Orange Blossom; 3, Bellows, Gloster Rose; 4, Wornall, Dewdrop. Senior heifer calves—1, Purdy Bros.; 2, Robbins; 3, Tebo Land Co.; 4, C. E. Clarke.

Hereford bulls at St. Louis were placed by judges Tom Clark and C. A. Stannard as follows: Bulls, three years and over—1, Prime Lad, W. S. Vannatta, Ind.; 2, Bright Donald, Gudge & Simpson, Mo.; 3, Onward 4th, A. Funkhouser, Mo.; 4, Fuller, O. Harris, Mo.; 5, Beau March On, C. H. Moore, Mo. Bulls, two years old—1, Defender, C. D. Comstock, Mo.; 2, Keep On 26, O. Harris, Mo.; 3, Donald, March On, Vannatta; 4, Prince Rupert, W. A. Curtis, Ky. Senior yearlings—1, Onward 18th, Funkhouser; 2, Benjamin Wilton, Harris; 3, Blair Donald 18th, Curtis; 4, Beau Donald 46th, Curtis. Junior yearlings—1, Beau President, Gudge & Simpson; 2, Onward 23rd, Funkhouser; 3, Meteor, Gabbert & Sons, Mo.; 4, Hildretia Alamo, John Sparks, Nevada. Senior bull calves—1, Mapleton, Steward & Hutchison, Mo.; 2, Goodenough 4th, Harris; 3, Distributor, S. L. Brock, Mo.; 4, Bold Rex, Gudge & Simpson.

Hereford cows, three years and over—1, W. S. Vannatta, Ind., Lorna Doone; 2, W. H. Curtrie, Ky., Belle Donald 44; 3, J. S. Funkhouser, Mo., Romaine. Heifer, two years old—1, Harris, Mo., Amelia; 2, Steele Bros., Kansas, Heliotrope; 3 and 4, Funkhouser, Twila and Domestic. Senior yearling heifer—1 and 2, Harris, Araninta 4th and Iva 4th; 3, Funkhouser, Rovilla; 4, Currie, Belle Donald 74th. Junior yearling heifer—1, Harris, Miss Donald 5th; 2, Funkhouser, Kathleen; 3, Stewart & Hutchison, Mo., Mayflower.

Ayrshires.—Bull three years or over—1, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; 2, E. J. Fletcher, New Hampshire; 3, S. M. Wells, Connecticut; 4, H. Cook, Wisconsin. Bull two years old—1, Wm. Lindsay, N. Y.; 2, H. Cook, N. Y.; 2, E. J. Fletcher, N. H.; 3, H. Cook, Ohio; 4, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont., Sir Oliver of Woodroffe; 5, S. W. Wells, Rob. Mitchell. Cows three years and over—1, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Maud S. 1st of Hillside, (imp.); 2, S. W. Wells, Lady Earle of Burnside; 3, S. W. Wells, Luna of Burnside; 4, J. G. Clark, Clara.

The Western O. A. C. Association.

An ex-student of the Ontario Agricultural College, who recently purchased a home in Assiniboia, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" regarding the Western O. A. C. Association, and a part of the reply, which will be interesting to others, is given herewith:

This association was organized during Winnipeg Exhibition, 1903, for the purpose of assisting the ex-students of the different years in becoming better acquainted with one another, and fostering that spirit of fraternity peculiar to the alumn mater of similar institutions, as well as assist in developing a more general desire for education along agricultural lines. From the beginning ex-students have shown their appreciation of the movement, and at present the membership list numbers fifty-seven, out of a possible one hundred and fifty. During live-stock convention week in Winnipeg in February last, a banquet was held, and a very enjoyable time was spent. Another meeting was held at those present were B. E. Peterson, P. C. Powye, Jas. Murray, Winnipeg; J. B. Wilson, Deloraine; W. W. Hubbard, St. John, N.B.; M. J. Gelles, Calgary; N. E. Wilson, Rockland; Geo. B. Bennett, Regina, secretary; and W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," presiding. A large number of students were in the city in the appointed hour they were very heavy rain. Among the resolutions passed was one congratulating G. C. Creelman, as an ex-student of the B.S.A., upon his appointment to the position of Ontario Agri-

cultural College. A resolution was also passed, viewing with approval the establishment of an agricultural college in Manitoba, and pledging the sympathy and support of the association during its initial stage. After another year it was decided to hold the annual election of officers during Winnipeg Exhibition, as it was thought a larger crowd could be got together then than at any other time.

Those desirous of becoming members should send their name to Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina.

They Teach Forestry at the Proper Place in Iowa.

The Live-stock World notifies its readers as follows of the start in teaching forestry in the State of Iowa: "The turning out of skilled foresters is no inconsiderable part of the valuable work of the Bureau of Forestry. No profession is so little crowded, and none offers a more inviting field to the conscientious and zealous student. That forestry, as a science essential to the wellbeing of the nation, is steadily growing in popular favor is evidenced by the increasing number of schools and professorships of forestry that are established. The latest professorship is that at the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, called the Iowa State College. To fill this position it has chosen Mr. Hugh P. Baker, of the Bureau of Forestry. Mr. Baker is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College and the Yale Forest School, and has a wide experience in handling problems in forestry in the West. He will lecture at the college half of each year on general forestry in its application to Iowa conditions. The other half of the year he will devote to Bureau work, for the most part investigating forest problems as they concern the State of Iowa."

The Western Fair.

The Western Fair management and London, Ont., as an agricultural-show center, jointly and severally, sustained their reputation by the exhibition of September 9th to 17th, 1904.

HOUSES.

There was more or less of an innovation in the horse display at the Western this year when the Percherons from Hamilton and Hawthorne's stable at Simcoe, and the Percherons, Belgians and German Coachers belonging to J. Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Ind., put in an appearance. The Clydesdales were most largely presented by Dalgety Bros., of London, and J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, and the Shires by the last named exhibitor. The Sarnia exhibitor also showed his crack string of Hackney stallions.

CLYDESDALES.—The opening test in the Clydesdale circles resulted in Dalgety winning first on The Provost, a big, drafty fellow that one would not hesitate to use upon the best of mares for the purpose of getting big, good-quality stock. Second to him was a horse shown by Geo. Bean, Brinsley, and third was J. B. Hogate's Sir Reginald, a horse very much after the type of the winner, and perhaps a little heavier.

Further honors descended upon Dalgety in the three-year-old section, the red frill going to their Asloun Darnley, a real typical Clyde, of the modern draft type, with large open hoof-heads, springy pasterns, good quality bone, and strong top. The blue was pinned on a horse owned by Wm. Falls, of Munsey, and the orange was worn by J. B. Hogate's Bounding Tom, a drafty looking black colt, by Sir Thomas, and out of a dam by Prince Romeo. Only one entry appeared in each of the junior sections. Dalgety Bros. showed the two-year-old, a horse of the type they import, fine quality, big, and a good mover; and Jas. Henderson, of Belton, showed the yearling, Lord Cecil, quite a fetching youngster, by Drumflower, and out of a dam by Baron's Pride. Championship was then awarded to Dalgety Bros. on Asloun Darnley.

E. T. Attrill's (Goderich) aged stallion, Desford Marquis, a great, massive fellow in the body, but just a little lacking in quality, and with feet that might be improved upon, wore the red; while Moulton Rufus, Geo. Bean's (Brinsley) horse, got the blue.

J. B. Hogate had all the remaining prizes for Shires. His Nateby Pioneer, described in our last issue, and Nateby Twilight, winning in the three-year-old section. Hogate's two-year-olds repeated their Toronto feat, Nateby Defender leading, with Nateby Review and Nateby Banner following in the order named. These are three very valuable Shires. The leader, in particular, is a most excellent type of draft stallion. In the competition for sweepstakes, however, the judge, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, saw fit to place him reserve to Attrill's aged horse, a decision that is hard to justify, as the young horse has by all odds the better feet and legs, and is "buttoned up" tight and strong.

PERCHERONS.—The Western Fair authorities this year gave fifty dollars in prizes to the exhibitors of Percherons, horses of all ages competing in the one section. The class was one of the largest at the Fair, there being over a dozen horses in the ring. After considerable deliberation, the red was placed on J. Crouch's big black six-year-old horse, who showed good Percheron characteristics, and had fairly clean bone. Next to

him was a horse of the same type, but a little smaller, from the Hamilton & Hawthorne string, and third went to a two-year-old from the same stable. This horse is a roan in color, with a very heavy, close-coupled body, and quite snappy action.

W. B. Watt's - Sons, -Salem, led with the white five-year-old bull, Valasco 40th, sired by Indian Brave, and to him premium position was awarded. In opposition to him an entry made by Wm. Fleming, London West, was brought out, but he lacked the scale and outstanding smooth finish of the Watt entry, and therefore gained second position. Bulls two years and under three formed up seven in the line. H. Smith, Exeter, carried out the red with Golden Drop, of Cargill's breeding, and sired by Golden Drop Victor (imp.), dam Golden Gift (imp.). This is a bull of wonderful substance and capital fore-end, lacking slightly on hind quarter, but certainly one of the most useful breeding bulls of recent years. Attrill's Son of Golden Fame (imp.) easily carried second honors, and Goodfellow Bros., Maxville, carried third ribbon on another imported son of the same bull. Yearling bulls numbered nine, and yet more uniform in what goes to make up the requirements of the sort. John Dryden & Son scored two premiums, and Capt. Robson came in third position.

Cows over four proved one of the weakest in numbers, four heavyweights, including two each from the Watt and Goodfellow contingents. Watt came first, on the four-year-old Gem of Ballechin 2nd, that carried winnings as a three-year-old last year. She is of immense scale, yet is hardly down-to-date in the smooth finish that present demand requires. Goodfellow was second on the excellent breeding cow, Water Cress (imp.), and Watt third on the Stamford cow, bred in their herd. Goodfellow had the only three-year entry, and a great good one she is; while Watt and Goodfellow, in the order named, carried the three awards in the two-year-old heifer section.

Bull of any age was given to the white entry from the Watts, which certainly was not given undisputed assent by those outside the ring, most of which, declared in favor of the phenomenally good two-year-old of H. Smith's. The Watts also carried sweepstakes on the cow, in the four-year-old Gem of Ballechin. Bull and four females over two years went to Watt first, Goodfellow second. Bull and four females under two years, Dryden first, Watt second. Four calves under one year given to H. Smith, Dryden, Robson, in the order given; while Dryden won first, H. Smith second for the best three calves get of one bull.

HEREFORDS.—In this breed there were more exhibitors than usual, and the display made was superior to anything seen in recent years. One or two exhibitors have been wont to bring out a few well-fitted individuals, but this year every ring was filled up with uniformly good specimens of the breed. H. D. Smith, Compton, has always forwarded a herd that has readily taken first position, and this year his cattle are in their usual fine form, and it is still more to his credit they are all bred in the herd. He carried first on two-year-old bull, first on four-year-old cow, first on two-year-old heifer, first on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf, sweepstakes on both bull and female, first on bull and four females.

POLLED ANGUS.—Doddies had three representative herds: James Bowan, Guelph; W. R. Stewart, Lucasville; Hiram Jones, White Oak; also, several individuals forwarded by E. Bull & Sons, Clinton. The rings were strongly contested. Judge Capt. Robson made several changes from the Toronto rating, which appeared to be more in accord with the views of the breeders at the ringside. James Bowman carried first on yearling bull, also on bull calf, first on three-year-old cow, two-year-old heifer and heifer calf, sweepstakes on female, first on four calves under the year. W. R. Stewart came next highest, winning first on aged bull, first on one-year heifer, sweepstakes on bull, first on bull and four females.

Hiram Jones gained first on two-year bull, third on three-year bull.

GALLOWAYS.—D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robert Shaw, Brantford, were the only exhibitors in the Blackskins. The display made was better than usual. Several animals of extra merit have been forwarded. Col. McCrae's Cedric IV. is a capital model of a beef bull. He also carried second on his other entry. And also a majority of the first premiums. Robert Shaw, of Brantford, made a good exhibit, and was also rewarded in the rating.

Coming Events.

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

Table listing agricultural events across various provinces including Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Maritimes, with dates and locations.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson Sons & Co. report as follows: While no absolute scarcity of wheat and flour shows itself at the present date, there might develop great scarcity in the first half of 1905. This will depend on the progress of the crops in Argentina, Australia and India. At the present time the Argentine and Australian crops are in their growing stage, and harvest is from two to three months distant. So far they have had very favorable weather, both at seed-time and for growth since, and the acreage under crop has been considerably increased, probably not less than 15 per cent. over last year, when the acreage was the largest on record, and also the yield was larger than in any previous year. An increase in the yield of these countries this year would, therefore, be very important in its influence on wheat prices later on, but should the latter part of their growing season develop the prospect of small yield, then we might see the level of wheat prices become higher than they have been in the last twenty years at least. The crop of India comes on about two months later than the crops in the southern hemisphere, so that it is almost too early yet to mention its prospects, but so far as present prospects go they are favorable for the planting and growth of an increased acreage. In regard to the aggregate yield of this year's crops in Europe and America, latest information tends to curtail the anticipated yield. European wheat crops seem now to be probably 250-

000,000 bushels under last year's yield, and feed grains, such as corn and oats, are much less also. In America the results shown by threshing in the north-western spring wheat country are confirming the most pessimistic estimates as to yield and quality, and besides that, harvest work is being delayed by unfavorable weather. Under such a general situation it is no wonder that wheat prices are high compared with recent experience. As is natural the speculative side of the trade has first taken hold of the situation, but now the great body of the grain trade, including merchants, millers, flour dealers, and last, but not least, the bread-bakers, are getting to understand that the situation is not temporary. The trade has held back from buying at high prices, consequently stocks in all hands are at a low ebb, but everyone is now getting accustomed to wheat at above the dollar mark, and regular demand will absorb supply as it is offered, and prices for some time to come will keep up and at times advance under the influence of speculative buying, and this will continue until in the course of time supply will run ahead of demand. This may come more quickly than many people will expect, because such high prices for wheat are a bonanza in the new undeveloped wheat countries where land is abundant and cultivation under modern facilities is quick and cheap. The visible supply increased last week 301,000 bushels, against an increase of 827,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 816,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 10,432,000 bushels, against 11,032,000 bushels the previous week, and 12,360,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 2,800,000 bushels, against an increase of 3,978,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 6,403,000 bushels last year. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.00 1/2; No. 2 northern, 97 1/2c; No. 3 northern, 92 1/2c; No. 4 wheat, 80 1/2c; October delivery, \$1; all prices being for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Flour—In sympathy with the grain; first grade, \$2.90 per sack of 98 pounds.

Mill Feeds—Bran, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton, in bulk to the trade.

Flaxseed—Nothing doing locally, but all U. S. markets away up.

Barley—None offering, at 38c. to 40c.

Hay—Baled, new, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per ton; loose, same price.

Oats—White (old), 39c. to 40c.; new, 31c., f. o. b. Winnipeg.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5c. to 6c.; mutton, 8c.; lamb, 11c. to 12c.; hogs, 7c. to 7 1/2c.

BUTTER—18c. for creamery; No. 1 dairy, 14c.; bricks, 17c.

Eggs—Lower, at 18c. for good stock here.

Potatoes—New, 40c. to 45c. a bushel, farmers' loads.

Seneca Root—62c. to 63c. for good dry root.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Market slow and no life; quality of stuff, which is poor, does not help improve matters. Export stuff, \$3.25 per cwt.; butchers' stuff, \$3.00 for choice stuff.

Sheep—Few coming forward, at \$3.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Selected weights, \$4.75 to \$5, depending on quality.

Poultry—Ducks, 15c. to 40c. a pair; fowl, 10c. a pound; spring chickens, 40c. to 60c. a pair.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal—No prime beeves on the market, and 4 1/2c. per pound is the highest price paid; very few sell at more than 4c., and from that down to 3 1/2c. for pretty good cattle. The common stock sold at from 2c. to 3c., and the small bulls, at 1 1/2c. to 1c. per pound. Shipping sheep are 3 1/2c., and the others 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per pound. Lambs sold at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per pound. Fat hogs are declining in price, selling at 4 1/2c. to a little over 5 1/2c. per pound.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are firmer at 10c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. Sheep, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c., dressed weight.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as 'Dakota Dent Corn Heavily Cobbed', 'A Few Branches of a Blushed Colville Apple-tree heavily laden', etc., with page numbers.

EDITORIAL.

Table listing editorial content such as 'The Thrasher Tells the Tale', 'A Judge's Reasons: How Should he State Them?', etc., with page numbers.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Table listing contents of the issue including 'HORSES', 'STOCK', 'DAIRYING', 'POULTRY', 'HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY', 'FARM', 'FIELD NOTES', and 'QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'.

Table listing 'QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' such as 'Grain Standard Board Meets', 'Some St. Louis Awards', 'The Western O. A. C. Association', etc.



Take joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart
for her,
And give her time to grow and cherish
her,
Then will she come and oft will sing to
thee,
When thou art working in the furrows.
—Jean Ingelow.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER II.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Dr. Maynard, the surgeon, was the first witness called. His testimony was mainly concerning the nature of the wound found in the murdered man's head. As some of the facts presented by him are likely to prove of importance to us in our narrative, I will proceed to give a synopsis of what he said.

He found the deceased lying on a bed in the second-storey front-room, with the blood clotted about a pistol wound in the back of his head, having evidently been carried there from the adjoining apartment some hours after death. It was the only wound discovered on the body, and having probed it, he had extracted the bullet, which he now handed to the jury. It was lying in the brain, having entered at the base of the skull, passed obliquely upward, and at once struck the medulla oblongata, causing instant death. The fact of the ball having entered the brain in this peculiar manner, he deemed worthy of note, since it would produce not only instantaneous death, but an utterly motionless one. Further, from the position of the bullet-hole and the direction taken by the bullet, it was manifestly impossible that the shot could have been fired by the man himself, even if the condition of the hair about the wound did not completely demonstrate the fact that the shot was fired from a point some three or four feet distant. Still further, considering the angle at which the bullet had entered the skull, it was evident that the deceased must not only have been seated at the time, a fact about which there could be no dispute, but he must also have been engaged in some occupation which drew his head forward. For, in order that a ball should enter the head of a man sitting erect at the angle seen here, of 45 degrees, it would be necessary not only for the pistol to be held very low down, but in a peculiar position; while if the head had been bent forward as in the act of writing, a man holding a pistol naturally with the elbow bent, might very easily fire a ball into the brain at the angle observed.

Upon being questioned in regard to the bodily health of Mr. Leavenworth, he replied that the deceased appeared to have been in good condition at the time of his death; and to the remark of a jurymen, observed that he had not seen pistol or weapon lying upon the floor, or indeed anywhere else in either of the above-mentioned rooms.

I might as well add here that he afterwards stated that from the position of the table, the chair, and the door behind it, the murderer, in order to satisfy all the conditions imposed by the situation, must have stood upon or just within the threshold of the passageway leading into the room beyond. Also, that as the ball was small, and from a rifled barrel, and thus especially liable to deflections while passing through bones and integuments, it seemed to him evident that the victim

had made no effort to raise his head when advanced upon by his destroyer; the fearful conclusion being that the footstep was an accustomed one, and the presence of its possessor in the room either known or expected.

The physician's testimony being ended, the coroner picked up the bullet which had been laid on the table before him, and for a moment rolled it contemplatively between his fingers, then drawing a pencil from his pocket, hastily scrawled a line or two on a piece of paper, and calling an officer to his side, delivered some command in a low tone. The officer taking the slip, looked at it for an instant knowingly, then catching up his hat, left the room. Another moment, and the front door closed on him, and a wild halloo from the crowd of urchins without, told of his appearance in the street. Sitting where I did, I had a full view from the window of the corner. Looking out, I saw the officer stop there, hail a cab, hastily enter it, and disappear in the direction of Broadway.

CHAPTER III.

Facts and Deductions.

Turning my attention back into the room, I found the coroner consulting a memorandum.

"Is the butler here?" he asked.

Immediately there was a stir among the group of servants in the corner, and an intelligent-looking, though somewhat pompous Irishman stepped out from their midst. "Ah," thought I to myself as my glance encountered his precise whiskers, steady eye, and respectfully attentive, though by no means humble, expression, "here is a model servant who is likely to prove a model witness." And I was not mistaken; Thomas, the butler, was in all respects one in a thousand, and he knew it.

"Your name, I am told, is Thomas Dougherty?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Thomas, how long have you been employed in your present situation?"

"It must be a matter of two years, now, sir."

"You are the person who first discovered the body of Mr. Leavenworth?"

"Yes, sir; I and Mr. Harwell."

"And who is Mr. Harwell?"

"Mr. Harwell is Mr. Leavenworth's private secretary, sir."

"Very good. Now at what time of the day or night was it that you made this discovery?"

"It was early this morning, about eight."

"And where?"

"In the library, sir, off Mr. Leavenworth's bedroom. We had forced our way in, feeling anxious about his not coming to breakfast."

"You forced your way in; the door, then, was locked?"

"Yes, sir."

"On the inside?"

"That I cannot tell; there was no key in the door."

"Where was Mr. Leavenworth lying when you first found him?"

"He was not lying, sir. He was seated at the large table in the center of the room, his back to the bedroom door; leaning forward, his head on his hands."

"How was he dressed?"

"In his dinner suit, sir, just as he came from the table last night."

"Were there any evidences in the room that a struggle had taken place?"

"No, sir."

"Any pistol on the floor or table?"

"No, sir."

"Any reason to suppose that robbery had been attempted?"

"No, sir. Mr. Leavenworth's watch and purse were both in his pockets."

Being asked to mention who were in the house at the time of the discovery, he replied: "The young ladies, Miss Mary Leavenworth and Miss Eleanore, Mr. Harwell, Kate the cook, Molly the upstairs girl, and myself."

"The usual members of the household?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now tell me whose duty it is to close up the house at nights?"

"Mine, sir."

"Did you secure it as usual last night?"

"I did, sir."

"Who unfastened it this morning?"

"I, sir."

"How did you find it?"

"Just as I left it."

"What, not a window open nor a door unlocked?"

"No, sir."

By this time you could have heard a pin drop. The certainty that the murderer, whoever he was, had not left the house, at least till after it was opened in the morning, seemed to weigh upon all minds. Forewarned as I had been of the fact, I could not but feel a certain degree of emotion at having it thus brought before me; and moving so as to bring the butler's face within view, searched it for some secret token that he had spoken thus emphatically in order to cover up his own dereliction of duty. But it was unmoved in its candour, and sustained the concentrated gaze of all in the room like a rock.

Being now asked when he had last seen Mr. Leavenworth alive, he replied: "At dinner last night."

"He was, however, seen later by some of you?"

"Yes, sir; Mr. Harwell says he saw him as late as half-past ten in the evening."

"What room do you occupy in this house?"

"A little one on the basement floor."

"And where do the other members of the household sleep?"

"Mostly on the third floor, sir; the ladies in the large back rooms, and Mr. Harwell in the little one in front. The girls sleep above."

"There was then no one on the same floor with Mr. Leavenworth?"

"No, sir."

"At what hour did you go to bed?"

"Well, I should say about eleven."

"Did you hear any noise in the house either before or after that time, that you remember?"

"No, sir."

"So that the discovery you made this morning was a surprise to you?"

"Yes, sir."

Requested now to give a more detailed account of that discovery, he went on to say that it was not till Mr. Leavenworth failed to come to his breakfast at the call of the bell, that any suspicion arose in the house that all was not right. Even then they waited some time before doing anything, but as minute after minute went by and he did not come, Miss Eleanore grew very anxious, and finally left the room, saying she would go and see what was the matter, but soon returned looking very much frightened, saying she had knocked at her uncle's door, and had even called to him, but could get no answer. At which he and Mr. Harwell had gone up and together tried both doors, and finding them locked, burst open that of the library, when they saw Mr. Leavenworth, as he

had already said, sitting at the table, dead.

"And the ladies?"

"Oh, they followed us up and came into the room, and Miss Eleanore fainted away."

"And the other one, Miss Mary, I believe they call her?"

"I don't remember anything about her; I was so busy fetching water for Miss Eleanore, I didn't notice."

"Well, how long was it before Mr. Leavenworth was carried into the next room?"

"Almost immediate, as soon as Miss Eleanore recovered, and that was as soon as ever the water touched her lips."

"Who proposed that the body should be carried from the spot?"

"She, sir. As soon as ever she stood up she went over to it and looked at it and shuddered, and then calling Mr. Harwell and me, bade us carry him in and lay him on the bed and go for the doctor, which we did."

"Wait a moment; did she go with you when you went into the other room?"

"No, sir."

"What did she do?"

"She stayed by the library table."

"What doing?"

"I couldn't see; her back was to me."

"How long did she stay there?"

"She was gone when we came back."

"Gone from the table?"

"Gone from the room."

"Humph! when did you see her again?"

"In a minute. She came in at the library door as we went out."

"Anything in her hand?"

"Not as I see."

"Did you miss anything from the table?"

"I never thought to look, sir. The table was nothing to me. I was only thinking of going for the doctor, though I knew it was of no use."

"Whom did you leave in the room when you went out?"

"The cook, sir, and Molly, and Miss Eleanore."

"Not Miss Mary?"

"No, sir."

"Very well. Have the jury any questions to put?"

"I would like to ask a few," exclaimed a weazen-faced, excited little man, whom I had before noticed shifting in his seat in a restless manner, strongly suggestive of an intense but hitherto repressed desire to interrupt the proceedings.

"Very well, sir," returned Thomas.

But the jurymen stopping to draw a deep breath, a large and decidedly pompous man who sat at his right hand seized the opportunity to inquire in a listen-to-me sort of voice.

"You say you have been in the family for two years. Was it what you may call a united family?"

"United?"

"Affectionate, you know—on good terms with each other." And the jurymen lifted the very long and heavy watch-chain that hung across his vest as if that as well as himself had a right to a suitable and well-considered reply.

The butler, impressed perhaps by his manner, glanced uneasily around. "Yes, sir, as far as I know."

"The young ladies were attached to their uncle?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"And to each other?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so; it's not for me to say."

"You suppose so. Have you any reason to think otherwise?"

(To be continued.)

Domestic Economy.

CARROT RECIPES.

Young Carrots Stewed.—Scrape the carrots, let them lie in cold water for a short time, then shred them into two-inch strips. Cover with good beef or other meat broth, season delicately with salt, pepper, a little sweet marjoram and parsley, and stew together until tender. When done, turn the carrots into a heated dish. Measure the broth, and to each cupful add one level tablespoonful each of flour and butter mixed to a smooth paste. Stir, and cook over the fire until the gravy is smooth and thick, then pour it at once over the carrots, and serve.

Creamed Carrots.—Boil the carrots until tender, then skin them, and cut into thin slices. Put one cupful of cream and one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when hot add the carrots. Let them simmer for a few minutes, season delicately, and serve. The cream may be slightly thickened with one teaspoonful of cornstarch before adding the carrots.

Diced Carrots.—Scrape the carrots, cook until tender, and cut into dice. Turn into a heated dish, season to taste, and pour over a little clear melted butter.

Carrots with Onions.—Allow three parts of scraped and sliced carrots to one part of peeled and sliced onions. Cook together in boiling water until tender. Drain, add a large lump of butter, a little cream or milk, and seasoning to taste. Simmer a minute or two longer, and serve.

Carrots with Beets.—Put one cupful of diced boiled carrots and two cupfuls of diced boiled beets into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and butter. Season with salt and pepper, let get very hot, and serve.

Carrots with Celery.—Scrape the carrots, and cut them into little balls with a vegetable-cutter. Cook them in slightly salted water until tender. Have ready an equal quantity of cooked celery cut in small pieces. Drain the vegetables as dry as possible, then mix them. Add one cupful of hot milk and one tablespoonful each of butter and flour mixed smoothly together. Season lightly with salt, pepper and a very little nutmeg. Let boil for five minutes, stirring constantly, then serve. This dish should be served frequently where there are nervous, irritable persons, both vegetables being excellent for such troubles.

Carrots with Green Peas.—Scrape the carrots, and cut them into little balls. Add an equal quantity of green peas, and cook them in a little slightly-salted water until tender. Drain, add a lump of butter, a few tablespoonfuls of cream or rich milk, salt and pepper to taste, and a light dusting of flour. Stir, and simmer a few minutes longer, then serve in little bread cases which have been brushed with soft butter and delicately browned in the oven. This makes a delightful combination and a very pretty dish.—[Mary Foster Snider, in August Woman's Home Companion.

Luncheon Eggs—Remove the shells from hard-boiled eggs and cut in halves, lengthwise. Mix one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful butter and a little salt and pepper to a smooth paste, and stir into one pint boiling milk. Pour this sauce over the eggs, garnish with lettuce leaves, and serve.

Tennessee Toast—Cut slices of bread three-fourths inch in thickness, plunge each slice into sweet milk and then into beaten egg, fry a golden brown in butter, and over the top grate the yolk of a hard-boiled egg.

Banana Pudding—Cut dry sponge cake into slices, and in a glass dish place a layer of the cake, then one of sliced bananas. Repeat until there are five or six layers. Over these pour a soft custard and finish the top with the beaten whites of eggs, adding a little lemon juice to flavor them.

Tramp—"Please mum, I haven't a friend or a relative in the world."

Housekeeper—"Well, I'm glad there's no one to worry over you in case you get hurt. Here, Tige!"



Shrubs.

During the last few weeks we have dealt with a few phases of the work that may be done in the fall—planning and selecting, the perennial border and the hardy bulb bed. We are now being asked about shrubs: "When shall I plant them, now, or in the spring?" etc., etc.

In answer it may be said that, although fall-planted shrubs often do well, success more invariably attends those put in early in spring before growth has started. Shrubs moved in autumn seldom have as much vitality to withstand the onslaught of an unusually severe winter as those which have become firmly rooted during a summer's growth, and often require much more coddling, cultivation, watering, etc., during the succeeding summer to induce them to make a healthy and vigorous growth.

Often, however, it is found more convenient to do work of this kind in the fall, when there is, as a rule, more time for such things than in the busy spring, when work of more practical importance on the farm is crowding upon every minute. If for this reason, then, fall planting seems advisable, choose, as far as possible, a sheltered situation for your shrubs, and if obliged to put them in exposed places, give some protection before the hardest part of the winter sets in. Bundles of straw or corn leaves bound about the stems are often all that is required for this purpose. Another point is very necessary of attention—do not fail to plan your garden most carefully before putting in your shrubs. Do not "stick them in" anywhere. Think of the future, when these little spindling stalks will have developed into large bushes, and, in your "mind's eye," look at your lawn, or whatever it may be, as it will appear then. Shrubs may always be used effectively to fill up corners, to screen unsightly places, or to outline curving drives. Otherwise great care must be exercised in placing them. An indiscriminate dotting over a lawn looks spotty, and straight, rigid lines look invariably stiff; grouping is better, if judiciously done. But remember, no one who has not seen the situation of your garden can possibly plan its arrangement for you. You must do that for yourself, placing your shrubs to suit

their environment, in those positions in which they cannot fail to look at home.

Shrubs, like perennials, have much to recommend them. They make a better showing than smaller plants ever can, and, besides, when once established, they require very little care other than an occasional fertilizing and pruning. Many busy people, in fact, do not care to have any flowers other than those that grow on shrubs about their homes, as, by judicious selection, a succession of bloom may be had from early spring until late autumn.

In choosing shrubs for Canadian gardens, the following varieties will be found satisfactory:

In Manitoba and the Territories—Barberry, flowering currant, honeysuckle, lilac, spiraea, buffalo berry, and caragana.

In Eastern Canada and British Columbia—Spiraea (Van Houttei and Anthony Waterer being universal favorites); lilacs of various kinds; weigelia; syringa; barberry; fringe tree; flowering almond; japonica; snowball; honeysuckle; hydrangea paniculata. FLORA FERLEAF, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Nature's Designs.

Even the most cursory observer of vegetable life must have been struck with the various forms of leaves. Why they should be so variously formed does not, however, often suggest itself, though there is a reason for the special shape and texture of almost every leaf in existence. Plants, such as grasses, daffodils and others, which usually grow in clusters, have generally narrow leaves growing upright, so as not to overshadow one another. Other plants of isolated habits have arrangement of foliage which secures to themselves the space of ground necessary for their development. The daisy, dandelion, shepherd's-purse—which may mostly be seen in pastures—are examples of this. A circle of broad leaves pressed against the ground, forming what is known as the rosette growth, effectually bars the approach of any other plant, and keeps clear from all other roots the space of ground necessary to its own nutriment. Floating leaves and leaves of marsh plants are usually of simple outline, for, having no competitors, they are not liable to get in one

another's light. Submerged plants have mostly leaves of narrow segment—the reason for which is not very well understood, although it is assumed by naturalists that it is for the purpose of exposing as large a surface as possible, in order to extract the minute proportion of carbonic acid dissolved in a vast bulk of water. Leaves on the boughs of trees are often much divided, so as to fold easily, to prevent their being rent and torn by the wind, while the glossy surface of evergreens is intended to throw off the rain and dew, which might freeze on them, and so cause injury to the tissues. Wonderful are the ways of nature, and the study of her strange secrets unending.—[Exchange.

Humorous.

Old Grim—"Remember, young man, there is always room at the top." Young Sprawley—"O, I know that. I'm waiting for the elevator now."

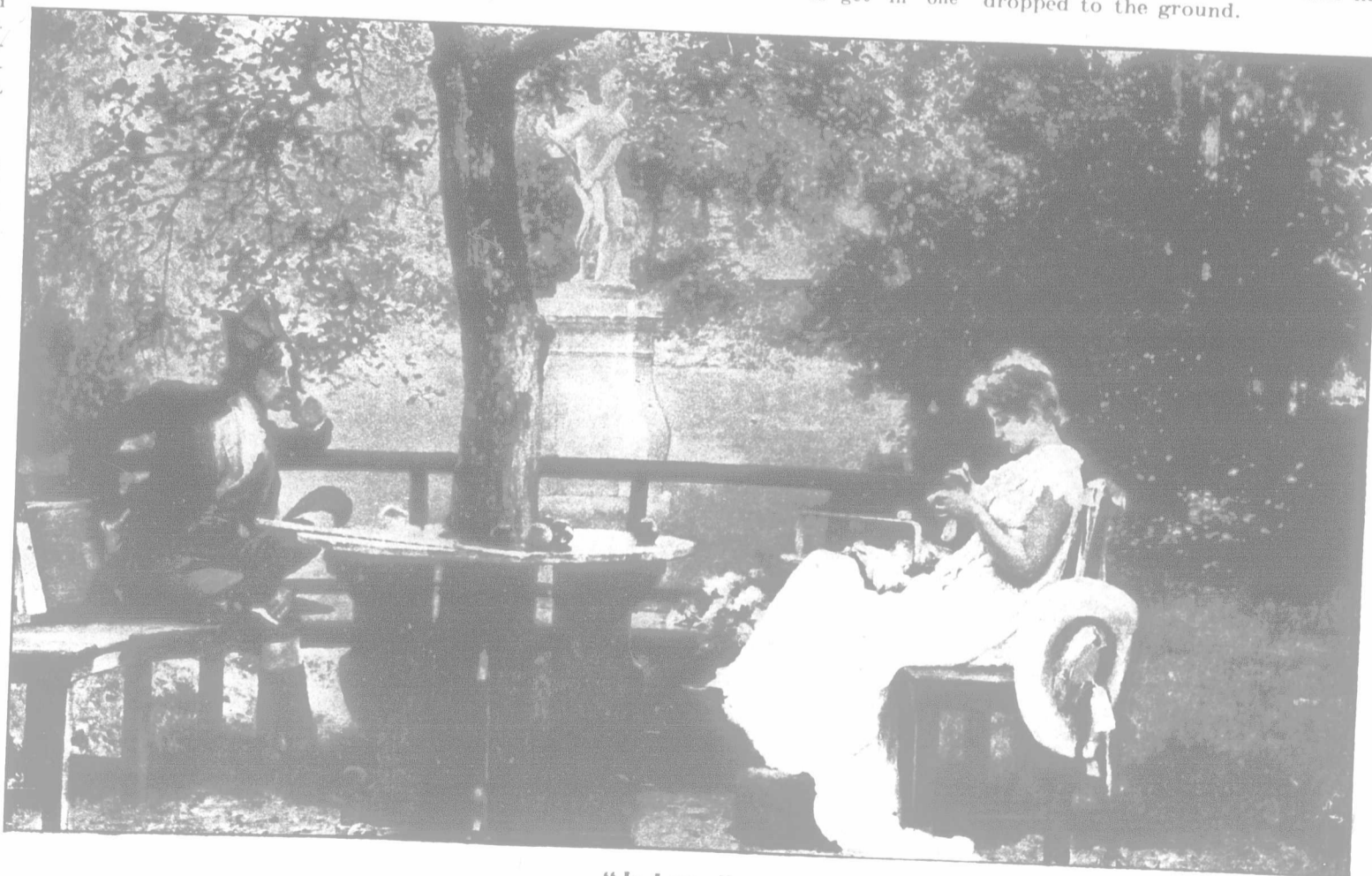
Caller—"I never saw two children look so much alike. How does your mother tell you apart?" One of the Twins—"She finds out by spankin' us. Dick cries louder'n I do."

"Hello, old man!" exclaimed Borem, as he meandered into Busby's office, "I just dropped in to kill time." "Sorry," answered Busby, "but I haven't any time I want killed. Good morning."

The Bishop of Norwich was one day walking in the suburbs, when a little girl of eight or nine asked: "O, please, sir, will you open this gate for me?" The bishop held back the gate for her to pass through, and when she thanked him with a smile he asked her if she was not big enough to open the garden-gate herself. "O, yes, sir; but, you see, the paint is wet, and I should have dirtied my hands."

"In Love."

Truly, a regular old-fashioned "cosy corner," and a pair of young people old-fashioned enough to be in love. This fair girl has a piece of work in her pretty hands, but I doubt if many stitches are being put into it. Her thoughts are evidently on the young man opposite. As for him, he assumes an attitude of extreme ease, but, for all that, succeeds in looking very uncomfortable, and as if he wanted to say something. Has the proposal been made? We fancy not, but would venture to wager that before another hour has gone by these two will be sitting side by side, and the work will have dropped to the ground.



"In Love."



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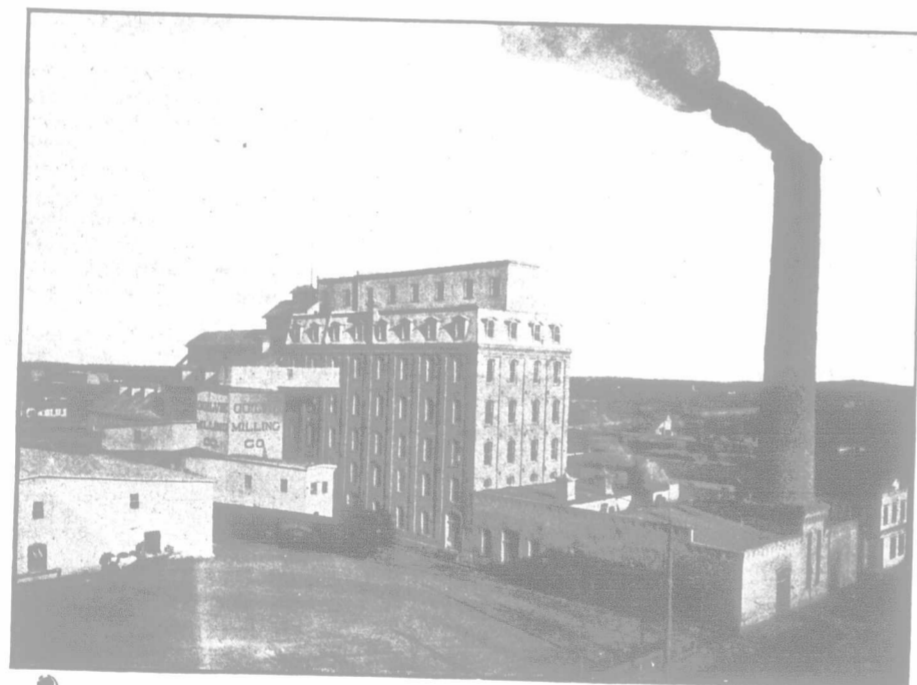
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

In answering any advertisement on this page,

THE QUIET HOUR

The Cross-bearer.

When I set out to follow Jesus,
My Lord a cross held out to me;
Which I must take, and bear it onward,
If I would His disciple be.
I turned my head another way,
And said, "Not this, my Lord, I pray."
Yet, as I could not quite refuse Him,
I sought out many another kind,
And tried among those painted crosses
The smallest of them all to find.
But still the Lord held out my own;
"This must thou bear, and this alone."
Unheeding then my dear Lord's offer,
My burdens all on Him to lay,
I tried myself my cross to lighten,
By cutting part of it away.
And still the more I tried to do,
The rest of it more heavy grew.
Well, if I cannot go without it,
I'll make the most of it I may;
And so I held my cross upright,
In sight of all who came that way.
Alas! my pride found bitterly,
My cross looked small to all but me!
And then I was ashamed to bear it,
Where others walked so free and light,
And trailed it in the dust behind me,
And tried to keep it out of sight.
Till Jesus said, "Art thou indeed
Ashamed to follow as I lead?"
"No! No!—Why this shall be my
glory—
All other things I'll count but loss!"
And so I even fashioned garlands,
And hung them roundabout my cross.
"Ah, foolish one! such works are dead:
Bear it for Me," the Master said,
And still I was not prompt to mind
Him.
But let my self-will choose the way;
And sought me out new forms of service,
And would do all things but obey.
My Lord! I bless Thee for the pain
That drove my heart to Thee again.
I bore it then, with Him before me,
Right onward through the day's white
heat;
Till, with the toil and pain o'er mastered,
I, fainting, fell down at His feet.
But for His matchless care that day,
I should have perished where I lay.
Then Jesus spoke: "Bring here thy
burden,
And find in Me a full release;
Bring all thy sorrows, all the longings,
And take instead My perfect peace.
Trying to bear thy cross alone!
Child, the mistake is all thine own."
And now my cross is all supported,—
Part on my Lord, and part on me:
But, as He is so much the stronger,
He seems to bear it—I go free.
I touch its weight just here and there,
Weight that would crush, were He not
near.
Or, if at times it seemeth heavy;
And if I droop along the road;
The Master lays His own sweet promise
Between my shoulder and the load:
Bidding my heart look up, not down,
Till the cross fades before the crown.

Take up Thy Cross.

And He said to them all: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily and follow Me"—S. Luke ix. : 23

"Hard! well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn and naught
but play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or
die!
It must be learned! Learn it, then,
patiently."

Shall I be accused of heresy if I venture to object to one verse in the very beautiful hymn: "Art thou weary?" It is the verse which asserts that Christ's guerdon to those who follow Him obediently is "many a sorrow, many a labor, many a tear." That doesn't seem very encouraging to would-be disciples—does it?

The fact really is that a true Christian has found out the secret of an ever-increasing joy, which grows brighter and

brighter unto the perfect day. It is certainly true that God chastens His sons, as any wise father is sure to do, but no loving father would heap as much misery as possible on a child, just because he was obedient and submissive, indeed, it is exactly the other way. As Solomon says: "Behold, the righteous shall be recompensed in the earth: much more the wicked and the sinner." And though David fancied for a time that the wicked flourished more than the righteous, he owned afterwards that he had made a mistake. We might well be afraid to trust ourselves in God's hands if He were likely to make life a burden to us; but, in that case, who could honestly call Him a loving Father? The greatest optimist cannot deny that there is plenty of sorrow and pain in the world; but we may deny that it is more the portion of the godly than the ungodly—and even the burdens he has to bear are far more bearable, because they are taken more patiently. There is terrible misery to be found in the slums of great cities; but it generally has its root in intemperance or other vices. An honest, sober, industrious man can generally manage to keep his family in reasonable comfort. A great deal of sickness is directly traceable to the breaking of God's laws, and many of our heavy burdens are the result of our own heedless folly or sinfulness.

Our Lord is not trying to make life harder than it need be when He bids us take His yoke and learn of Him and we shall find "rest." A yoke is not intended to be a burden, but rather to make other burdens easier to carry—and the yoke of Christ is no exception to this rule. It is impossible to escape the cross altogether, for every human being is sure to find something hard or uncongenial in his lot; but if he accepts Christ's "easy" yoke, he will find that the heaviest burdens are immediately lightened, and he is made stronger, and, therefore, better able to carry them. The cross may crush one who refuses to accept it, or who only bears it sullenly and stoically because he can't help himself, but how different it is with one who willingly takes it up and follows Christ. When the Master saw, immediately before Him, the awful shadow of the greatest Cross any man ever endured, He said: "These things have I spoken unto you, that My joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." He was able to speak of "joy" even then, and the joy He gave—and still gives—to His disciples, is a joy which no man and no pain or sorrow can take away. Our Lord told the disciples that when they were reproached and reviled for His sake, they should "rejoice in that day and leap for joy." It seemed an incredible thing, and yet it was literally true that when they were beaten for preaching in the name of Jesus, they departed, "rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His name." Human nature has not changed since those days, and it is a truism that one who lives a life of self-indulgence and pleasure-seeking, finds far less happiness than one who devotes his life unselfishly to God's service and the good of his fellow-men. "There is a joy in endurance greater than all the joys of indulgence. They mistake who think that the highest happiness lies in wishes accomplished, in prosperity, wealth, favor and success. There has been a joy in dungeons and on racks passing the joy of harvest; a joy strange and solemn and mysterious even to its possessor; a white stone dropped from the signet ring of peace which the dying Saviour took from His bosom and bequeathed to those who endure the cross, despising the shame."

But the Master said to them "all" that any man wishing to follow Him, must take up his cross "daily," and Christians—in this or any other age—are not asked to endure great troubles "daily," so the command must include very small crosses. Even the most monotonous round of trifling, every-day duty may be glorified and transfigured by the sunshine of joy; and, strange to say,

simply mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

the duties which are naturally disagreeable or tedious, may be changed from a burden to a pleasure, if the cross is honestly and willingly "taken up," instead of being dragged dismally along. Try it, and see! Remember that the uncongenial duty, or the little vexation, is a cross which is held out by the Master we have sworn to serve. Accept it loyally and willingly as a gift from Him, and you will understand something of St. Paul's meaning when he indulges in his favorite paradox: "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing."

"The man who sings when trouble's here,
From trouble has not much to fear,
Since it will never tarry long
When stout heart meets it with a song."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

I am exceeding joyful in all our tribulation.—2nd Cor. vii:4.
But rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings.—1st S. Pet. iv:13.

A soldier would be disappointed instead of pleased if he had no chance to prove his courage and endurance by active service, if he had to stay comfortably in barracks while other men were in the thick of the fight. And we, if we are to be good soldiers of Christ, will not wish to shirk the hard bits of the campaign. An earthly soldier feels that he is honored by his general when picked out for some especially difficult or dangerous service; and the Christian soldier should understand that he, too, is honored by his Commander when given a hard post in the Great Army. No matter how difficult or unpleasant the duty which lies in our path may be, let us attack it with a will, following the example of the old Scotch piper, who, when ordered to beat a retreat, said: "I never learned to play a retreat, sire." It is a great mistake to be half-hearted in this, or in anything else, for, as Drummond says: "The Whole Cross is more easily carried than the half. It is the man who tries to make the best of both worlds who makes nothing of either."

"How poor were earth if all its martyrdoms,
If all its struggling sighs of sacrifice,
Were swept away and all were satiate-smooth."

HOPE.

Keep Sweet.

Don't be foolish, and get sour when things don't just come your way—
Don't you be a pampered baby and declare, "Now, I won't play!"
Just go grinning on and bear it;
Have you heartache? Millions share it;
If you earn a crown, you'll wear it—
Keep sweet.

Don't go handing out your troubles to your busy fellow-men—
If you whine around they'll try to keep from meeting you again—
Don't declare the world's "agin" you,
Don't let pessimism win you,
Prove there's lots of good stuff in you—
Keep sweet.

If your dearest hopes seem blighted and despair looms into view,
Set your jaw and whisper grimly:
"Though they're false, yet I'll be true."
Never let your heart grow bitter;
With your ear to Hope's transmitter,
Hear Love's songbirds bravely twitter:
"Keep sweet."

Bless your heart, this world's a good one and will always help a man.
Hate, misanthropy and malice have no place in Nature's plan.
Help your brother there who's sighing,
Keep his flag of courage flying;
Help him try—'twill keep you trying—
Keep sweet.
—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Homer—"How do you manage to get your carpets clean? Do you hire a professional carpet beater?" Mrs. Neighbors—"No. My husband beats them, and I always do something to make him busy just before he begins the job."



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Playmates.

Capital playmates are Kathleen and Roy—
They raced all day in the heat,
Then Kathleen exclaimed: "My boots are so tired!
They're hurting poor Kathleen's feet!"

So Roy settled down on the polished floor—
Quite ready was he to rest—
And his little playmate crept to his side,
While the sun sank in the west.

"You're a dear old thing! I do love you, Roy!"
She murmured, with drooping head;
And Roy loves her—as she knows quite well—
Though never a word he said.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Puzzles and Riddles.

XII.

Round as an apple, white as milk,
Lined with skin as soft as silk,
Within those walls of crystal clear
A golden apple doth appear.
No doors there are to this stronghold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

XIII. A Charade.

'Twas in my first the weary traveller found
Within my second shelter from my third;
When winds were stilled there came a charming sound,
The music of my whole with joy he heard.

XIV.

Why do pianos bear the noblest characters?

XV.

Why is a man's shadow like a poor friend?

XVI.

My first is quite useful—'twill hold a good deal—
My second may help you my first to reveal;
My shelves, if well-filled, be sure will be able
To furnish at Christmas the dining-room table.



Playmates.

(Blume.)

XVII.
My first you trample under feet
When first you enter from the street;
My second's on a lady's head;
My whole is found upon your bed.

No puzzles or riddles will be published next week. If you are not able to answer all the September problems, answer all you can, numbering them correctly (this is important). The boy or girl, under sixteen years of age, who sends in the neatest and most correct list of answers will receive a prize. All MSS must be postmarked not later than

October 15th. Don't forget to enclose your name, age and address, and address as usual to
COUSIN DOROTHY,
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

The following letter and pretty little poem are contributed by one of the "mothers"—and I can assure her that she is very welcome to a place in our Corner, and we hope she will come again, don't we, children?
C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Do you allow mothers to invade your corner? I fancy many of us do in one sense, but I mean in another. My small fry imagine that mother's rhymes are worth listening to, and so I am sending one to you. If you don't think so, no harm will be done anyway. Yours very truly,
MRS. J. H. TAYLOR.

How do You S'pose.

How do you s'pose that Jesus knows,
Way up in the deep blue sky,
How boys can run and enjoy the fun,
And birdies can fly so high?

How do you s'pose that Jesus knows
Each day I am naughty or bad?
Does a bird up there fly through the air
To tell Him mamma looks sad?

How do you s'pose that Jesus knows
The thoughts of our hearts each day?
Does He know how I feel when at night
I kneel
At my mother's knee to pray?

Great Presence of Mind.

It was in India. Dinner was just finished in the mess-room, and several English officers were sitting about the table. Their bronze faces had the set but not unkindly look common among military men. The conversation at best had not been animated, and just now there was a lull, as the night was too hot for small talk. The major of the regiment, a clean-cut man of fifty-five, turned towards his next neighbor at the table, a young subaltern, who was leaning back in his chair with his hands clasped, staring through the cigar smoke at the ceiling.

little, "do you think you can keep absolutely still for two minutes to save your life?"

"Are you joking?"
"On the contrary, move a muscle and you are a dead man. Can you stand the strain?"

The subaltern barely whispered "Yes," and his face paled slightly.

"Burke," said the Major, addressing an officer across the table, "pour some of that milk in a saucer, and set it on the floor here just back of me. Gently, man! Quick!"

Not a word was spoken as the officer quickly filled the saucer, walked with it carefully around the table, and put it down where the Major had indicated on the floor.

Like a marble statue sat the young subaltern in his white linen clothes, while a cobra de capello, which had been crawling up the leg of his trousers, slowly raised his head, then turned, descended to the floor, and glided towards the milk.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the report of the Major's revolver, and the snake lay dead upon the floor.

"Thank you, Major," said the subaltern, as the two men shook hands warmly. "You have saved my life."

"You're welcome, my boy," replied the senior. "But you did your share."

The Age of the Camera.

Of all the so-called "fads" which have seized upon and engrossed the minds of men in all civilized lands during the past ten or fifteen years, there is, perhaps, none which has had so much to commend it, and has served such a truly valuable purpose as the passion for picture-taking. In fact, the use of the camera has become so widespread, has gained such a permanent hold upon the interest of the public, and is productive of so many real and substantial benefits, that it has long since ceased to be regarded as a fad, a passing fancy, and has taken its place among the things that have come to stay. It is, in other words, not a triviality, an object of extravagant and foolish outlay, as most fads are, but a dignified, worthy, and truly useful aid to heartfelt recreation, and also to profit, for all kinds and classes of people.

The benefits derived from the popular use of the camera are manifold. It is one of the most innocent and inexpensive of all forms of recreation; it requires practically no capital, and no special or technical education, and is thus within reach of the young and inexperienced, and of all except the very poorest class of people. The camera is educative in the broadest and truest sense of that term. While, as we have said, it requires no technical knowledge in the beginning, it leads in many instances to a desire for a closer and more thorough knowledge of the photographic art, and often, also, to a knowledge of various collateral and connected lines of scientific and art study.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Boy's Essay on Lions.

The boy's teacher had taken him to the zoological garden with his classmates. Upon their return the teacher asked that each should write an essay on some of the animals he had seen. Here is a sample from a bright-minded eleven-year-old:

"Lions always walk, except when they eat, and then they growl. Their roar is most terrifying to men and other beasts when heard in the forest, but when they are in cages it sounds like they were sorry about something. Their tails are not so long as a monkey's according to their size, but keep switching all the time, and the seals can make just as loud a noise and have more fun in the water. They are cats, no matter what you think, and their size has nothing to do with it, and they think without talking. Once a donkey stole a lion's skin and went around bragging about it, but the other donkeys got on to him because he was talking so much. That showed he was a donkey. Keep still when you are thinking.

The Lady—"I gave you a piece of pie last week, and you've been sending your friends here ever since." The Tramp—"You're mistaken, lady. Them was my enemies."

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Advertise in the Advocate



Anyone who spends the summer months in an office, such as that of the "Farmer's Advocate" must be impressed with the fact that so little is known by our farmers in general of the weeds that grow on their farms. Day after day, letters from all parts of the Dominion find their way into our editorial rooms, the trend of whose appeal is as follows: "Will you kindly identify the enclosed weed? Is it a bad one; if so, what shall I do to eradicate it?" Accompanying the letter there invariably comes a crushed specimen, in a greater or less degree of witheredness, which the "weed man" of the "Farmer's Advocate" immediately proceeds to straighten out and examine with infinite pains. Needless to say that he esteems it a privilege to be permitted to do this work, and that he is happy to give all the information in his power in regard to such things. This is one of the many ways in which the "Farmer's Advocate" can help the people, as it aims to do. At the same time, at a time when weeds are spreading so rapidly, drinking up the moisture which useful plants should have, smothering out crops, and giving infinite work and trouble generally, it seems a pity that farmers should be so helpless in this thing, that they are not able to identify the weeds for themselves, and recognize the intrusion of an unfamiliar species as soon as it has made its appearance.

There is no doubt whatever that this inability is to be laid at the door of the public-school curriculum. In an agricultural country such as ours there would seem to be little excuse for the hitherto unaccountable omission of the teaching of practical botany in our rural schools. Botany is not one of the "hard" studies. On the contrary, when properly taught, it is one of the most fascinating in the course, and, to the embryo farmer or "farmeress" likely to be one of the most useful. That this omission may not last much longer, however, may be promised from the fact that in many of the public schools of Canada "nature study" is now being taken up systematically; while in the high schools and Collegiate Institutes of most of the Provinces the study of botany is being made compulsory, even in the lowest grades. What we now need, so far as the country schools are concerned, is a text-book on botany compiled especially for use in rural schools, which, to the technical description of the more troublesome plants of Canada, will add foot-notes, specifying wherein the plants are injurious, and telling, in a few words, the best method for their eradication.

To the rural school teachers in Canada there is a glorious privilege in this line. The majority of the farmers of to-day have had no chance to enter into the detailed study of botany; the teachers, almost invariably, have had the opportunity. To each teacher, then, in addition to the privilege of instructing the school in this practical branch of nature study, may be added the power of becoming a center from which information regarding the weeds of the neighborhood may be disseminated; and so, without actually engaging in the work of agriculture, he or she may easily exercise a marked influence in stamping out weed growth, and so adding to the prosperity of the people and the beauty and fruitfulness of the country. All this will not require much trouble, either, merely the brushing up of old Collegiate memories, the hunting up of some old note-books, the habitual observation and examination of the unfamiliar plants about one's foot-

steps, and, possibly, the purchase of a few up-to-date books. The expense of this last item may be greatly lessened by procuring from the Department of Agriculture for the Province some of the literature on such subjects, which is supplied free to all who may write for it. As for the rest—it is easy. As soon as the farmers find out that the teacher really "knows" about these things they will come with their questions, never fear.

May I dare to hope that the teachers in the rural districts may read this letter, and that many who have never before thought of the great opportunity to help the country in this way, may begin to do what they can straightway. I shall be very much pleased to hear from any teacher who may be interested and may have any ideas upon the subject, to which he or she may wish to give public voice.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Duty.

(Contributed by Mrs. W. Buchanan.) I would sing a song of duty, of duty to our God, Let us each one do our duty, though we have to kiss the rod. It may not be the thing we like, that we are called to do, Yet we must do our duty, if we'd be His followers true.

And let each one do his duty, his duty to his King, And impress the fact that duty is the first and foremost thing; If we love our native country, we must honor all its laws, And ever should remember what's been done in duty's cause.

And I'd sing a song of duty to our fellow-being, man, If we cannot do it wholly, we must do the best we can; The yoke may not be easy, and the burden hard to bear, But, "Lord, help me do my duty," should be our daily prayer.

Of duty, duty, duty I would ever, ever sing, And let us look for guidance to our great and heavenly King. May we always do our duty in whatever sphere we are, And let the watchword, "duty," be our bright and guiding star.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Dear Dame Durden,—When the snow was piled mountains high, I wrote a short letter for the "Nook." Since then, the lovely spring days have gone, the hot, busy summer months have flown, and now we have the beautiful, brilliant autumn with us again.

Flora Fernleaf is right when she pronounces the fall flowers the most gorgeous; still we think the first violet we find the most dainty of flowers. A little later we go in raptures over the partly blown rose; yet we admit that for brilliant beauty none can surpass the fall beauties. I am a true lover of flowers, but have very little space for them.

My little girl and I took a walk the other day back through the fields by the river. It was very beautiful, the deep shadows under the low-hanging river bushes, the ever-hurrying water with the sunlight glinting through the cool green maple trees towering above, with here and there a dash of crimson and gold showing already the work of our coming friend, "Jack Frost."

On our way back, we came through the orchard. I suppose, we are all alike just now, using the apples in every form, sauce, baked, pie, and a dozen other ways. For the benefit of those who have never tried this recipe called "apple

snow," I will send it with a good recommendation: Stir nice tart apples till very tender (first removing all traces of skin and core); put aside till cold; sweeten, and to one pint of apple add the whites of two eggs, beaten till white and foamy. Make a good boiled custard by using fresh sweet milk, the yolks of the eggs, a little cornstarch, sugar and flavoring of any kind; we prefer chocolate grated and cooked in the custard. Pour the custard in a pretty glass dish and heap the "snow" on top (when custard cools). This not only looks nice, but is delicious.

Would some member kindly give a recipe for a good chocolate icing? I have never found a good one yet.

Wishing Dame Durden and the "Nook" friends success.

A FRIENDLY BUSYBODY.

"Busybody" wrote last time under the name of "Housecleaner." You will be glad to welcome her back.

Studying Butterflies.

Though I am classifying the following butterflies as if we had only British specimens, there are many among my readers who will find some beautiful specimens that only exist over this side of the Atlantic. For instance, on many parts of the prairies the beautiful Archippus Brown (Canais Archippus) is very plentiful, and where different butterflies present themselves, it would be better to classify them a little in accordance with the locality, so that if any of you happen to possess an insect not here mentioned, I would be very glad to name it, if it could be sent to me with the wings closed, in an envelope; that is to say, as far as lies in my power, for I am only gradually becoming accustomed to the beautiful creatures that I meet on this continent. Having an air-tight box ready, nicely lined with cork and covered neatly with white paper, we can begin to arrange our butterflies. Moths and butterflies, collectively, would be labelled, to start with, "Lepidoptera," and the moths would be distinguished from the butterflies by the fact that they have many different kinds of antennae. A butterfly invariably has straight antennae with clubbed tips. Make out a label in neat, large print, to be placed at the head of your first row of butterflies: "PAPILIONIDE—papilionide, sub-family PAPILIONIDI—papilionidi." Now your butterfly—one specimen showing the under side as well as one showing the right side of the wings, label it only in Latin, thus: Papilio machaon; that is the common swallow-tail.

There is said to be no less than seven distinct species of swallow-tail on this continent but to me they appear to be a variation of the line usually given as the only separate kinds—so that machaon and podalirius complete the family of Papilionidi. These two butterflies are very well known, and are a varying shade of yellow, with blue and black markings. They have a deep rust-colored spot on the edge of the under wing.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Gange's Harbor, B. C.

[NOTE—Illustrations of these species were given in our August 31st issue.]

Humorous.

John—"Here, Maria, I'll sing to the baby while you dress." Maria—"No; let him cry."

Physician—"Your ailment lies in the larynx, thorax and epiglottis." Hoolligan—"Indade? An' me afther thinkin' th' trouble was in me throat."

"The organist's wife told me this morning," said Mrs. Thornton, "that several of the pipes of the organ were out of order." "Well," replied Mrs. Hadley, "I hope they'll get Mr. Jones, our old plumber, to fix 'em, and not those new plumbers that have just set up on the corner."

"Of course," said the bachelor, thoughtfully, "there can be no such thing as joint rule in a family. Some one must be the head." "True; but the sceptre passes from one to another." "How?" "Well, at the beginning of married life the husband holds it; then it gently and unobtrusively passes to the wife, and he never gets it back again." "She keeps it forever?" "O, no; the baby gets it next."

Do not miss any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



The Teacher an Empire Builder.

[An address delivered before the teachers of the Winnipeg District, by Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor").]

Empire-making is a word familiar to Canadian ears in these days, for we are all at it. With our kindred across the seas we are striking hands to build, sure and enduring, an empire "vaster than has been," and in our own Dominion we are joining hearts and hands, east and west, in making empire in this new Western Canada. As the word falls upon our ears it calls up names of statesmen, as Salisbury or Gladstone, Macdonald or Laurier; of great financiers, as Rockefeller or Morgan; of great poets—for poets, too, make empire—as Shakespeare or Tennyson; but the work of empire-making in a far truer sense is committed to, not our statesmen, financiers, or our poets, but to those men and women into whose hands are entrusted the youth of our nation. For the business of the teacher is not to make pupils pass examinations, as some unworthy of their high office may imagine, not to make for professional work, not even to make scholars, but the making of men and women, this is empire-making. For empires lie not in extent of territory, not in wealth of resource, not in things of any kind soever, but in men and women, and the deep and abiding foundations of empire rest upon the character of the men and women who form its people, and upon the educators of children, more than upon any other, lies the responsibility for the character of the manhood and womanhood of the nation. For the true aim of education is to make out of the the boys and girls who day by day come to the classes in our various schools, men and women gentle and strong and brave, self controlled and patient, young men and women who, leaving their school or college, will carry with them a genuine love for what is true and beautiful in nature, in art, and in literature, but more than all, in character. To attain this result it is that the teacher strives to cultivate mind and heart of those entrusted to him. In this high work the school rivals the home in uniqueness of opportunity, and it is indeed doubtful whether it in some respects does not surpass the home in its capacity for moulding character.

Many elements combine to determine the final influence of the school upon the child. That influence, for instance, is largely fixed by our educational system. This, while not inferior to that of many countries, is still far from what it should be, in that it forces the youthful mind into moulds unnatural in their uniformity, narrow in scope, and singularly unreal. Indeed this is the defect of all systems, and the very perfection of system is its most serious defect. We all have heard of that truly terrible perfection of system revealed by the boast of the Minister of Education, that when a certain bell rang he knew exactly what every child in France was studying. With what fresh and sweet originality of thought and expression the little chap enters the schoolroom, and with what deadly uniformity of thought and expression he leaves in a few years. Our educational system could hardly be surpassed as an instrument for killing originality and choking genius.

Then, too, the environment of the pupil has much to do with the making of him. Here we in Western Canada, and especially in our city, have much to be grateful for. Our schools and school grounds are rapidly becoming places of beauty, and the contrast between the school of to-day and that of the past generation is almost as great as can be imagined. Who of us cannot remember the old schoolhouse? Not the log school that had a picturesqueness of beauty all its own, and not unlovely, but the building that replaced the log schoolhouse, of frame, or brick or stone, perhaps, varying in shape and size and style of adornment, but unvarying in ugliness. It was sordid, filthy, mean. Windows and walls, maps and blackboards, stoves and stovepipes, united in

one hideous and melancholy harmony. The school building should be the most beautiful in the town. The grounds should be spacious, and so lined with trees as to shut out the sights and sounds of the terrible streets. The campus, the republic of the child, should be suited to its purpose. This means money, but what money is better spent. I would plead for space about our school buildings, and in this land of spaces surely it needs only a moderate intelligence and foresight to secure for our children ample space for physical development and for untrammelled fun. There is still much to be desired in our town and city playgrounds, and when one notices the paltry, treeless, ill-fenced, ill-kept playgrounds of our country schools, one can only wonder at the fathers and mothers, the magnificence of whose opportunity in this regard is only equalled by its invincible insensibility.

But when we speak of the elements that constitute the influence of the school in the making of men, we neglect as almost unimportant the educational system under which the school is conducted, the school buildings and grounds which constitute the environment of the pupil, in comparison with the dominant element in that influence, namely, the teacher. In the school and in the playground he is the great determining force. The system sets its mark upon the child, the environment is reflected in his character, but chiefly it is the man in the school that determines what the child shall be. Just as in a landscape there may be mountain, lake and river, but the object that fastens the eye and holds the thought is the man. Some scientists attempt to bully us with the vastness of Nature's things, and talk to us of the carbon compounds through which our life has come, but, as Richard le Gallienne once put it, "I take down from my shelf my Romeo and Juliet, and listen once more to that spherical music, and the carbon compounds trouble me no more." Shakespeare is vastly greater than many a mountain range, and in the making of children into men and women it is the man in the school that after all plays the master part. For think of his commanding position. He is the master in that class. The child's imagination clothes him with stupendous powers. What can he not do? His position is a position of authority. That instinct of submission in the child nature leads to the teacher an impressive greatness. Think, too, of his work. He is the instructor of the class. Through his mind all ideas come to them. His processes of thought tinge and shape thought for the child looking and listening. It is the teacher's ideals that are held up for attainment. The whole mental and moral imaginative atmosphere of the child is created by the teacher. In the playground, too, how mighty the force is of the man. His will is the law under which the games are conducted. His conceptions of fairness and courage and gentleness and self control are the conceptions that give the standard through all the games. How tremendous, how beneficent or how terrible is the influence of this man!

In large measure this influence is voluntary. The teacher sets himself consciously to produce certain results, he aims to convey certain ideas, conceptions, imaginations, to those in his class; he makes and enforces rules of conduct under which their lives are lived, he holds up to them ideals toward which they are to strive; but in spite of him the influence he wields is not that which he wills to exert, but that which he cannot help exerting. Not the voluntary, but the involuntary influence of the teacher is the real force in the school, and this for many reasons. Voluntary influence is intermittent, the other is constant and persistent. Against the influence the teacher consciously seeks to exert the pupil may throw up barriers of resistance, but the influence that exhales from the teacher all unconsciously to himself, penetrates to the child's being, and is as unconsciously absorbed.

(To be continued.)

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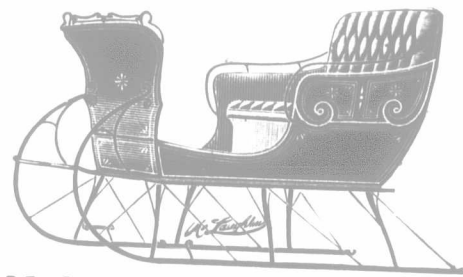
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The eagle is a noble bird, And wings its flight on high, The pigeon is of lowlier mold, But makes a better pie.

Father Time smashed his hourglass and threw away his old scythe. "It's no use," he exclaimed. "They're getting ahead of me more and more every day. It takes me ten years to age whiskey and they do it in a couple of weeks, several weeks to age flour, and Alsop is doing it in a second; and so how these 'health' foods are aging the people. I quit right here." And his old joints rattled with suppressed emotion.

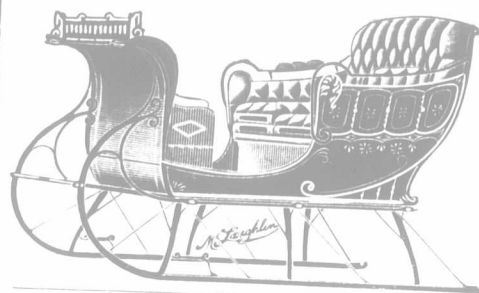


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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL CATARRH.

We lost some chicks during damp weather. They swelled like a puffball and died.

Ans.—Keep warm and dry, and give pure drinking water. Make bread pills containing half a grain soda bicarbonate and one grain subnitrate of bismuth. Give one twice or thrice daily; a small dose of olive oil had better be given first. Doctoring fowl is usually more satisfactory and profitable if energetic measures with a sharp axe to the neck are employed.

COW POX.

A heifer that has been milking about five months, has small boils or pimples come on the bag at top of teats, which do not seem to hurt her in milking. Ought we use the milk? What would the disease be called? SUBSCRIBER.

Raymond.

Ans.—Use some mild disinfectant such as boracic acid (saturated solution) to the parts. This disease may be due to local irritation, or else a mild form of cow pox. Would not use the milk until she recovers.

COW WITH A COUGH.

A four-year-old cow calved in June, is a very heavy milker. About one month ago she began to fail in milk and in flesh, and has a cough; seems to eat all right; was on a good high land pasture up till a short time ago, then was turned on the river bottom pasture. Same cow was bred twice in succession. I am feeding her carrots and turnips and ground feed. This last week was feeding all right, but coughs a lot. Have other cows and calves that cough, and have a bad cold and discharge at nostrils. Last winter there were a number of cattle afflicted likewise and died, but they were not in our immediate vicinity. Would they likely just have a cold from change of pasture and resting-quarters? Have a constant supply of good water running through land and salted every week.

A. McG.

Ans.—The symptoms of a cough are common to many diseases. Give the cow the following powders: Iodide of potash, two ounces; powdered sulphate of iron, three ounces; sulphate of copper, three ounces; ammonia chloride, four ounces; gentian root, powdered, to make sixteen ounces. Mix, and give one tablespoonful morning and night in the feed. Give one cupful of raw linseed oil every day. If no improvement is noticeable two weeks after beginning treatment, have cow tested with tuberculin by your veterinarian.

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SORE THROAT.

Two months ago one of my horses, eight years old, got swelled up in the throat, and it is very hard for him to breathe. He snores through his nose all the time. I got vet. to see him and he said it was quinsy; then he told me to bathe his throat with hot water, and he gave me a liniment to rub in, also gave me some medicine, but the horse is no better. The swelling has gone down a little. He is also swelled up bad in front of his bust, and there is some green stuff coming out of his mouth every time he goes to eat. The horse is healthy every other way. He eats good and drinks well, but is a little dull in his eyes. I poulticed him with hot bran, but it doesn't seem to do him any good. Horse has gone down in flesh a little. Wapella.

MAX.

Ans.—Apply good sharp blister to throat, such as biniodide of mercury, one part; cantharides, one part; lard, ten parts. Rub well in. Give the following: Ammonia chloride (sal ammoniac), half an ounce in a pint of water, three times a day. Give in the feed dried sulphate of iron and nitrate of potash, of each one dram, twice daily.

Miscellaneous.

DEEP WELL. BUT NO WATER.

A four-inch bored well, 600 feet deep, fails to supply needed quantity of water. Water comes to 25 feet of top; pump is down 90 feet (these measures may not be quite accurate). Supply is exhausted in about 15 minutes, and considerable time elapses before pump can be worked again.

1. At what depth can a pump be worked in a four-inch bore?
2. By pumping from greater depth, would much greater supply be got?
3. How deep should pump go?
4. What power would be needed for pump.

Within 100 yards of bore can get any quantity of water under 25 feet down. Would it be best to abandon present costly source and open up this? The cost would be for well, about 100 yards pipe, and excavating and laying under frost line. F. T. L. Innisfail.

Ans.—It is rather unfortunate that you have gone to the expense of putting down a well to a depth of 600 feet, seeing that plenty of water can be had 100 yards distant. Under the present circumstances, however, it is probably better for you to put the pump down farther in the well you now have. It may not be necessary to go more than 200 feet to secure sufficient supply. The pump can be operated at any depth in the four-inch bore, and may even go to the bottom. In consultation with the Western manager of the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., regarding your problem, he estimated that about ten horse-power would be required to drive pump at a depth of 600 feet, provided a three-inch cylinder were used. If the pump were tried at 200 feet, it would take less than one-third this power, and since you doubtless have an engine in your factory of at least three horse-power capacity, it would appear advisable to take that step.

RE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN HORSES

Was there not an act passed in last Parliament providing indemnity for any that had to be shot; if so, when or does the act come into force, and under what conditions can one claim indemnity, and what are the regulations governing the value of such horses? What diseases does the act cover, and does it include cattle? SUBSCRIBER.

Mimmedosa.

Ans.—The passed clause of the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act referred to, was to meet the special conditions arising out of the detection of maladie-du-coit in a band of horses near Lethbridge. The clause of the act defines the amount of compensation to be paid, but does not define the diseases for which compensation may be paid. At the present time the Federal authorities (Veterinary Director-General, Health of Animals branch) pay compensation only in hog cholera, but may for maladie-du-coit. In Manitoba the Provincial Department of Agriculture assigned charge of animal contagious diseases some years ago, at which time the Federal work along these lines was very loosely administered. Since the appointment of the present head of the branch (Dr. J. G. Rutherford) the business of the branch has been not only attended to, but has developed immensely. In horses in Manitoba compensation for contagious diseases is limited to glanders, and is only paid at the option of and by the municipality. Until the Provincial authorities ask the Dominion people to take over the care of contagious diseases of animals, there is bound to be more or less confusion; although under the Dominion act the Federal authorities can override the local men, but they have shown no tendency to such an impolitic move. Practically, there is no act providing for such cases as you mention. The Department of Agriculture undertook some years ago to deal with tuberculosis in cattle by slaughter and compensation; later investigation and common sense has caused the abandonment of that method. The following diseases are enumerated in the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act: Glanders, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax,

Texas fever, hog cholera, swine plague, mange, scab, rabies, hydrophobia, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, lump-jaw, variola ovina, sheep-pox, and maladie-du-coit (venereal disease of horses).

LUMBER COMPANIES.

1. Please give me the addresses of the lumber companies in Manitoba and the Territories who employ men during the winter.

2. Do lumber companies employ men to measure timber exclusively in the lumber camps? FLEMING.

Ans.—1. J. D. McArthur, D. Sprague, and Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg, and Jno. Hanbury, Brandon. There are also a few companies doing business in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Those who wish steady employment in the lumber business, however, should consider British Columbia when looking for a position.

2. Yes.

Legal.

DOCTORING WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE

Can a woman acting as midwife, but having never studied with a doctor, charge any price she wants, without laying herself liable? SUBSCRIBER.

Whitebrush, Assa.

Ans.—Not having qualified in a technical way, and, therefore, having no certificate, she is not entitled to make any charges for her services, and should she do so, she is liable before the law.

GOSSIP.

The pen of the crop destroyer is never permitted to rust.

John A. Turner, Calgary, and O. Sorby, Guelph, are now in Great Britain purchasing Clydesdales and Hackneys for Canada.

J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, draws our attention to the fact that he won fourth prize in the one-year-old Clyde stallion class at Winnipeg, and second in the class for stallion and three of his get. In a part of our report these facts were not apparent.

W. F. Langworthy, of Fort Saskatchewan, has offered a portion of land about three miles from Fort Saskatchewan to Dr. C. H. Stuart-Wade for experimental farm purposes. Dr. Wade has been striving for some time to have an experimental farm established in Northern Alberta.—[Edmonton Bulletin.]

Mr. Thos. Meredith on Saturday sold out his interest in the T. H. Garry ranch, 60 miles west of Yorkton, for a consideration amounting to about \$20,000. The purchaser was Mr. T. H. Garry, who is now sole owner of this well known ranching property. Mr. Meredith had been a partner in the enterprise for some five years.—[Yorkton Enterprise.]

Work has commenced on the new C. P. R. stock-yards at Moose Jaw, which are located just south of the track at the western limits of the town. When completed the yards will be one of the finest in the West, and will have accommodation for 1,800 head of cattle. The enclosure will be 638 feet long and 220 feet deep. There will be 30 pens and 14 loading chutes. The yards throughout will be laid with concrete flooring, and 12 sheds will be constructed for winter use. In the neighborhood of 300,000 feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the yards, and the estimated cost of the undertaking is placed at \$26,000. It is expected that the work will be completed within three months.

Home Visitors' Excursions.

On Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, and October 11, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets at one fare, plus \$2.00, to points in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Good returning 30 days from date of sale. For further information write to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

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FARM IMPLEMENTS, 10 HEAD OF WORK AND YOUNG HORSES, GRADE CATTLE, and 20 HEAD OF SWINE.

The whole of the above will be sold without reserve, as the owner is giving up the farm.

TERMS:—\$20 or under, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit will be given on approved joint note bearing 7% interest. A discount of 3% will be allowed for cash on all sums entitled to credit.

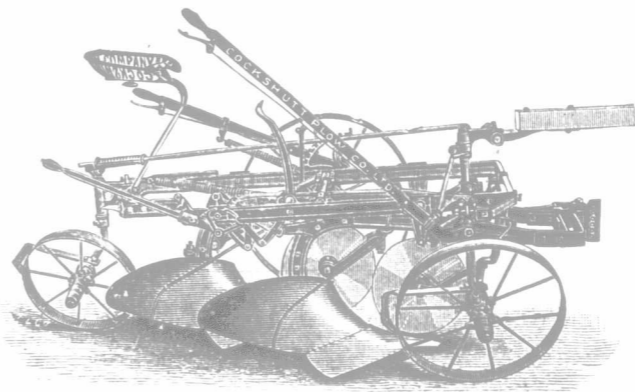
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DOMINION OF CANADA. Order of the Minister of Agriculture Relating to CATTLE MANGE.

Whereas the disease of mange exists among cattle throughout those portions of the Territories of Assiniboia and Alberta, which may be described as bounded by the International Boundary, the Rocky Mountains, and a line drawn as follows:

The line between townships 32 and 33 from the Rocky Mountains as far east as the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, thence north-easterly along the said line of railway to its intersection with the line between townships 36 and 37, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 24 and 25, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the line between townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 7 and 8, west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, thence south along the line to the line between townships 10 and 11, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 20 and 21, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, thence south along that line to the International Boundary line.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, I do hereby declare the said tract to be an infected place.

And whereas it is of the greatest importance to the interests of stock-owners and to the preservation of a profitable market for Western cattle that immediate steps should be taken with a view to the eradication of the disease in question and the prevention of its spread throughout Canada.

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the purposes aforesaid to supplement the provisions of the Order-in-Council dated the 27th June, 1904, whereby it is in part provided as follows:

"Every veterinary inspector, and every person duly authorized by a veterinary inspector shall have full power to order animals affected or suspected of being affected with mange to be collected for inspection, and, when necessary, to be

detained, isolated or treated in accordance with the instructions of the Veterinary Director General.

The expenses of and incidental to such collection, isolation and treatment shall be borne by the owners of the animals, and if advanced by the inspector or other authorized person, shall, until paid, be a charge upon the said animals, without prejudice, however, to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of these regulations.

If such expenses are not paid within 20 days of the time when they have been incurred, the inspector or other duly authorized person may proceed to sell the said animals by public auction after giving to the owner ten days' notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given, where the owner is known, by delivering the same to him personally, or by sending it by mail addressed to him at his last-known place of residence. Where the owner is unknown, such notice may be effectually given by publication in one issue of a newspaper published or circulating in the district where such animals are detained. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable expenses of the collection, isolation, treatment, giving of notice and conduct of sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of said animals on demand. Any balance, not so paid, shall be remitted to the Minister, and if not claimed within twelve months from the date of sale shall be paid to the credit of the Receiver General."

And whereas, the nature of the disease and the conditions under which cattle are kept in the above described tract are such that treatment to be successful must be general, and, as nearly as may be, simultaneous and must include not only cattle actually diseased, but all cattle which may have been, directly or indirectly, exposed to contagion.

And whereas, after careful inquiry and due consideration, it has been decided that the period between September 1st and October 31st is the most suitable and convenient for such treatment:

Therefore, I do hereby notify all persons owning or being in charge of cattle within the above described tract that they must, during the said period, dip or otherwise treat such cattle in a manner satisfactory to the officers of this Department.

Provided that where it can be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the said officers that the cattle in any well-defined area or district within the said tract are not affected with and have not been in

any way exposed to the contagion of mange, or that they have, during the present season, been treated in a satisfactory manner and subsequently kept completely isolated from all other cattle, the facts shall be reported to the Veterinary Director General, who may exempt such area or district from the operation of this order, so far as it applies to treatment.

Treatment satisfactory to the department shall comprise either:

(1.) Immersion for not less than two minutes in a solution of lime and sulphur of a strength of not less than 10 lbs. of lime and 24 lbs. of sulphur to 100 gallons of water prepared according to the directions of the officers of the Department. Or

(2.) Of an application by hand of the following preparation:

Sulphur, 2 pounds; oil of tar, 8 ounces; raw linseed oil, 1 gallon.

In either case, the fluid used shall be applied at a temperature of not less than 100, nor more than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and the treatment shall be repeated after an interval of not less than ten nor more than fifteen days.

The amount charged for the treatment of stray cattle or of cattle whose owners neglect or refuse to comply with this order so far as it refers to treatment, shall, in no case, exceed twenty-five cents per animal for each dipping or application, provided that where it is necessary to collect such animals and to hold them for the second dipping or application, an additional sum of one dollar per animal may be collected.

2. No cattle shall be removed or be allowed to move out of the hereinbefore described tract unless they are accompanied by the certificate of an inspector of this Department stating that they have been examined by him and found free from contagion of Mange. Any such cattle, however, shall, if deemed advisable by the inspector, be detained, dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, prescribe.

3. No railway company shall accept or load any shipment of cattle at any point within the said tract except for immediate slaughter, as provided in section 7, unless such shipment is accompanied by the certificate of an inspector as aforesaid.

4. At points where cattle originating in the said tract are unloaded, they shall be placed in special yards and such yards shall be used for no other purpose and shall be cleansed and disinfected when so ordered by an inspector.

5. All cars and other vehicles used for the carriage of such cattle shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector as soon as possible after being unloaded and before being used for any other shipment.

6. All way-bills and bills-of-lading accompanying shipments of cattle originating within the said tract shall have plainly written or stamped across the face thereof a notification that the said cars are to be cleansed and disinfected immediately after being unloaded.

7. Cattle affected with or which have been exposed to the contagion of mange may be shipped for immediate slaughter to points within the above described tract under the following conditions:

(1.) They shall be loaded from special yards and chutes reserved exclusively for such shipments; shall not be allowed to come in contact with other animals, shall be consigned direct only to such slaughter-houses within the hereinbefore described tract as are provided with private yards and chutes; shall not be unloaded at any point en route, and shall under no pretext whatever be removed alive from the slaughter-house or the yards and premises immediately connected therewith.

(2.) Cars conveying such cattle shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector immediately after being unloaded.

8. The transit of cattle through the said tract is hereby permitted subject to the following regulations:

(1.) Cattle for transit by rail through the said tract from one part of Canada to another shall, at points where unloading is necessary, be placed in yards reserved for their exclusive use, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with cattle which have originated within the said tract.

(2.) Cattle imported from the United States into the said tract destined for points in Canada outside thereof may, upon compliance with the quarantine regulations, and with the provisions of the next preceding section hereof, be permitted to pass without unnecessary delay through the said tract direct to their destination without further restriction.

All persons engaged in breeding, exporting, dealing in, driving or shipping cattle and all transportation companies are requested to co-operate with this Department in enforcing the provisions of this order.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Dated at Ottawa, the ninth days of August, 1904.

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If you have grain to ship or sell, do not fail to write for "our way of doing business," as it will pay you well.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BADLY RUSTED.

I have a field of wheat that is very badly rusted; so badly that I decided not to cut it at all. The ground is quite sandy and light; quite a lot of wild oats in it also. Would it be best to plow under now or burn off the crop first? Should I plow deep or shallow? Would it be all right for wheat next year if plowed at once? SUBSCRIBER. Elm Creek, Man.

Ans.—The best thing to do is to burn the crop as soon as it is dry enough. This will destroy the weeds in the field, and make it easy to plow; and since the crop is not worth cutting, it is not like the straw would be worth anything for feed. Be sure to have a good fire-guard around the field, so that the fire will not get away. There will be no need of plowing very deeply; five inches should be limit for depth under the conditions mentioned. If plowed in October it ought to be in excellent condition for a crop next year.

GRAIN APHIS AT WAWANESA.

By this mail I send you under separate cover samples of wheat badly rusted; also heads covered with small insects of green and black color. Most of the rusted grain is on summer fallow land, which is late in ripening. These insects appear to be a bad pest. The heads of the wheat are covered with them, and there must be millions on a single field. They seem to be sucking out the juice of the straw and berry. Are they mature Hessian flies? Some have already quite large wings. O. K. Wawanesa, Man.

Ans.—The insect received at this office we find to be grain aphis (Siphonophora avenae). These insects are found in some numbers almost every year, and it is not unusual to hear of them attacking an occasional wheat field in great numbers. In spite of their general increase in numbers, it cannot be said that they have very materially decreased the wheat crop. This is accounted for by the fact that they are usually accompanied by various parasites, which feed upon them until numbers of them are destroyed. The fact that you found some of the insects with wings and others not, is explained by a review of their life history. The females being forth living young continuously, and these are in a few days full grown, and themselves begin to propagate in the same way. Notwithstanding that the females produce living young, it is the habit of the insect, and a peculiarity which scientists seldom find equalled elsewhere in the insect world, that late in the fall the females lay eggs which pass the winter, and in the spring when the warm weather begins they are hatched. The lice from these eggs appear without wings, and seldom develop them. Those that are born living, however, have wings. This accounts for the difference that you noticed in regard to some having wings and others not. There is no general method of destruction which is at all practical, although wet weather checks their development, and if they appear in large numbers will even destroy them.

The Joy of Eating

is common to all humanity until the organs go wrong—then joy is turned to sorrow and food does the body little or no good. If you would return to the ability to enjoy food use

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, M. Richison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

DAVID ALLISON, Stronra Farm, Roland, Man Shorthorns and Be kshires

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

THE "GOLD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landazer Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshire swine.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duro-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

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

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams. JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

CATTLE IN CROP.

If I shut up cows that are continually in my crop, which is not fenced, but they have to cross a river, and I milk the same until owner comes for them, to what extent would I be laying myself liable? SUBSCRIBER.

Innisfail, Alta.

Ans.—If your land is not situated in the Herd District, you have no right to shut up the cattle mentioned, nor to milk them. You might, however, hold them for ten days under the Stray Animals Ordinance, after which they should be taken to the nearest pond and advertised in the Official Gazette of the Northwest Territories. If you had a lawful fence around your crop, and the cattle broke in, then you could proceed against the owner by civil action for damages.

COLLECTING WAGES.

I engaged to a man for \$33 per month for seven months, and board myself, and when I engaged he said we had to feed and drive our own teams. The other man took my team on a long journey, and the boss told me to drive the other man's horses, but I refused, and quit. He hired another man for more money than I had, and the boss said he would keep the balance from me. I would like to know if the boss can keep any of my money. I worked three full months. And would like to know if I could collect it now. C. H. Dumred, Man.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that you have no right to recover the balance of your wages, as you hired for seven months, and from the fact, as set out in the question, we are satisfied that you have broken your contract.

HIRED MAN'S AGREEMENT.

1. Is the agreement, a copy of which is herewith attached, drawn up in quite a legal way, and does it meet with Canadian law requirements? The signatures are not over a postage stamp.

2. Provided this agreement is a legal document, can one be compelled to work other than the district hours, viz., 5 a. m. to 6 p. m.?

3. I understand the month means 26 working days. In that case, can I be compelled to do stable work on Sundays? I have heard that the yearly man should do this.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement made this 27th day of June, 1904, by and between..... and..... of Dauphin, Man.

The said..... agrees to work faithfully from the 28th day of June for ten months; and any time lost through sickness or other reasons will be performed after that to make up for loss.

The said..... to commence duties at five o'clock in the morning, and after coming in from his day's work in the evening to do his share of chores. In consideration of the services to be performed, the said..... agrees to pay..... twenty dollars per month for the first five months, and sixteen dollars per month for the latter five.

In witness hereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 27th day of June, 1904.

Signed..... Dauphin,..... ANTI-SLAVERY.

Ans.—The agreement is drawn up in quite a legal form, and the contracting parties who signed it will be required by law to abide by it. The regular hours of the district have no consideration in this case, neither has the month of 26 working days. As regards working on Sunday, seeing that is not mentioned in the contract, the custom of the district will have to guide. It is customary for men hired by the year to have every alternate Sunday free, but where employer and employee live as agreeable as they should, there is seldom any difficulty in that connection. A contract to be complete should state amount of work to be done on Sunday. The law will not protect any employer in demanding more from his employee than comes in the category of works of necessity.



Make Weak Hearts Strong. Make Shaky Nerves Firm.

They are a Sure Cure for

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Brain Fog, After Effects of La Grippe, Palpitation of the Heart, Anamia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run down system.

They regulate the heart's action and invigorate the nerves.

This is what they have done for others! They will do the same for you.

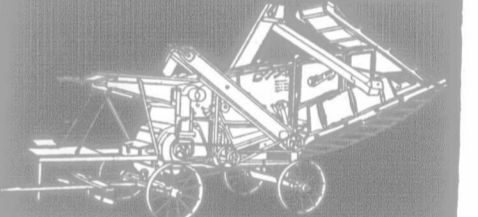
GREAT RELIEF.

I have taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for palpitation of the heart and shattered nerves, and for both troubles have found great relief.—Mrs. W. Ackert, Ingersoll, Ont.

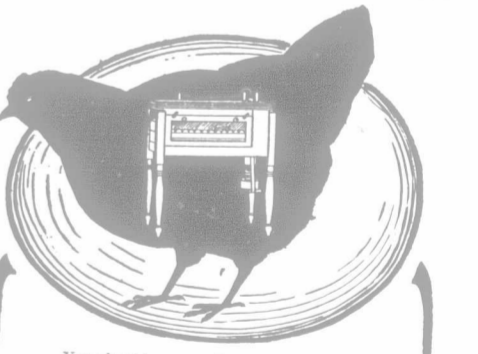
FEELS SPLENDID NOW.

Before taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was all run down, could not sleep at night and was terribly troubled with my heart. Since taking them I feel splendid. I sleep well at night and my heart does not trouble me at all. They have done me a world of good.—Jas. D. McLeod, Hartsville, P. E. I.

SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain. Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them and Thrash Any Kind of Grain when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it. BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.



You should own an incubator—the best incubator—the CHATHAM INCUBATOR. There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. We are raising letters every day telling of the success it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham Incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it. Write us for full particulars and catalogue. THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. Dept. 302 Chatham, Canada 7.

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE BRANDON, MAN. Practical Business Course. Thorough Shorthand Course. Ask for Catalogue.

J. B. BEVERIDGE, F. E. WERRY, Principals.

In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.



17 Screens and Riddles FREE with a Chatham Fanning Mill

You get more and better value when you buy a Chatham Fanning Mill than with any other.

We furnish Free with every Chatham 17 Screens and Riddles for every purpose and combination of purposes for which the farmer or seedsman, ranchman or planter can possibly need them. Thus you secure in one machine a Separator, Grader, Timothy Seed Saver and Fanning Mill, for taking out weed seeds, mustard and cockle from seed wheat and all seed grain, cleaning and grading any kind of grain sown, including wheat, rye, timothy, clover, millet, oats, barley, flax, peas, beans, corn, alfalfa, broom corn, grass seed, etc. This insures Highest Market Price for crop sold, most productive and cleanest yield of clover. We make our own screens for all sizes and kinds of grain. There is no sense or reason in trying to do without a Chatham, for it is sold to you on time, and more than pays for itself before you are asked to pay for it. Our terms are the best ever offered. We ship a Chatham Fanning Mill to you, freight prepaid, and give you three years to pay for it. Every Chatham carries our Five Years Guarantee.

NO CASH REQUIRED

Sold on time, with or without the Bagging Attachment

tobacco seed, chufas, pecans, rice, cow peas, velvet beans, peanuts, Kaffir corn, cotton, etc. Special Screens for grading corn and special screens for taking buckhorn out of clover. We make our own screens for all sizes and kinds of grain. There is no sense or reason in trying to do without a Chatham, for it is sold to you on time, and more than pays for itself before you are asked to pay for it. Our terms are the best ever offered. We ship a Chatham Fanning Mill to you, freight prepaid, and give you three years to pay for it. Every Chatham carries our Five Years Guarantee.

"How to Make Dollars out of Wind"

is a truthful book of facts and instructive information that is invaluable to the student of intensive farming. It tells how others pick up hundreds of dollars on their places more by forethought and care than by work, and gives names and letters of parties who have found a little breeze to be a good money-maker. It tells further how you can secure a Chatham Fanning Mill, use it to your profit, and pay for it later on. Write for this book to-day, without fail. It will come back by return mail. Address all letters

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Chatham, Canada
Dept. No. 202

Manufacturers of The Chatham Incubators and Brooders and the Chatham Farm Scale.
Distributing Warehouses at
Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

- NO 1 OATS AND CHAFFING
- NO 2 BARLEY AND FALL WHEAT
- NO 3 PEAS BEANS AND OATS
- NO 4 RED CLOVER SEED
- NO 5 TIMOTHY SEED SCREEN
- NO 6 PEAS AND BEAN SCREEN
- NO 7 FALL WHEAT FOR SEED
- NO 8 CHESS AND OATS FROM WHEAT
- NO 9 WHEAT FOR MARKET AND OATS
- NO 10 SPRING WHEAT RIDDLE
- NO 11 OATS FROM WHEAT
- NO 12 COCKLE AND WILD PEAS FROM WHEAT
- NO 13 COCKLE FROM WHEAT
- NO 14 TIMOTHY SEED FROM WHEAT
- NO 15 FALL WHEAT RIDDLE
- NO 16 CHESS BOARD USED UNDER RIDDLE
- NO 17 ALSIKE CLOVER SCREEN

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Daniel Webster liked to make remarks of a character intended to puzzle simple minds. Stopping to dinner one day at a country inn on his way to Marshfield he was asked by the hostess if he usually had a good appetite. "Madam," answered Webster, "I sometimes eat more than I do at other times, but never less."

There is a health resort in the west of Scotland near which is a gunpowder factory. A visitor one day asked a native if the place was really so healthy as was generally represented.

"Healthy!" exclaimed the native; "man, if it werena for the powder factory we wudna need to keep a cemetery ava."

The first day horseflesh was served out in the officers' mess during the siege of Kimberley, the Colonel said:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, that we were unable to get our ration of beef to-day, and had to take part of it in horseflesh. This which I am carving is beef; the horse is at the other end, and anyone who prefers it can help himself."

Nobody did prefer it, and so they all ate beef, and had a good dinner. When they had finished the Colonel said: "Gentlemen, I find I have made a mistake in the joints. This is the horseflesh, and the other is beef."

A young farmer at Baldur, Man., tells how he lightened the work of harrowing. He says: "Walking after the harrows all day is hard work. I took the hind wheels and axle of an old buggy, left the reach and spring on, bolted a scantling to the reach, put a small clevis into the end of the scantling and fastened this into the big clevis in front of harrows. The scantling must be long enough that the cart comes about two feet behind the harrows, for if shorter it would catch on the harrows when turning. On top of the spring fasten a board or anything that will serve for a seat."

HORSES AND PROFANITY.

An owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good-mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."—[Country Life in America.]

An Irishman was charged with a petty offence.

"Have you anyone in court who will vouch for your good character?" queried the judge.

"Yes, sorr; there is the chief constable, yonder," answered Pat.

The chief constable was amazed. "Why, your Honor, I don't even know the man," protested he.

"Now, sorr," broke in Pat, "I have lived in the borough for nearly twenty years, and if the chief constable doesn't know me yet, isn't that a character for ye?"

JOSH BILLINGS ON "SHARP" MEN.

The sharp man iz often mistaken for the wise one, but he iz just az different from a wise one az he iz from an honest one.

He trusts tew his cunning fur suckcess, and this iz the next thing to being a rogue.

The sharp man iz like a razor,—generally too sharp for anything but a shave.

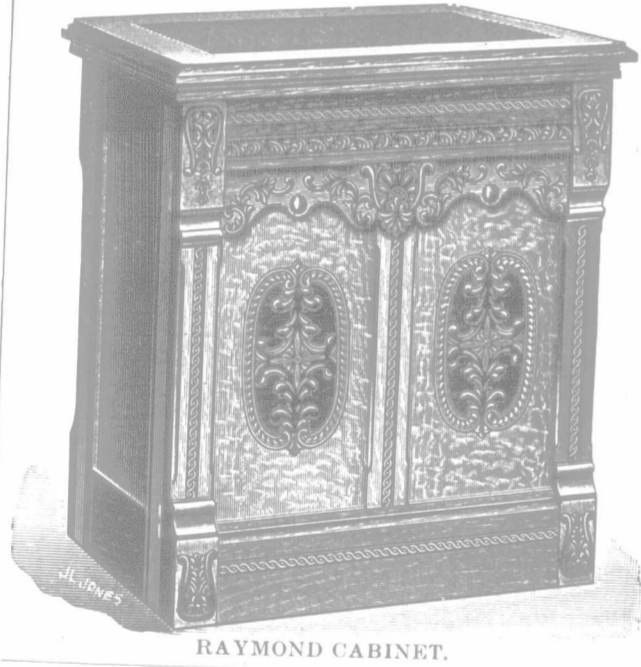
These men are not tew be trusted,—they are so constituted that they must cheat somebody, and rather than be idle or lose a good job, they will pitch onto their best friends.

They are not exactly outcasts, but live class on the borders of criminality, and are liable tew step over at enny time.

It iz but a step from cunning to raskality, and it iz a step that iz awuss inviting to take.

Sharp men hav but phew friends, seldom a confidant. They hav learnt tew fear treachery by studying their own natures.

They are awuss bizzy, but, like the hornet, want a heap ov sharp watching.



THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES

Have no superior on the market to-day for Style, Workmanship or Finish. Sure satisfaction backed up by forty-three years' experience and a ten-year guarantee with every machine.

Speedy Silent Simple

Raymond advantages include independent take-up, automatic bobbin-winder, automatic tension release, self-setting needle, self-threading shuttle, perfect lock stitch in fine or coarse goods, finest nicked-steel attachments, piano-polished quarter-cut golden oak woodwork, fewest parts, least friction, quiet and easy running; all desirable styles.

OVER FORTY YEARS' PERFECT SATISFACTION IN CANADIAN HOMES.

Write for free circulars and information regarding RAYMONDS to

Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Man. BOX 518.

The present indications point to a spotted wheat crop in Southern Manitoba on account of rust. We have had a great deal of experience handling shrunken grain. You may have the benefit of this experience by shipping your grain to us.

McLaughlin & Ellis Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

The upper half of Manitoba and the Territories have a fine big crop if not damaged by frost, and we would like to show you prices we can get for grade wheat. Let us prove these facts to you, as we are doing to your neighbors.

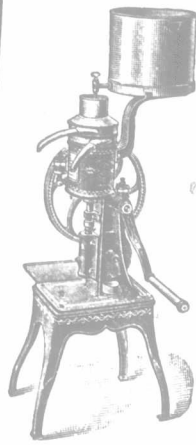
REFERENCES:
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Commercial Agencies.

We are on the Grain Exchange all the Year Round.



Special attention paid to shipments of oats, barley and flax. Full information re shipping on request. Correspondence solicited. Our references: Merchants' Bank, any branch.

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



De Laval Separators

THE WORLD'S BEST.

It is accepted as an axiom by experts on centrifugal separation that so long as the patents on the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" exist, DE LAVAL SEPARATORS must lead the world. These patents embody the only perfected principle of milk separation and defy successful imitation.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

RUST! RUST! RUST!

With so much rust on your wheat, you must buy your goods at the cheapest market. If you want a FIRST-CLASS MILL, at low prices, or a PUMP that is recognized as CANADA'S BEST MAKE, go to

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works

They are waiting for you. No man grumbles at CATER'S prices, they are second to none. We will use you right, and will guarantee you the best quality money can buy. Don't forget the address:

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS.
Write for catalogue. H. CATER, PROPRIETOR.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

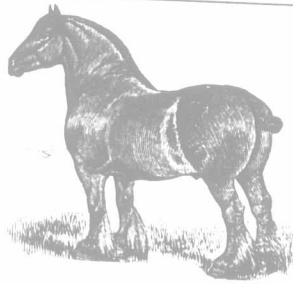
JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF
Winners! Winners! Winners!
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."
PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**
OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and FILLIES

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., have just landed a choice lot of Stallions and Fillies, the best that money could buy. They will be on exhibition at Toronto and London. See our horses and prices before buying elsewhere. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.
A NEW IMPORTATION
of high-class

Clydesdales

Just landed in fine condition, containing, as usual, some of the "cream" of Scotland. We also offer for sale the leading prizewinners at the recent fairs at Winnipeg and Brandon in **SHIRES, PERCHERONS and SUFFOLKS, First-prize winners in every class.** Inspection cordially invited. Moderate prices, easy terms, and a guarantee unequalled by any competitor. Address:

JAS. SMITH, Manager.
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

"THE FARMER'S FRIEND"

"DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT"

will cure pains and sores wherever they exist. Can be used not only for animals, birds and pets, but also on the human body. This liniment is a mighty big cure. For a very little money. Put up in a pint bottle which can be purchased anywhere for 50 cents a bottle. We have thousands of testimonials which will fully substantiate any statements we make in reference to the remarkable healing and curing virtues of this liniment. If you haven't got this liniment in your stable, you'll want it, as it is the standard remedy always found in every well-kept stable in the West.

Sold Everywhere 50c. a Pint Bottle.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

IMPOUNDED.

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Since August 30, 1904, one bay gelding, three-year-old, very tall and rangy, has fresh wire cut on left arm, small white spot on last rib on left side, is broken to harness, forelock clipped, and is shod on front feet, M brand. D. Copeland (N. E. 1/4 10-17-26 w 2).

NEUDORF, Assa.—One mare, red with white spots, has long white stripe on left shoulder, tail and mane whitish gray, all four feet white below knees, brand partly resembling a falling round top T or flying anchor. John Hubenig (N. E. 1/4 4-20-7 w 2).

REGINA, Assa.—One strawberry roan pony mare, very thin in flesh, has sore under jaw, tail cut short, unbranded. S. Beach (34-16-20 w 2).

ROSTERN, Sask.—One mare, four years old, white stripe on forehead, has halter on with rope attached, 17 hands high, shoes on both front feet, hind feet white, brand resembles ET. Jacob J. Dyck (S. E. 1/4 9-43-2 w 3).

YORKTON.—One two-year-old steer, red with some white on head, belly and tail, short horns, no visible brand; also one two-year-old steer, dark yellowish red, short horns, no visible brand. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper.

FROBISHIR, Assa.—One black gelding, ten years old, branded PJ, monogram, on left shoulder and HA, combination, on right thigh, animal has an enlarged joint on right hind leg. Herbert Minaker (S. E. 1/4 2-3-4 w 2).

LOON CREEK, Assa.—A general-purpose team, age unknown, one white horse and one bay mare; the latter with halter on, in very poor condition; both horses apparently been worked very hard all summer. Albert E. Mewberry (S. E. 1/4 18-22-17 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—One Jersey milk cow, three heifers and two three-year-old steers, branded V on right shoulder. Frederic William Adams (S. W. 1/4 8-45-16 w 3).

GRAYTOWN, Assa.—One bay gelding, about twelve years old, small white spot on face, has brands resembling a dipper on left thigh, combination D, lazy, over S, lazy, on right thigh, and combination C, reversed 5, lazy, on right shoulder. Robert Johnston (21-12-8 w 2).

ESTEVAN, Assa.—On August 26, 1904, one black mare, weight about 900 pounds, white face and hind legs white, tail docked, branded H on right shoulder. R. Perry, poundkeeper.

GLEN EWEN, Assa.—August 29, 1904, one broncho gelding, light bay, about six or seven years old, has white star on forehead, old wire cut on stifle of right leg, hind feet white, branded P on right hip, and design resembling a pitchfork on left shoulder, weight about nine or ten hundred pounds. S. S. Smith, poundkeeper.

YORKTON, Assa.—August 29, 1904, one dark-red two-year-old bull with short horns, white on rump, belly and forehead. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper.

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta.—August 30, 1904, one sorrel horse, six years of age, tip off ear, four feet white, narrow white stripe down face, branded J on left hind leg. Thomas Lewis, poundkeeper.

RAYMOND, Alta.—One-year-old heifer, red, white spot on forehead, branded 8 on right shoulder.

One-year-old heifer, spotted red and white, indistinct brand on left ribs. Cow and calf, red, white face, branded plus sign, C, minus sign, on left ribs.

One dark brown, two-year-old steer, crop right ear, fork left, indistinct brand on left ribs.

One-year-old clear red heifer, branded indistinctly with what appears to be 2U, with quarter circle over, on right ribs, crop fork right ear. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

LANGENBURG, Assa.—One yearling bay horse colt, white stripe down face, left hind foot white, brand on left jaw resembles O, with quarter circle over.

(Continued on next page.)

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Oct. 7, 1904, of cattle; Oct. 14, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

Clydesdales

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carriac; 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners, Ayrshires, both sexes, and poultry.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections.

Our object is not to import large numbers, but high-quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, - - Ontario.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car-load lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN. Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

HORSES; Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. **JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.**

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. BOOK 57¢ FREE. Write at once for it, to

P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

WHIT 26, 1904

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

One gray mare, brand on left jaw resembles O, with quarter circle over. One bay mare, brand on left jaw resembles O, with quarter circle over, white stripe down face, right hind foot white. One gray aged mare, no brand visible. On bay yearling mare colt, white stripe down face, left front foot and hind feet white. One two-year-old bay mare colt, white stripe on face, hind feet white. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 4 21-21-31 w 1). THREE, Assa.—One roan colored mare, branded B on right flank, with colt at foot, twelve hands high. One-year-old bay colt, ringbone, front and hind feet white. Gus Heinemann (N. E. 4 33-18-8 w 2).

ESTRAY.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—One gray mare with sucking colt, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded on left hip G. One bay mare colt, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded with square on left hip, white dot on forehead, one foot white. One bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded B, reversed on left shoulder, crippled on left hind foot. Maynard Moser. OLDS, Alta.—One bay horse, white stripe on face, branded with circle M inside on left hip, weight about 1,000 pounds, probably broken. John Whiteley (1-2-33 w 5). OLDS, Alta.—One steel-gray pony, eight years old, indistinct brand, probably lazy 3, or heart, on left shoulder. Dan Beaton. SPRING LAKE, Alta.—Since May 10, 1904, one bay mare, star on forehead, both hind feet white, short tail cut square, weight about 1,200 pounds, twelve years old, branded single oarlock on right shoulder. Since May 10, 1904, one bay mare, four years old, star on forehead, white stocking on left hind leg, crippled on right hind leg, weight about 1,200 pounds, has short mane, branded single oarlock on right shoulder. Axel Sherdahl (N. E. 4 22-41-15 w 4). HEWARD, Assa.—Since October 1, 1903, one bay mare three years old, white star on forehead, both hind feet white, indistinct brand on left hip. Since October 1, 1903, one bay mare, two year old, white face and three white feet, no brand. Since October 1, 1903, one black mare, two years old, both hind feet white, no brand. Jacob Graham (4-9-9 w 2). FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.—One brown gelding, two years old, white face, part Clyde, had halter on. Baptiste Farisoin. LEBRET, Assa.—Since May 15, 1904, one bay gelding, four years old, has halter on, branded X on left shoulder and H on left hip. Since May 15, 1904, gray filly, two years old, branded C C, reversed, on left shoulder. Since May 15, 1904, black filly, two years old, branded 6 on right hip and C on right shoulder. Theophile Paquin. MARKERVILLE, Alta.—Since August 22, 1904, one red-roan stallion, about one year old, no brand. John Jones (14-37-3 w 5). YORKTON, Assa.—One yearling, red-and-white bull, bobtail, no visible brand, captured August 26, 1904. J. E. de Behnhard (S. W. 4 21-25-4 w 2). SPRING LAKE, Alta.—Since May 10, 1904, one bay stallion, three years old, white coronet on left hind foot, short tail cut square, weight about 1,000 pounds, no visible brand. Axel Sherdahl (N. E. 4 22-41-15 w 4). CROWFOOT, Alta.—Since May, 1904, one bay gelding, branded VO, with bar over. Duncan Clark. HIGH RIVER, Alta.—One blue-roan dehorned cow, about eight years old, unbranded. Fulton Thomson. STRASSBURG, Assa.—Since September 5, 1904, one iron-gray gelding, about 14 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,000 pounds, branded figure 8, with the top half omitted; animal has saddle galls on back. Abraham Huggard (N. E. 4 18-24-21 w 2). LACOMBE, Alta.—Since May 25, 1904, one sorrel pony, about twelve or fourteen years old, white on face, three white feet, unbranded. W. S. Carter (31-29-25 w 4).

LOST.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—On Tuesday, July 26, 1904, one two-year-old bay stallion

(Continued on next page.)

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail, in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc. As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice

to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (51c) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.

On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04.

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address in

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address in

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. in

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to

JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Box 11.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning BRADWARDINE, MAN.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903. also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Noble man bull, out of a Topsman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. m

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 10137, also four choicely bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows by Loyalty (imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Short-horns. Current prices. J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

Livestock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.
First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina.
SITTYTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD.
 SITTYTON HERO - 30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. **Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero.**
GEO. KUNNON, CO. LTD. WOOD, ASSA.
 A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.



THORNDALE STOCK FARM
 140 Shorthorns in Herd.
 Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 30820 = bred by W. Watt, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages.
JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOUL, MAN.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service.
ROBT. MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

Shorthorns for Sale!
 Farm are ready for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. **ANDREW COOK, CLANWILLIAM, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.**

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale - Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.
J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man.
 Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

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

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM
 Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.
S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick, P. O., Alberta.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.
 Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires - Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.
HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.
 Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

Spring Grove Stock Farm
SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 ears in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincoln.
 Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

BELLBROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.
 Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep
 Present offering Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages; 2 young bulls. Shropshire ewes, all ages; also a fine crop of ram lambs.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall present for purchase this season
Three Imported Bulls
 in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.
 Send for catalogue.
CLIPPER HERD
 44785

IN SHROPSHIRE we offer a limited number of improved Field Ewes, selected from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shrop hire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

W. B. Watt's Sons
 BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 10th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.
ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

OAK LANE STOCK FARM
Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
 Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854
 Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.
 High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Shank 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruick and heifers for sale.
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Proprietors, JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

SHORTHORNS
 Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.
JOHN ULANOY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp) stallion and two brood mares.
 Farm 1 mile north of town.

SHORTHORNS.
 Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at head of herd.
JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario.
 Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

JERSFYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen - Cont.

colt, roach mane, had halter on, slightly lame on front leg, branded X on right shoulder, shoe on left front foot. Reward of \$10.00 will be given. J. L. Lamont's stable.

GULL LAKE RANCHING COMPANY, north of Saskatchewan River, below Red Deer Forks, a gray Percheron stallion, aged, 1,700 pounds, unbranded, collar and ear marked, scar on near front foot. Also some mares branded M4, monogram. Fifty dollars reward for recovery of horses, and \$25 for information leading to recovery of same. Any person holding these animals after this notice will be prosecuted. Address J. Miller, Medicine Hat, Assa.

REGINA, Assa - About July 23rd, 1904, a roan pony gelding, two years old, mane cut short, face and four feet white, wire cut on left front foot, had leather halter and shank on, branded on left hip Z Y, with 6 below. Five dollars reward offered for information or return of animal. Address Charlie Pohl, Regina Trading Company.

WHITEWOOD, Assa - Since May 1, 1904, one bay mare, branded 52 on left hip, white on fetlock; one sorrel pony, white stripe on face, white hind legs to hock, branded shepherd's crook or interrogation mark on hip; one bay filly branded F on hip. A reward of \$10 for information that will lead to their recovery. S. J. Kuhn.

LEAVINGS - Lost from the village of Leavings one bay mare and one bay horse, both branded 1 S on right shoulder; one black mare, small white patch on right front foot, small white patch on left hind foot; one black yearling stallion, no brand. Twenty-five dollars reward. J. F. McDougall, Postmaster, Leavings.

GOSSIP.

The attendance at the Toronto Exhibition for the respective days as announced by the management was as follows:

Tuesday, Opening Day	17,000
Wednesday, School Children's Day	44,646
Thursday, Scotland's Day	26,396
Friday, Manufacturers' Day	25,511
Saturday, Commercial Travelers' Day	41,920
Monday, Labor Day	103,550
Tuesday, Farmers' Day	58,600
Wednesday, Stock Breeders' Day	83,400
Thursday, American Day	64,300
Friday, Review Day	55,800
Saturday, Citizens' Day	57,000
Total	576,123

As a grain-growing district, Hartney has long since become famous. Probably nowhere in Manitoba could larger wheat fields be found this year than in this part of the south-west. While it is one of the places where little attention is paid to anything but wheat, there are many who admire a good horse, if not a few who appreciate a beef cow. Among the latter is Jas. Duthie, a near relative of the famous Duthie, of Collyme, Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. Duthie has a beautiful and well-kept home, which is illustrated elsewhere in this issue. He has also a considerable area of land under cultivation, and when seen a few weeks ago by a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, he was cutting as clean a field of wheat as the writer has seen this year. In the pasture field, for Mr. Duthie is an up-to-date farmer and believes in having a fair amount of his land in grass, were to be found his Shorthorn herd, which is gradually increasing. Among the females are representatives of the thick, deep, modern type that handle like good feeders. There were also a few youngsters quite lusty and promising, some of which, when they mature, will do the old herd credit.

Low Colonists' Rates.
 Via Chicago Great Western R. Way. To points in California and Arizona. Tickets on sale daily, September 15th to October 15th. For further information apply to J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg, Man.

A CORRECTION
 In reporting Qu'Appelle Fair, our correspondent gave the name of Chas. H. McLean instead of Chas. H. McLean, Assa. Mr. Hill writes stating that he was given prizes in the cattle classes, and also for aged Berkshire pigs.

Was all Crippled With Rheumatism

Could Scarcely Walk, But the Pains and Aches Have Entirely Disappeared, Thanks to

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Charles Morrish, Dorchester Station, Middlesex County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangement and rheumatism. I had tried many medicines without benefit, and hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, DE WINTON.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs
 of choice breeding. For particulars write to **K. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.**

YORKSHIRES

We have for sale now young stock from six weeks to four months old. They are sired by Summerhill Dairy meny Turk 2nd (imp.) bred by the Earl of Rosbery, K. G. A portion of these are from imported sows. We have also several SHORTHORN BULLS for sale.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba

Choice Tamworths For Sale

Boars and Sows of breeding age. Winners in hot competition at the Dominion of Canada Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904.
JAS. GLENNIE, LONGBURN.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES
CHOICE-BRED STOCK
 now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.
 Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.
YORKSHIRES
 Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains.
R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders.
HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. M. BANTING BANTING, MAN.
 Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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Walk, But the
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Dorchester Sta-
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PAY WHEN CURED.



If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

WEAK, PUNY MEN

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

Get the Grandest of All Remedies—

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of **Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy**, resulting from exposure and excesses in middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security and you can have my Belt and pay me when you are satisfied that the cure is complete.

I want you to read my book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure you future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it, your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed free if you send this ad. Call for free consultation.

DR. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

Sheet Steel Ceilings
have many advantages over those of wood and plaster.
There are no expenses for repairs due to leaking roofs and the moving of heavy furniture.
They never crack or warp. They are both fire and water-proof.

PEDLAR STEEL CEILINGS
combine these valuable features with handsome, artistic designs, light and elegant appearance, simple and practical construction, and the highest form of ornamentation. Joints are unnoticeable—use of panels avoided.
Special drawings are made for each ceiling, showing exact position of every piece, without extra charge.
We will send catalogue to those interested in house construction on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

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

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

The Sure Way to Keep Stock Healthy

is to prevent disease and insure freedom from lice and infection.

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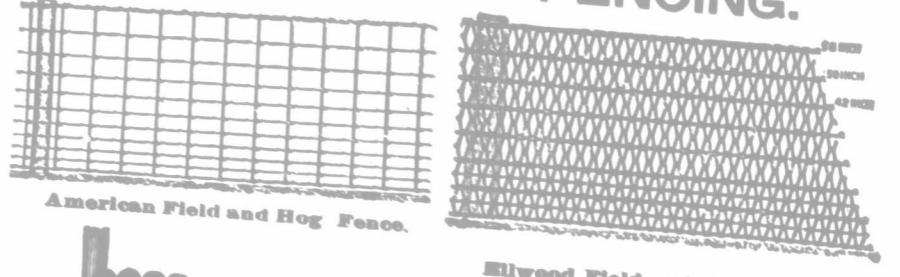
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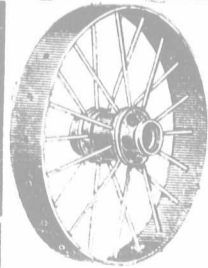
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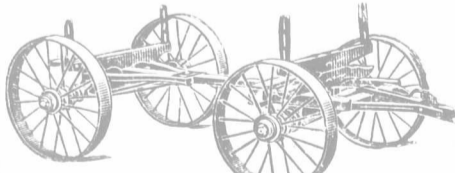
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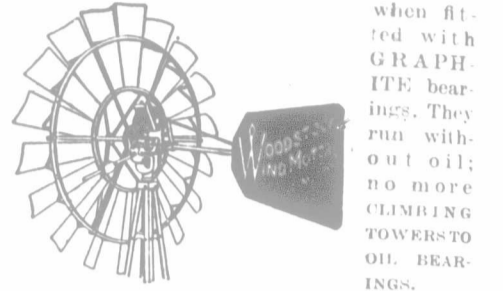
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