

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

AUGUST 15, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 725

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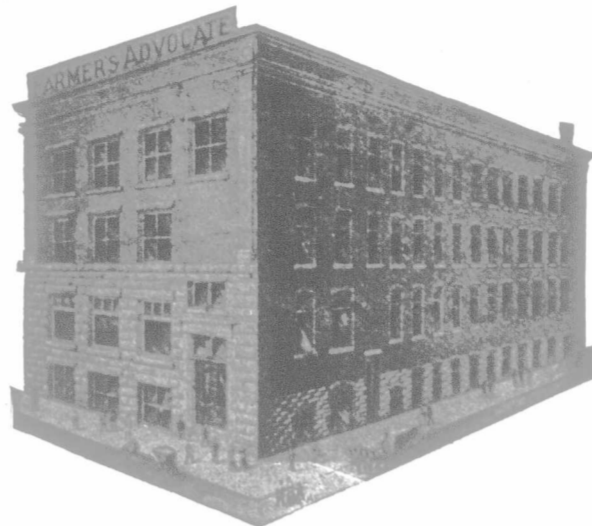
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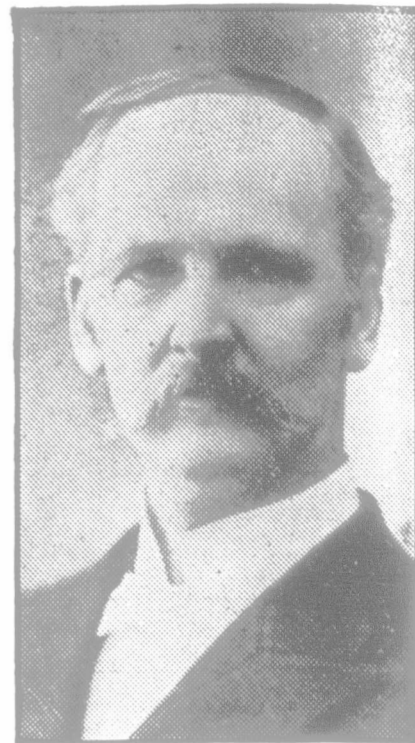
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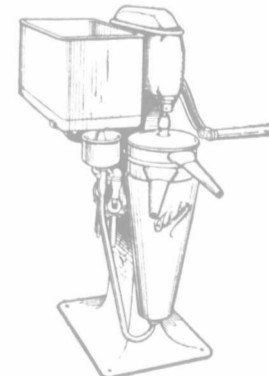
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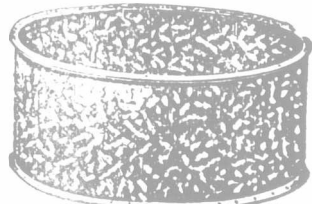
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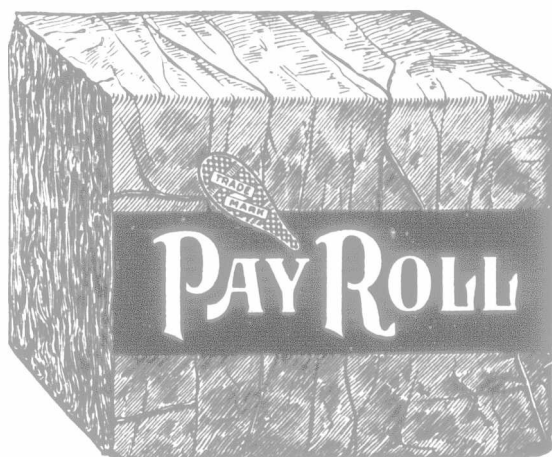
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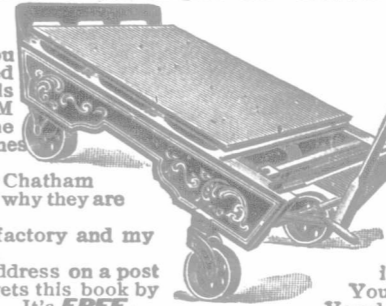
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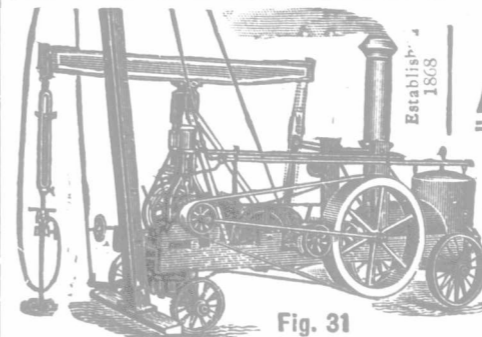
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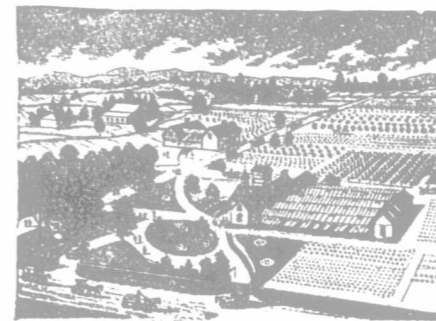
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 15, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 725.

EDITORIAL

Generally speaking, the more machinery used the greater the intelligence of the farmer.

Total prohibition of fall pasturing is the price demanded if the new clover seeds are to survive the coming winter.

The spectre of that form of physical exertion termed Work, frightens men and women into selling themselves body and soul.

A Western farmer gave to an Eastern judge one reason for the fine exhibits of horses at the different shows, "We ride at all our work".

Practical and sensible patriotism is shown by always purchasing British goods in preference to others of the same quality and price.

"Adventure" is the appropriate name of the steamer which has arrived at Halifax from New York to convey Major Moodie to Hudson's Bay. He will take with him non-commissioned officers and men of the Mounted Police for Fullerton and Fort Churchill.

It is well to remember that three kinds of crops must be grown if the farm is to be a home, a source of income, and a bulwark against adversity. Such are cash crops, as wheat; general food crops, as barley, oats and corn to be fed on the land; renovators, as clover.

"The people have not asked for it" is the excuse given for the abandonment of poultry demonstrations by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. What they do ask for, they do not get—witness the request of the Live Stock Associations for more experiments at Brandon.

A farmer commenting on the various criticisms re cost of hail insurance states that one of the weak points in the case of the advocates of government hail insurance is in the adherence to the taxation of the crop area instead of all the lands outside the towns; and says that effective insurance could be given for a tax of 1c. an acre in Saskatchewan and 2c. in Manitoba. So far we have not yet seen a really feasible scheme, with the financial details outlined.

It was rather rich, that opinion of a Western Manitoba Clydesdale breeder that a few of the breeders should go down to the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association, and demand a grant for Brandon fair equal to that given Winnipeg Industrial. It is just such breaks as this, that sometimes spoil a good case for the Western claim to a more even division of the profits of breed associations. The only grant made to Manitoba in 1906, viz. \$100, by the Clydesdale Association, went to the Provincial Spring Stallion Show at Brandon!

Fads Are Not Safe Theories to Follow in Breeding.

It would not be so bad if fads in breeding were confined to the studs of those who cherish such fads, unfortunately these ideas creep into the show rings and upset sound ideas of breeding and get people chasing after standards which when reached are found to be wanting.

Point is given to these remarks by some recent decisions handed out by judges at some of the big Canadian shows. In one case, a Short-horn bull has been turned down on two successive occasions, not because he was lacking in masculinity, smoothness of flesh, quantity or quality

of flesh, but on the grounds that he was off type, which, when the inquiry was pressed home, elicited that he was too big; practically he had all the essentials but rather too much of them; not that he was extreme enough in size to be a freak, but too large! Now it seems to be pretty well acknowledged that a good big one is better than a good little one, especially when the markets' requirements are kept in view, consequently, the rulings for which the reason of "too much size" are given, was in point of fact misleading to the general public.

In the breeding and judging of draft horses we have similar ideas moulding judgments or rulings without the proofs that those ideas are correct or right. Nothing illustrates this so



His Majesty
King Edward VII.
to the
Live Stock Breeders
at the
Royal Show at Derby

I commenced very early in life to take a warm interest in all matters connected with agriculture, and I have long appreciated the difficulties with which farmers are forced to contend in order to carry on their industry. The cultivation of the land is a factor of the highest importance to the prosperity of the country, and much credit is due to the agricultural societies for their strenuous efforts to promote the welfare of the cause they have at heart, by encouraging new processes of cultivation, and by disseminating information of utility to farmers. I have watched with pleasure during many years the improvements which have been introduced in the methods of raising stock. The application of scientific principles to the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry has produced wonderful results, and the extent of the exportation of the best class of animals to foreign countries shows the high appreciation in which our breeds are held. I cannot peruse without a feeling of pride the sale lists, in which I see so many names of purchasers coming to this country from all parts of the world, and I feel confident that the perseverance and skill of our breeders will enable us to produce as good stock in the future as in the past.

perfectly as the fad for long sloping pasterns called for by one section of draft horse breeders, everything must be sacrificed for it, weight, even the middle piece wherein are located the great engines and boilers from which the locomotory organs (the limbs) must derive their propelling power. At one time, it was a question of breed, now, some would have us believe that it is a question of type. The rulings at the three recent shows in Western Canada are a good illustration of the point we wish to make, a horse wins in his class each time, he is a good type of a draft horse, he moves well but has not extreme length or slope of pastern, but in the eyes of some he should be turned down, although he

admittedly beats and has beaten his rivals in all the essential features of a draft animal. The oft-expressed opinion re such extreme length and slope of pastern is, when sifted down, found to be the promulgation of the gospel of a few, and is not dictated by the results of the wear and tear of work. Probably the best refutation of the weak (because such extreme length is bound to be a source of weakness, being neither anatomically nor mechanically correct) pastern idea is the comparative freshness and soundness of pasterns presented by a horse known to have been submitted to that most extreme test, namely, service at the stud. No person can deny but that good feet and limbs are essential, but such are not the sole requirements of a draft horse, nor for that matter, of a Clydesdale.

Similar fads to these played mischief with the Shorthorns, years ago, and have with some other breeds of live stock. It is essential, if error is to be avoided, that the cause, underlying certain breeding gospels should be found and weighed before such are accepted. To illustrate again, two extremists are heard on a certain breeding doctrine, the one has the kind of animals to sell, he did not breed them, that illustrates the doctrine he would have everyone believe as the only true one; the other man, just as positive has not even that much ground on which to base his contentions, neither owning nor breeding the kind he claims as the standard; the evidence of the first is weak being from an interested and therefore, liable to be biased party, while that of the other is no weightier than that of scores of others who do not take the trouble to go to the bedrock of facts.

Allowance can be made for inter-breed rivalries, but there are certain pretty well defined standards in the live stock breeding world of what are the market requirements for draft, beef or mutton purposes, and if the breeders are to be permanently successful such standards must not be overlooked or disregarded for the cherished and usually evanescent fads of the few.

The Live Stock Commissionership.

The handing over of the control of this important branch (the Live Stock Division) of the Department of Agriculture to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, has recently been accomplished and the West can now expect a broader view to be taken of the work of the branch than heretofore. Under such direction the work is bound to be more effective and satisfactory than ever to those who see beyond their own province. In the matter of National Records alone, this breadth of view so essential to inter-provincial development of trade and harmony has been absent, due to the selfish monopoly exercised by some in the past. The continued association of Mr. Spencer with the branch is a guarantee that the details of the work will be well looked after. It is to be hoped that the Minister will see fit to furnish the new head with the capable assistance of a man, as well in touch with western needs and conditions as Mr. Spencer is with eastern requirements. It is due to the live stock interests of Canada and to the Veterinary Director-General that he should be given the best men that may be secured as deputies or assistants; as, besides the branches already created and in operation, a first-class meat inspection service is the next necessity needing creation, unfortunately there is a dearth of men competent to take up this work due to the neglect of this section of sanitary medicine by Canadian veterinary colleges.

Playing into the Coal Barons' Hands.

A short time ago coal lands were obtainable from the Dominion Government under the regulations then existing and it did not require a big amount of money to secure these lands.



TWO WELL KNOWN GRAIN GROWERS, DIRECTOR ROGERS, CARBERRY, AND SECRETARY RODERICK McKENZIE, BRANDON.

However, the Minister of the Interior at short notice, and whatever the motive, decided that the payments should all be made at once, giving about three months for the money to be raised. Such, of course, could only be done by those having abundant capital to draw from. We are loath to believe that this move was made other than unwittingly by Mr. Oliver, but for all it was neither just nor wise. In the first place it tended to throw the coal lands into the hands of big corporations, with the inevitable effect that the price would be enhanced to the consumer, and second, it is a different procedure to that followed in respect to other government lands. The affair has an ugly look, it would seem that some powerful body coveted these lands, and whatever the argument used, persuaded the Minister to set in motion a regulation that would squeeze out the little chaps.

No Occasion for Misrepresentation.

A Brandon journal evidently anxious to cater to inter-urban jealousies has the following paragraphs in close proximity to each other in one issue:

"The Winnipeg fair is proving successful, both from the standpoint of exhibits and the crowds in attendance. On Tuesday, the second day of the fair, 12,000 paid admission to the grounds."

"Visitors returning from the Winnipeg fair are firmly of the opinion that the exhibition is not as good as the Brandon fair. Some very fine exhibits have been made by the merchants, but the showing of horses and cattle is not as large as those made at Brandon last year; in fact, this is apparent in nearly all departments. The free attractions are fair with the exception of the airship, which so far has been a failure. Nearly all the booths on the grounds have been closed owing to the raids made by the police, a matter that does not assist to make the fair a success. The side shows are of a different variety than in former years, some of them being very good."

The latter paragraph is incorrect and therefore unfair, the exhibit of live stock is in all classes larger at Winnipeg than at the Wheat City, and quite naturally so, because far more money is hung up for prizes at the former city, and it is no disgrace for Brandon to be second in the race. The airship was not a failure, its ascents, several being made, were a marvel to the onlookers. Then the reference to the police raids makes the paper appear to be on the side of the crook, the tout, the illicit liquor seller and others of that ilk, a position we do not believe it intended nor wishes to take. It does not help Brandon fair to run down Winnipeg, nor vice-versa. There is ample room for both in Manitoba if properly run, both shows can be improved and neither cater to altogether the same lot of people. Cut out such childishness. It is not necessary for one fair to be a failure in order that the other may be a success, success of the one will tend towards success of the other.

At the Swedish National Agricultural Show the cattle that have passed the tuberculin test are separated from those that have failed or that have not been tested. The testing is under State control.

The Relation of Betting to Horse Racing at Fairs.

From time to time this paper has objected to horse racing at fairs despite the fact that many directors and others claim that a successful (!) fair cannot be had without racing and all its concomitant disadvantages. Briefly we may say: "Better that an agricultural fair or show be closed entirely if apparently its success is dependent on racing and the attendant vices incident to that sport." This is a radical view to take of the matter we know, but is the correct one, when the underlying principles governing, or supposed to govern the holding of agricultural exhibitions, in other words exhibitions of agricultural products. Can one by any stretch of figment of imagination term a racehorse, or a horserace, an exhibition of agricultural product, calculated to improve one single staple output of the farm? We throw not, and if further looked into it will be found that no government grants, or statutes relating to agricultural shows, fairs or exhibitions, are given or constructed with a view to making racing a success, or even to afford amusement for the public, but solely and entirely for educational purposes and to encourage the production of articles from the farm of the highest quality. The trouble is that people generally fail to take note of the evolutionary processes which horseracing has undergone. In the beginning, horse races were held to determine the animal having the greatest endurance and speed with a view to its selection for breeding purposes, but no sane person would claim such a high ideal for the horse racing of to-day. In *World's Work* for August a remarkable article is to be found dealing with the question of horse racing from which we have taken the liberty of making a few excerpts as follows:

"Betting is necessary to draw the crowds—at least big crowds. The average race goer cares little for the individual horses; there's no reason he should.

"Betting is a high-powered excitant—a multiplier of interest.

"The undeniable attractiveness of a horse race, plus the added excitement that is given by the bet, plus the hope of getting 'easy money'—it is this sum that draws the crowd. If there were no betting, the last two incentives would be wiped out. The crowd would not attend, or at least the far greater part of it.

"The book-maker pure and simple is not strictly a gambler. He risks nothing. He and the keeper of a gambling house are certain of their profits no matter how the horses run or the cards fall. The book-maker takes the laws of chance into account; but he does not depend upon chance; he depends upon a cold business principle.

The bookmaker so long as he sticks to his system, cannot lose. He has the percentage with him.

"The public can't beat the game, but the chief loss is far more serious than the monetary one—the loss of character of men.

"There is a grain of truth in the ancient fiction that racing improves the breed of horses; but the

greater truth, the more important truth, is that racing lowers the breed of men.

"Betting on races should be made as difficult as possible; it should be forbidden by law.

"The result of such laws may be the death of racing. But the breed of men is more important than the breed of horses."

Is it essential that agricultural fairs should be money making institutions, we think not. Educational institutions are not expected to pay their way. Why then because of the failure of governments to grasp their duty in the matter, should it be considered the correct thing to graft on an admitted vice, for the sake of making a favorable financial statement? Agricultural exhibitions proper, should be, bearing in mind their educational value, financed from start to finish by the governments, who at present give grants just large enough to discourage the proper educational work and to invite the bringing in of exhibits or performances foreign to agriculture.

Reasonable grants, based strictly on the actual cash paid out for prizes and legitimate work done, to the local societies, which if properly managed will be found to be successful, due to local rivalries; and larger grants, ample enough to render unnecessary horse racing or the selling of betting or other immoral privileges to the one or more big central shows. The question of grants to agricultural shows needs to be divested of a lot of sophistry, which at present envelops the question, to the delight of the less valuable members of the community, the liquor sellers, the racehorse men, the bookmakers, the poolsellers and their hangers-on, satellites and silent partners in the community.

It seems the only reason for the denial of the suffrage to women is the opinion handed down by Adam, namely, that Woman is a side issue!

* * *

How would it be if a few women were made directors of some of the fair boards and attraction committees? Women have been known to do good work on school boards and in other public offices, why not on fair boards?

* * *

The Canadian analyst warns people to beware of preparations labelled "potted" or "devised" chicken, beef, ham, turkey or tongue. Fortunately the farmer does not need to call on this line of goods, his menu can be made up with the fresh in place of the be-devised article.

* * *

Judging by the behavior of the modern child in public there is a pressing need for a kindergarten for parents.

* * *

At the Swedish show they judge the Ayrshires by score card with a rating such as this:—Exterior—points, milk and fat—points, breed—points. In the pig classes, disqualifications take place where the judge considers the animal as too fat for a breeding show.



A FAMILIAR SCENE THESE DAYS IN PORTER'S FARM, TYVAN, SASK.

HORSE

The foal is not raised, at weaning time.

When selecting a brood mare, try and secure one with a natural gloss to the coat, such are generally good milkers, and milk makes the foal.

A report of the H. A. S. states that the judging of the Clydesdales points to more weight as one of the requirements of the judges at that great Scotch show.

Malarial Fever in Horses.

This disease commonly known as 'swamp fever' by Manitoba farmers has been a fearful scourge in some districts and is at present not amenable to treatment with satisfactory results. The V. D. G. secured an appropriation for some investigation work by Drs. Bell and Torrance, those results are probably the most enlightening yet obtained. Dr Van Es of the N. D. Experiment Station expressed himself to the writer, that many so-called swamp fever cases were only influenza, and in some cases quite likely, occult glanders. The distinguishing and characteristic symptom is in Prof. Van Es' opinion found in the abnormal disproportion of the red and white blood cells in the blood, the former falling in numbers below the normal standard. Literature on the subject is not abundant and we submit herewith excerpts from a recent monograph on the subject by the veterinarian of the Nebraska Experiment Station:

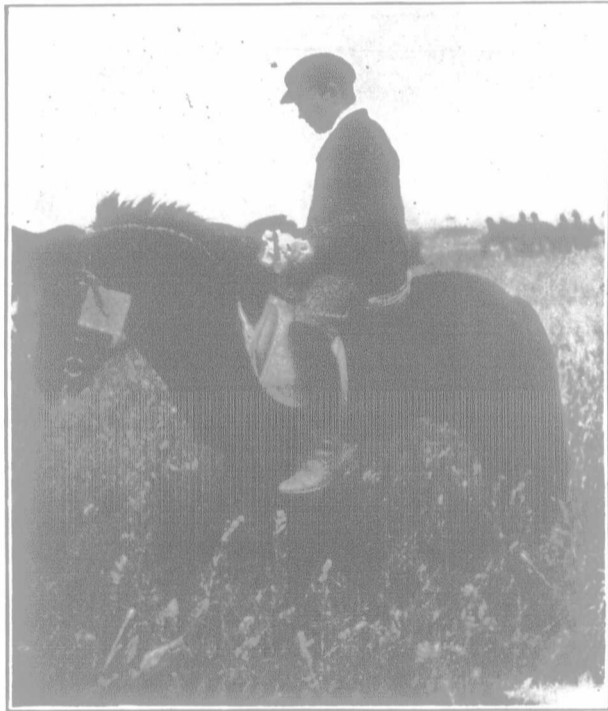
"This disease is also called 'swamp fever' by farmers and 'pernicious anaemia' by veterinarians. In Nebraska many of the farmers call the disease 'typhoid fever,' for it resembles this fever very much. The manner in which the disease is contracted by horses is not definitely understood. In the last few years, the veterinarians in the Philippines have discovered a disease, prevalent in India under the name of 'surra,' the description of which corresponds very much to that of malarial fever of horses in this country, with the exception that bacteriologists have not been able to find the surra parasite in the blood of affected animals in this country. As the parasite of surra is very easily detected in the blood of affected animals, and as we have not been able to discover it, the conclusion seems reasonable that the diseases are not identical. It is difficult to ascertain how the disease first made its appearance in Nebraska. We find it on the marshy pastures during very wet seasons. It is the general opinion of those who have studied the disease that it is caused by feeding on certain low, marshy pastures and on hay that comes from such pastures. Whatever its origin, the disease has spread on these pastures during the last few years. Horses die from this disease on the Missouri river bottom and in the Elkhorn valley and farther up in the western part of the state. In these districts the loss is very great, especially in wet seasons, such as we have had in the last few years. To the stockman the loss is very heavy, for when it once makes its appearance on a ranch, it is very apt to recur, and carry off every horse. Many ranchmen in these districts lost all of their horses and were seriously crippled in finishing up their season's work, many farmers losing from two to eight head of horses. This is the most serious disease among horses that this state has been called upon to investigate.

"SYMPTOMS.—The disease usually starts in with a fever of the recurrent type. Following this is the symptom of weakness. The horses become tired easily. They apparently have no life and perform their usual work with great difficulty. The mucous membranes of the mouth and eyes become very pale. After the animals have shown these symptoms for a few days, one will notice a staggering gait. They become weak over the loins, so that farmers suspect some kidney trouble. They drag their legs. During these first symptoms the horses do not apparently lose their appetite, eating ravenously, growing thinner and weaker all the time. The temperature becomes more elevated, running as high as 103° to 106°. The variation in temperature is one of the characteristic symptoms. It may remain high for several days and then drop down, only to rise again. In this condition of changing temperature the horses become too weak to work. They lose flesh very rapidly and are usually laid off from work. It may occur that the animal will improve for a week or ten days, only to have another attack more severe than the first one. Horses may have two or three attacks and death finally follows, either from heart failure or from exhaustion. The ranchmen have observed that when they feed their horses all they want while they are sick with this disease, death is certain, but that if they feed them sparingly they may recover, but usually have another attack. In the early stages of the disease the pulse is always very rapid, while in the latter stages it is very weak. Horses may linger with this disease for several months. The writer has observed some to live three months. As a rule, horses live from two to three weeks. It is only occasionally that

animals recover. Besides the above symptoms, there is a swelling of the legs. This is a symptom that is not always observed, and then, only in the latter stages of the disease. This swelling may also be noticed under the abdomen. The swelling indicates a very poor circulation, and is a very bad symptom. There are also found petechiae (little blood spots) on the mucous membranes. These are especially found on the mucous membrane of the eye. As the disease advances, the color of these spots become darker, resembling that in mortification, and gives the observer a very good index of the progress of the case. Whenever these spots are found on the mucous membrane of the eye, the case almost always proves fatal. Another marked symptom is the increase of the urine. Large quantities of urine are secreted. This is also a serious symptom.

"DIAGNOSIS.—This disease is not very difficult to diagnose, at least not in the latter stages of the disease. In the early stages it may be mistaken for influenza or pneumonia, but when one has seen a case in the advanced stages, then it is not so difficult. However, it is well for one who is inexperienced to defer judgment until the animal has been examined two or three times on that many days. If one takes into consideration the good appetite with continual loss of flesh, the pale mucous membranes, and the peculiar pulse, he can diagnose without much trouble.

"PROGNOSIS.—The prognosis of this disease is very unfavorable. Some ranchmen and veterinarians claim that the death rate runs from 50 to 75 per cent, while others claim even a higher percentage. The writer is of the opinion that a very small per cent of the animals recover. We have observed that where farmers have carefully nursed their animals they appeared to recover, only to have another attack which seemed to be more severe, death finally resulting. The writer has never seen a thoroughly cured animal since he has observed this disease.



JNO. GRAHAM'S, CARBERRY, CHAMPION SHETLAND PONY STALLION.

"FIELD WORK.—The disease was first observed by this station in 1902 in this state. Since that time a great many horses have been lost.

The field work consisted in visiting several ranches on which a number of horses had died, so as to study the conditions. It was our aim to make post mortem examinations and to treat animals that were affected. In the majority of cases that came under our observation the animals were in the advanced stages of the disease.

Last July the writer, together with the State Veterinarian, Dr. C. A. McKim, visited a number of ranches and also held post mortem examinations on diseased animals. We found that the animals were all greatly emaciated and the mucous membranes very pale, and in all cases we found the characteristic blood spots on the mucous membrane of the eye. These blood spots were more pronounced in some cases than in others, due to the severity of the attack. Some blood counts were made from the diseased animals. The red corpuscles ran as low as 1,800,000 to 2,200,000 while the normal for a healthy animal is about 7,500,000 red corpuscles, which explains why the affected animals emaciate and become pale so very rapidly. The post mortem examination also showed a large number of worms known as the tetracanthum. This worm was found more abundant in horses that showed slight symptoms or were in the early stages of the disease, and was not found so abundant in the chronic cases. It was always found in the colon and the intestines. In none of the specimens that were examined were we able to find this worm in the circulation. It is of importance to note that, as stated, in advanced, long-standing chronic cases, when a post mortem is held, few if any of these parasites are found. This may possibly be explained by the severe emaciation that the animal has undergone, the blood be-

ing in such poor condition that possibly it had no nutritive value, thus causing the parasites to leave their hosts. In one post mortem examination where according to the owner's statement, the horse had been affected twenty-one days, we could not find any of these worms. The organs in the abdominal cavity were practically normal except the kidneys, which were very much enlarged, and showed plainly chronic lesions of nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys).

"LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS.—Cultures were made from the contents of the spleen, blood, kidneys, and urine. These cultures were inoculated into smaller animals, but without any results.

"TREATMENT.—The treatment of this disease has not been very satisfactory, which is largely due to the fact that we have no definite knowledge as to the true cause of the disease. The treatment consisted in using gasoline, creolin and creosote to cleanse out the stomach of the intestinal parasites. In addition to this, fever remedies were used, such as quinine, nuxvomica, digitalis, and the like, followed up with a general tonic, such as Fowler's solution, but with no universal success.

"At this time the Station is giving attention to the method by which these animals become infected. Possibly it may be in the same way that sheep and cattle become infected with the small parasite known as the stomach worm. Embryos of worms have been found on blades of grass and are taken up by stock when grazing. As soon as the definite cause of infection has been learned, then possibly a cure may be forthcoming.

CONCLUSIONS.—Since we have no definite knowledge of how the animal becomes infected, and from the fact that all medicinal treatment so far employed has given no uniform success, attention should be given to the prevention, and especially to the mode of infection, as stated before. In Circular No. 93, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, just published, is an interesting history of the twisted wireworms that inhabit sheep and other ruminants. This circular shows how the embryos of this worm are found on blades of grass, and how moisture increases the development of this worm embryo. It also gives information as to the effects of cold and dryness on this embryo; gives the mode of infection, tells how the eggs are scattered over the pastures and fences by cattle and sheep. Now if that is possible with an embryo of the character of the twisted wireworm, it may also be true of the embryo of this worm that is found in the horse, and careful investigation should be made to ascertain if such infection is not possible. If it is, methods of prevention should be suggested, such as the disinfecting of the pastures, either by burning or by other methods, such as drainage, and the use of chemicals. This line of work together with the bacteriological investigation will be pursued. The bacteriological and pathological records in the laboratory have not been given here, but will be published the coming year, in the Twentieth Annual Report of this Station.

[It is the general opinion of many farmers in Manitoba that the frequency of outbreaks of this disease has decreased with the increase of the use of tame hays and well water in place of slough water. The possible infection by mosquito bites, or from worms has not been investigated.]

When to Wean Foals.

Some allow them to remain as long as possible on the mare, while others seem anxious to have them off the mares at the first opportunity. I have known them weaned at three months old, which can be done if the foals have been taught early, to eat bran and chopped oats and to drink cow's milk, and from that to six, seven or eight months. At the latter ages the foals have every chance of making a most substantial start, and they invariably do, but those weaned at three or four months have to rough it, and rarely fail to show immediate and permanent traces of the hardships. Early weaning should rarely be followed, foals are better not weaned till six months old, and if kept on the mother longer it would be all in their favor, unless the mare is to be bred in the fall and cannot be mated owing to the stallion's aversion to a milk mare. At that age they can eat various foods, and these would keep them going on very satisfactorily; but a continuance of the mother's milk, even if it has decreased greatly, gives them a condition and spirit which no kind of artificial food can equal. All young animals should be well fed and cared for. Half the battle in rearing and maturing is fought and lost, or won, during the earlier months of their existence. It is won in late weaning, and lost in early separation from the mother.

Some will say they prefer weaning while the days are still long and warm, rather than late in the season when climatic conditions are less genial but the early-weaned foal is in a much worse condition to meet the winter than the whole-hearted brisk and robust late-weaned one. As an excuse for early weaning it is often said that the mare is wanted for work. Many mares are worked to a considerable extent and suckle a foal as well. In the fall the mare may really be worked full time

and suckle the foal between, but to work a mare full days when the foal is three months old or thereabouts, and let the foal take its chance, and wean it, as many do, is not a paying game, as what is gained by the mare's employment is lost in the upbringing of a badly-used foal, which will remain a cheap and inferior horse all its days. There are many who wonder to see old and crippled mares rear such clinking good foals. To the inattentive it is surprising, but to the observant and considerate it is quite easily understood. The mare that is past work and only kept for breeding is never bustled like the mare that has to suckle the foal and work hard too. The old mare is left in contentment and may be a rare good milker. After weaning keep up the feeding and on no account starve the foal during its growing time.

Scientific Feeding of Horses.

The Paris "Compagnie Generale des Voitures," or General Cab Company, owns nearly 12,000 horses, and it is, therefore, essential that the methods of feeding this large number should be most carefully thought out so as to combine the greatest economy with the production of the maximum amount of power and endurance in the animals.

To obtain reliable guidance a research department was established some time ago, and it is its duty to investigate the difficult problems connected with this important matter.

The various food materials are bought in large quantities and for the most part come from abroad; at the present time they consist chiefly of oats from the Danube, although a portion are purchased in France, peas from the East Indies, American maize, locust beans from Algiers, brewers' grains, molasses fodder from the beet sugar factories, and a compound special cake (granule) prepared by the company.

Two points are most rigidly adhered to:—

1. All the materials are thoroughly cleaned by special machinery to remove any foreign substances which might interfere with the digestive process and are sometimes of an injurious nature.

2. The different materials before being given to the horses are subjected to a most thorough intermixture, as numerous experiments have proved that by this process the food is more completely assimilated.

The special cake is prepared from suitable materials selected according to the relative cheapness of the food-units in the different materials offering on the market at the time of purchase; thus, among other things, bran, rice-oil, brewers' grains, are bought, and then mixed according to a calculation of the food-units, the following analysis in the prepared cake being aimed at:—Albuminoids 21.7 per cent, fat 5, carbohydrates 20 to 30, ash about 6 per cent, including phosphates 1 to 2, and lime about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Hay and horse-beans are not employed at present, being too dear.

The daily rations differ for "resting" and "working" horses. On resting days no oats are given, and the ration consists of 6.17 lb. chopped oat straw, 4.62 lb. maize, 2.64 lb. crushed peas, 2.64 lb. locust beans, 2.20 lb. brewers' grains, and 1.10 lb. special cake, altogether 19.37 lb. This mixture is given to the animals in four equal parts.

For "working" horses; before leaving the stall a fourth portion of the above ration is given; in the course of the day, as convenient, a ration made up of 7.7 lb. oats and 1.10 lb. crushed peas, and after return to the stall a third ration of 6.6 lb. molasses straw (60 per cent.) and 1.76 lb. maize, making altogether in a working day 22 lb.

The atmosphere in the stables is kept quite sweet, which is due to the exclusive use of peat-moss bedding. The horses stand on a thick mattress of this material, and the parts soaked with urine are daily replaced. About 17 lb. per horse per week are thus renovated. The manure finds a ready sale in the neighborhood.

The company takes every precaution to protect their animals from infectious diseases. Freshly bought horses are inoculated before being brought to the stables. Isolated stalls are available for horses suffering from disease or accident.

The system of feeding is the result of a long series of investigations and trials by the experimental department. The trials were conducted with thirty horses chosen for their average condition and capacities for a long period under careful supervision.

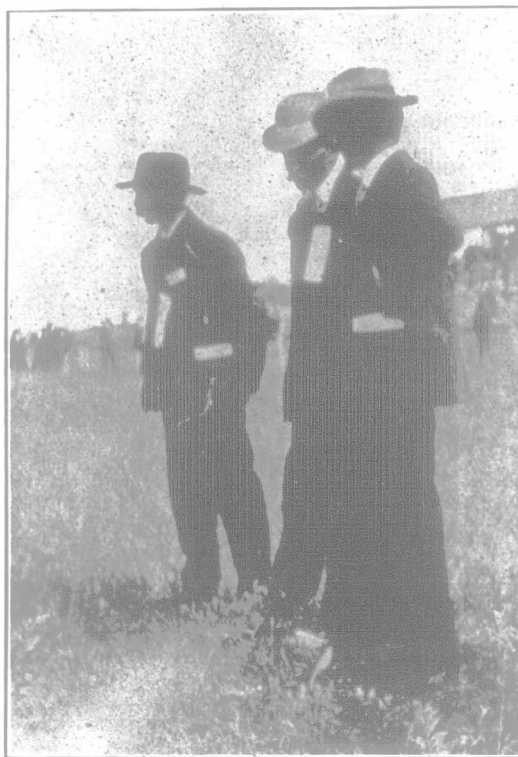
These trials led to the important and interesting conclusion that the previous nutritive ratio should be abandoned. For a resting horse it was

in the proportion of 1 to 5 or 6 and for a working horse 1 to 4 or 5; but the experiments showed that the proportion of carbohydrates could be increased with advantage to the ratio of 1 to 8; 1 to 12, and indeed, 1 to 20 with the liberal use of sugar.

It was demonstrated that the value of the ration depended not so much on the percentage of albuminoids as on the total of digestible matter which the ration contained. This has led to a great economy in the use of the expensive nitrogenous foods, and having been now tested on a staff of 12,000 horses it may be assumed to be a conclusion verified by experience.—*L. S. Record.*

The U. S. Government and the Morgan Horse.

The B. A. I. of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin which gives some information as to the methods being followed to the resuscitation of the valuable breed of road horses. For the last quarter of a century little progress has been made, in fact the breed had been gradually dwindling down, in spite of the fact that the older horsemen always had a good word to say for this breed, especially on account of its stamina. Geo. M. Rommel who is associated with Prof. C. F. Curtiss, director of the Iowa Experiment Station; Mr. Cassius Peck, of the Vermont Experiment Station, in the purchase of mares for the stud, said recently: "The original Morgan horse was not an animal that would find a ready market today as a carriage horse. It is therefore desired by the department of agriculture to purchase for the experiment



AT THE CARBERRY FAIR.

Professors W. J. Rutherford M. A. C. and G. E. Day O. A. C. and Director Abe Dennstedt.

farm of the Vermont Agricultural College mares of the true Morgan conformation and type, 15.1 to 15.3 tall, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 pounds. This, however, should not be regarded as an arbitrary of inflexible standard. Brown, bay or chestnut are the preferred colors, possessing the following qualities, with relative importance in the order as given: Style, pure trotting action, endurance and speed; in a word, the old-time Morgan, with the increased size which the market now demands." The committee has visited Vermont towns and it is really amazing how few are of the real Morgan type that are brought out. There are plenty that show the Lambert characteristics and some which resemble the Bulrush Morgans, but what would be considered the true type of Morgan is, as before stated, to be found in rare instances.

Early in the last century New England in general and Vermont in particular were famous for their Morgan horses. These horses were small but well built, compact, and very good roadsters, with powers of endurance little short of remarkable. From Vermont they were distributed over the entire United States and over a considerable portion of Canada, the blood entering into the light harness stock of both countries and having an effect of great value. The principal effect was the endurance and stamina which it gave.

With few exceptions it did not produce extreme speed. For this reason the passion for speed in the light horse, at all costs, caused Morgan breeders to neglect conformation and quality, and even that stamina for continuous travel for long distances for which the Morgan was noted. The small size of the Morgan was also a fault when market requirements were considered. The result was that Morgan mares were mated with standard-bred stallions of other strains to get speed and increased size, and the Morgan type was very largely bred out. These standard-bred horses were not of the Morgan type, and in many cases they were not desirable individuals for breeding purposes. Even in Vermont the effects of these crosses are found on every hand. In the southern part of the state it is hard to find horses showing the Morgan type, but farther north they are more common.

Believing that the Morgan characteristics were too valuable to the horse-breeding industry to be lost, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has established a stud in co-operation with the Vermont Experiment Station to revive interest in the Morgan breed. The type selected is that of the old Morgan, with size and quality. With increased size the Morgan horse will answer the requirements of the market for light horses and will be a profitable horse for farmers to raise.

Nine mares and two fillies were bought in June. They are uniform in type, with full-made bodies, fine heads and necks, full hind quarters, good legs and feet, and abundant quality. Seven mares and the two fillies were purchased in Vermont and two mares in Kentucky. Those bought in Vermont are by such sires as General Bates, Bob Morgan, Young Ethan Allen (a full brother in blood of Daniel Lambert), Denning Allen, Rocky Mountain, and Gillig. The Kentucky mares are by Harrison Chief, out of Morgan mares, and are in foal to the saddle stallion Highland Denmark, a horse of splendid conformation and quality and an excellent stock getter. Some of the Vermont mares were in foal at the time of purchase. Those not in foal will be bred to the Morgan stallions General Bates, Frank Allen, and Rex. A stallion will not be purchased at present, as sufficient funds are not available. The introduction of Harrison Chief and other saddle blood was thought desirable on account of the great effect that the blood has had on the quality of the harness horses for which Kentucky is famous. In addition to the characteristics mentioned above, the board insisted on pure trotting action and discriminated sharply against pacing or any tendency to mix in gaits. Pacing strains in the pedigrees were also avoided as far as possible.

The mares are temporarily on a farm rented by the Vermont Experiment Station near Burlington and will be moved to the college farm as soon as it is fitted up. A barn has been remodeled and is very well adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used. Selection of type will be rigidly practiced and undesirable animals culled out from time to time. Mr. W. F. Hammond has been appointed to conduct the work at the experiment station.

Coach Horses.

THE CLEVELAND BAY.

The Cleveland Bay is one of the oldest breeds of English horses. He was formerly known as the Chapman or pack horse. The breed flourished when the roads in the more remote part of the United Kingdom were little better than tracks, and when business was principally carried on by means of horses. These horses, being both powerful and active, were used as working horses on the farm, as well as to convey produce to the market-town and their masters to "kirk, market, feast or fair." In Devonshire and the north of Yorkshire he flourished the longest, and now it is said that in North Yorkshire and neighboring districts alone can any horse be found approaching in type the ancient pack or Chapman horse.

Many theories have been advanced concerning the origin of "The Cleveland Bay." Some claim that he is the result of an elaborate system of crossing between the Thoroughbred stallion and the cart mare. This theory is not received with favor among practical breeders or scientific men. A horse produced in this manner could not be expected to reproduce with such trueness to type and general characteristics as does the one under discussion. [This breed of horses has not been successful in crossing with the common mares of the country seeming to lack prepotency.] There

can be little doubt that the Thoroughbred had much to do with the formation of the breed, as the Cleveland Bay in many points is similar to him, especially in quality and form of bone, croup and quarters, appearance and action, and, to some extent, constitution and staying powers; but it is very probable that mares of more quality than the cart mare were the dams. The most probable theory is that the breed is the result of a careful selection from the original breed of horses found in the southern part of Great Britain, with frequent infusion of the blood of Eastern sires.

Leaving the region of theory, we come to the fact that there existed a breed of clean-legged, active horses, clear of Thoroughbred or carting cross, in England more than two hundred years ago. Unfortunately, the breeders did not keep records of them in writing.

During the latter half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century farmers decided that they needed heavier horses, and, in order to get them, crossed their Cleveland Bay mares with cart stallions. At the same time it became the fashion to drive big, upstanding horses, and, in order to get these, the mares were crossed with leggy, flash-topped Thoroughbreds. These two different lines of breeding out of mares of the same class almost exterminated the true Cleveland Bay. About the second quarter of the nineteenth century an effort was made to re-establish the breed, and there being still some individuals of both sexes in existence, such was possible, and was accomplished, with probably an

THE YORKSHIRE COACH HORSE.

The origin of this horse is supposed to have been the crossing of Cleveland Bay mares with upstanding, flash Thoroughbreds, as above mentioned, and while, of course, he cannot boast of as ancient an origin as the Cleveland Bay, he has claim to respectful antiquity. For over a hundred years he has been recognized, and prizes were given for him in Howdenshire in 1805. In form and general characteristics he resembles the Cleveland Bay, but has more quality, i. e., more of the Thoroughbred type. His head is smaller, neck more arched. He is narrower and has less substance generally. In action, he has more style. The different shades of bay and brown are allowed, but there must be little or no white.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COACH HORSES.

These, of course, are the heavy harness horses of their respective countries. They originally were large coach horses, of solid colors, principally bay or brown, with little white. They are large, stylish horses, somewhat after the pattern of the Cleveland Bays, but with finer, more stylish heads, longer and more graceful necks, and more fully-developed crests and more flash action. The German Coach horse still retains these characteristics, but there has been such frequent infusion of Hackney blood into the French Coach horse that he strongly resembles the Hackney in general style and characteristics, except that in most cases he retains the solid color; in fact, some individuals so strongly re-

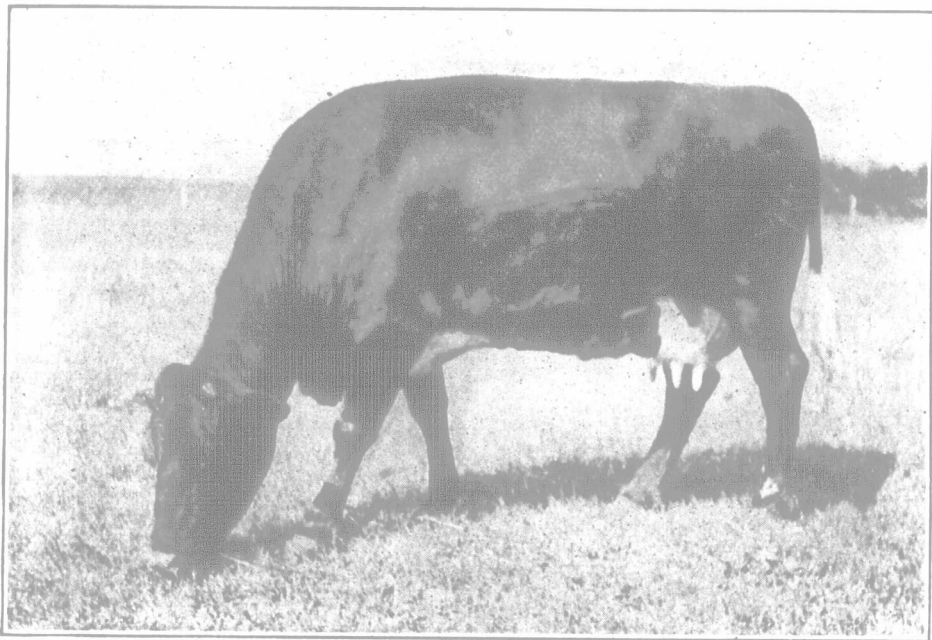
FARM

Stook or Stack Threshing, Which?

Considerable has been said or written on the above mentioned subject but as circumstances place one farmer in a different position to his neighbor no hard and fast rule can well be followed. So far as my own experience counts I have and always will stack all I possibly can and as fast as men and horses can be made available to push it along. I only see one reason why ordinary farmers to the extent of eighty per cent. anyway might not with benefit to themselves stack all the crop they have. The reason is, that in a general way machines would be probably a week or ten days later starting out for the season, but to offset this, small spells of rain would not interfere with the work going steadily on and an outfit of horses might be at once set to work on fall work which should be done early if it is intended to reap a paying result. I have generally noticed that from two to four days the machines are not well enough equipped to make the best of time and by endeavoring to thresh and stack both at once neither is very successful. I have had only five years' experience up to the present but in every instance I have made from five to ten cents a bushel over what might be termed the average stook threshed crop of the neighborhood. One year out of ten might be an even thing which ever way threshing were done but the chances are against the stooks every time to my idea, and no thresher or neighbor will get my help till my own crop or the bulk of it is safely in the stack. This may seem uncharitable but I believe its only just in honesty to myself and my creditors. Wheat can be stacked in much softer condition than would be advisable to thresh it in and to the farmer who only crops a quarter or half section his wheat crop can be nearly all up by the time any shock threshing commences. There are no very large grain growers in our section like there are in some parts of the west and to them I leave their own best way. For the poor man or the man of moderate means give me what is termed "mixed farming", make the most of what you attempt, go sure even if you have to go slow, don't worry and kick yourself when your crop is getting wet the third or fourth time causing loss to yourself and thousands of bushels of low priced wheat every year lowering the standard of our world needed No. 1 Hard wheat and causing innumerable grades which seem to ever be needing addition.

There is another point which seems to give me considerable satisfaction and that is the independence one feels when stacking is made the rule. If the weather turns wet, the machines giving trouble or men going on strike, some teams or help having to lay up on account of sickness, the thresher increases his rate or neighbors have a disagreement, the farmer who has his crop stacked loses nothing by having to depend on matters to right themselves. He goes on with his own business, no time is lost running backwards and forwards making early mornings and late nights. His horses are not put in pig pens and hen houses or left outside a matter of a few days as to threshing his crop is immaterial, his own teams can generally handle the grain for his own threshing if some handy provision is made before hand and he has no help to pay back and continual trucking here and there all fall. I never heard tell of any business being carried on on the same principle. How would it be if store-keepers, editors, tradesmen or professional men did their work in the same way? They have their busy seasons but we never see them asking other business men to turn in and do their work, offering to bring all their force over and help them. It would not be practical by any means, and it scarcely seems different in the case of a farmer. There is another feature, a good many harvest hands are not much accustomed to the care and handling of horses and considerable risk is involved by letting them have full control. Most of them soon learn to handle the fork and they are generally better satisfied when stack threshing. Much more may be written for or against but I firmly believe in stacking as a sure dividend payer but I must not monopolize your valuable space any longer.

Cartwright, Man. GEO. ARMSTRONG.
P.S. Your correspondent has frequently been dubbed "a lucky cuss" but here is the luck.



A GOOD TYPE OF A DUEL PURPOSE COW—GRADE SHORTHORN.

occasional infusion of Thoroughbred blood. From this time until about 1867 the breed again flourished, but now again came a reaction. The Cleveland iron trade made a demand for heavier horses, and the cart stallion was again used on Cleveland Bay mares, and extinction again threatened the breed. About the year 1880 there was again a general interest taken in the renewal of the breed, and from that time to the present efforts have been made to keep it pure. The Cleveland Bay Studbook was formed in or about the year 1884, since which the breed has increased in numbers in a satisfactory manner.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The Cleveland Bay is a horse of quality and substance combined. He stands 16½ to 16¾ hands. His legs are short; shoulders oblique; back and loins strong; croup long; and approaching the horizontal; tail coming out well up, well haired, and very gracefully carried; ribs long and well sprung; breast broad and strong. His head is lean, rather large and plain, but well carried. The bone is flat, clean, and devoid of long hair except a small tuft on the fetlock pad; pasterns of moderate length and obliquity; feet rather large and round. In action he lacks the height and snap of the Hackney. The shoulder action is free and extensive, and the hocks are well flexed. He is a good walker, and, while he lacks the high and flash action of some heavy harness horses, he travels with ease, style and considerable speed. In color, he is bay with black points, and without white markings. While the bright bay is preferred, the different shades of bay are admissible.

semble the Hackney in style, form and action that, if given a Hackney pedigree, they might pass as good representatives of the breed.

The French Coacher is rather more prepotent than many Hackneys, due to the large amount of Thoroughbred blood in his veins; he is also, on the average, a better stayer and faster traveller than many of the English horses. The speed development of the French Coacher has been on sod, the horses being sent at long distance (three miles) races. Very few of this breed, French Coachers, have been used on the Canadian farms and ranches but where so used have been fairly satisfactory, providing reasonable selection of mares was made.

The average rainfall in England is 28 inches, round London 22 inches, round Liverpool 33 inches.

* * *

It is a constant conundrum to the thinker why the suffrage should be denied to level headed, clean living, upright women, and fairly forced upon the most stupid and vicious of the other sex.

* * *

That was an uncalled for slander on the butter judging at the Winnipeg Industrial by a recent visitor from Denmark. It would seem as if the success of the Danes in butter-making had swelled the head of the gentleman recently from there. We are reliably informed by Professor Carson that the critic was not in a position to criticize, for the simple reason he did not get a chance to sample competing butters or cheeses. How then could he pronounce fairly?

Always sow good, pure seed, prevent smut, sow and harvest just what can be done well at the proper time and "stack" a day or two before it is quite fit. In five years' crop only 180 bu. graded below 2 Nor., and the most of it went No. 1 Nor. every year.

Re Stooking, Stacking and Threshing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

Replying to your letter of recent date I beg to give the following as my opinion in regard to stooking wheat and other grain. I believe that our grain is damaged to a certain extent in the stook, not because farmers are careless about stooking but on account of the scarcity of labor. We are compelled to employ inexperienced help, a great many of them never saw a farm (let alone a stook) and we show them the proper way to put up a stook, and for a while they will do pretty well but will naturally get a little careless, especially if we are rushing them, as will also the experienced men; (I have been through this myself,) but I think, leaving the labor question out of it, the proper way to put up a stook is to set up three pair of sheaves in a row well open at the bottom, then stand two sheaves on each side to fill up the spaces, and cap them in the following manner: Stand a good large sheaf on the ground and take one third of it in the right hand and one-third in the left and press outward until you break the straw at the band, then put this over the top of stook, letting the broken parts hang down, and then spread the butt a little; if your stooks are very large you may require to put on two sheaves, this makes a good stook and will save grain in very bad weather, but if the cap sheaves are not put on this way I would rather not put them on at all. In the matter of stacking vs. stook threshing it is pretty hard to give a definite course for any farmer to follow, but first I will take the small farmer like myself, say, 150 to 200 acres with only one binder, you start cutting and if the weather is fair you will finish in from 10 to 12 days. The first grain cut is dry and ready to handle, so I think you had better start stacking if you know how to stack, if not you had better leave it in the stook, until you can get it

threshed; but we will suppose you know how to stack, so, as I said before, you start stacking, and you can stack it as fast as it is dry with two teams, then you can turn all your attention to fall plowing, until all the rains and wet snow storms are over, then thresh your stacks, and you have nice dry, clean straw to feed your cattle all winter, which I think a farmer this size ought to have. With respect to the large farmer of say, 500 to 1000 acres, he is compelled to put on several binders, he cuts his whole crop in 10 or 12 days, just as the small farmer does; the next day if he can get a machine he had better start threshing (for as I said before it is better in the stook than in a poor stack), and get his grain, which is dry and in better condition, and will make a better sample than it will ever do again, into a granary, or on the market and then he can set fire to his straw if he likes; generally he sets no value on it, for he has little, if any, stock to feed it to.

The question of housing and feeding a large number of men and teams in a wet time is a big one. He generally has a cooking and sleeping camp for his men, if he hasn't he should have, then the men can go in there and enjoy themselves until it dries up; if he has not got stable room for the horses it will pay to put up a building, say 8 feet high 16 feet wide, and as long as required for the number of teams, allowing 8 feet space for each team, this building need be only one thickness of boards, and a few loads of dry sand or gravel makes a floor, and by making the doors large and along the side you can use it for an implement shed eleven and one half months in the year, which will be better for machinery than leaving it outside twelve months in a year, and for horse feed and board for men, the farmer has plenty for sale, and no reasonable thresherman will expect to live on him without paying for it, so I think looking from the large farmer's standpoint everything is in favor of stook threshing.

I have mentioned proper stacks, which I suppose needs some explanation; what I call a proper stack is built in the following manner: first, set up a round stook with the hands then use your fork, and work round and round until you are large enough for your bottom course, say 12 to 14 feet, walking on the ground up to this time, now step on the first row of

sheaves and lay a row all around the outside and tramp every sheaf; sometimes I lay two rows to make sure I have a good solid foundation around the outside, then fill up center taking only one row at a time, and going all round, then lay another outside row and then fill center again, only keep the center level across with outside. Build straight up on sides, stand as near center of stack as you can, never tramp first or second rows, after you have got foundation started then when you are high enough to start drawing in start filling your center, beginning in center of stack and lay in circles until you get center 4 or 5 feet higher than outside, then when you lay first row outside, allow it to project out over 10 or 12 inches, this forms an eave to protect the walls of the stack; then lay your rows as before all round stack in circles, until you come to center. Always keep center full and it will gradually draw itself to a peak; if you fill your center beginning from the outside, you'll find the butts of sheaves stick up, and your outside rows won't lay on nice and flat, if your outside rows start to slip don't pile on sheaves to build it up but rather draw in a little faster and keep away from the slipping sheaves; never get off a stack from the time you start it until you finish and stick in a long stick or put on some protection to keep the top from blowing off. Now Mr. Editor I might again say that the above is only my opinion in regard to the questions you ask, I might also add that I have been a farmer all my life and one of the pioneers of this northern district, I scarcely ever read a government experimental farm report, because in every district there are experimental farms; if a man will sit with his head erect when he is going to town for his mail, and keep his eyes wide open he will see experiments on a large scale that he will be greatly benefited by, and last but not least read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg.

D. E. COLLISON.

P.S. I plowed my garden 10 inches deep in the fall of 1904 just when it was freezing up, to kill grubs or cut-worms, which were in the ground in thousands last summer there were a few this spring 1906, I put on an extra covering of manure and plowed it in deep and I might say they are completely gone while our fields suffered considerably. What killed the cut-worm?



OATS ON W. H. HAYWARD'S FARM, DUNCAN, B. C.

Give the Hay Meadows a Rest Before Grazing.

A word of advice to owners of hay meadows is given in the following words by an Old Country contemporary; such is especially applicable to those having new laid down meadows:

"With regard to the new sown clover, the cattle and horses, in fact all live stock must be kept off it entirely, if a crop is looked for next year. A very great deal of grazing aftermath prematurely is done, and it is not a paying proceeding. When the grass is newly cut and the hay removed the surface is fully exposed to the sunshine and air. The result is for a time little or no growth occurs. Vegetation thickens but does not ascend rapidly. It requires some weeks to do this, but whether growth is rapid or slow depends to a considerable extent on the weather. If it is dry and scorching, growth is much retarded. If it is showery and cool, growth is more active; but in either case to eat off the young grass when it is merely sprouting is a severe check to it, and the quantity produced is nothing to what it would be were it not grazed at all till it had attained a height of some inches at least. It is when so furnished that the aftermath fields are exceedingly valuable. The grass has had time to become bulky and of much substance. It is this that gives it a decided feeding value. Stock of all kind glory in it and thrive splendidly. They eat and eat their fill in a lazy, contented mood, and stock owners know that this represents a state of progress. The case is altogether different when the grass is eaten prematurely. Then the whole or greater part is devoured very soon. Stock have to be devotedly industrious to satisfy the inward craving for enough, and while they are obliged to assume a non-progressive condition, the grass, which was possessed of so much capability, is deprived of all its substance, and the grass that follows is scarce and weak.

"There are many temptations to eat aftermath off early. So long as the fields are possessed of the hay crop the stock have generally to be confined to such a limit that they crave for a change. Then when the hay is secured and the fields at liberty it is thought that the clean, sweet surfaces will suit admirably, and the stock are turned in at the earliest possible moment. It is a change certainly, and is hugely relished for a little while, and so long as the brand new, succulent grass meets their desires, but once that fails, which it does all too quickly, the unrest experienced in the well-worn pastures returns. They even enjoy a change back to the old quarters, but when these are again scoured, what then? Well, there is probably less grass on the prematurely-eaten pastures than there was in the first instance, and here the mistake of early grazing becomes manifest disagreeably, and regret is often felt and expressed that the matter was not more fully considered. Perhaps the stock would not have improved at all on the old grazed fields, had they been kept there, but when they came to be introduced to the well-developed and seasoned aftermath they would have jumped, not only with delight, but in substantial development. If early mown fields are now well-furnished with aftermath utilize them, but the later ones should be kept. The weather may be dry, and little growth occurring, but there is sure to be a crop, particularly if the suggestions here dealt with are carried out."

Wheat Breeding in Kansas.

The experiment station of the Sunflower State has its botanical department engaged in the breeding of improved wheat. The method followed is that of pedigree breeding, by which is meant the selection of individual plants in the field irrespective of "variety." These plants are studied in the laboratory after their removal from the field and all their characters that are visible are carefully recorded, together with all necessary measurements, the weight and specific gravity of the grain, etc., and the color and hardness of the same. With this information on hand the seed of each plant is sown separately and the progeny are carefully studied. If they vary it indicates crossing, which undoubtedly occurs in nature with wheat much more often than has been assumed in the past. Where the progeny thus vary the varying types are isolated and grown as the others are. All the time a constant endeavor is made to discover what external, visible, botanical characters are associated with qualities of a physiological nature, such as resistance to rust, drouth, frost, etc., and such matters as earliness or lateness, stiffness of straw and quality of grain.

The botanist makes the statement that "almost no named variety of wheat sold by a seedsmen carries a single type with it. From our variety plots grown from seed named varieties of wheat from the best seed houses in the world, both at home and in Europe, we have been able to select as many as six or more distinct types from each in many cases. In practically no case do we get an absolutely pure stock of plants."

Some Hints on Harvesting.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You have asked my opinion on the question of cutting, stooking, stook-threshing and stacking, which covers a great deal of ground, and which depends a great deal upon circumstances.

First and foremost, the tying of the sheaves by the binder, forms as important a part as anything else. The sheaves should be moderately large and tied as tight as the best twine will allow, (the best twine is by far the cheapest) tying a little above the center of sheaves, they stand up much better by thus tying than by tying near the butt end, besides there is a saving of about four inches of twine to every sheaf, which means probably one hundred pounds on a season's cut.

In stooking I stand eight sheaves solid and straight up together in the center of stook, then I go all round the outside with a row of sheaves, all leaned slightly inward at top and out at butt, solidly chucked down into the stubble, a small space being left between the outside sheaves allows the inside ones to dry and cure. This will make big stooks of about fourteen or sixteen sheaves, which stand much better than smaller ones which mostly blow down. The grain fills and matures better in large stooks than in small ones, (of course, this mode of large stooks applies to stook threshing.) During the first few days of cutting and on all sheaves cut on low places in the field, I put on one or two cap sheaves lying close to the stooks and I obtain a better color in the grain by doing so. Stooks put up right will stand a snow storm or a rain storm just as good as stacks, and will thresh just as soon if not sooner after snow or rain. The grain may bleach some, but color don't add anything to the price at this end of the line. Then as soon as grain is ready thresh from the stook. This applies more to the farmer with three or four hundred acres of crop, than to one with less than two hundred acres. In the latter case I would say, stack, that is, if a thresher is not available. We get our threshing done and the grain delivered a month sooner by threshing from the stook than by stacking. But if I could not get a machine among the first ones, I would say, "Stack your oats anyway."

I say this in conclusion that a farmer who stacks all his crop and then waits to the last to get threshed out, should get 3c. a bushel more for his wheat, which he does not get according to the present grades. Every four sections of land should have a company machine of their own.

WHEAT HEAD.

The History of a Successful Farmer's Elevator.

The fact that the Cartwright Farmers Elevator Company, Limited, has been able, not only to do business under the conditions now existing in the grain trade, but to make that business an exceptionally profitable one for its shareholders has led to an inquiry being made by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE into the management and history of that company. The following facts in this connection will no doubt be read with interest by many readers:

The conditions under which grain was marketed in Manitoba in 1899 were such that a complete monopoly was established by the elevators, no farmer being allowed to load wheat at elevator points otherwise than through the elevators. At that time there were at Cartwright two elevators, each owned by prominent grain firms, and a very wide-spread conviction existed among the farmers of that district that they were receiving justice neither in the matter of weights nor prices. This conviction was deepened by the fact that prices in neighboring points were so much higher, and weights so much more satisfactory, that wheat was actually being hauled by farmers through the streets of Cartwright to be marketed at other towns seven or eight miles distant. While this was a great hardship to the farmers of the district, it was a still more serious matter to the business men of the town; the farmer at least had the option of hauling his grain to other markets, but the merchant was powerless to prevent the deflection of trade that was the inevitable result of such a condition. Redress through legislative sources had been vainly hoped for for years, and at last the farmers and business men of the community resolved to establish a satisfactory market by owning and operating an elevator of their own.

With this end in view the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, was organized and incorporated during the summer of 1899. Under its charter the company was authorized to issue 200 shares of stock at a par value of \$20 each—a total capitalization of only \$4,000—and even this small amount was not fully subscribed, less than \$3,000 being issued. The stock was sold to farmers and business men alike at the face value of \$20 a share, one-half cash and a note for balance, and in the few cases in which notes were allowed to remain unpaid the stock was cancelled, the subscriber forfeiting the amount already paid. In order to prevent the voting control of the company passing into a few hands, no one person was allowed to hold more than five shares, but this has since been amended to permit an individual member to hold as many as ten shares.

The question arose as to whether the company should build a new elevator or buy one of those already constructed, and as an offer of sale was received from one of the existing companies which was considered satisfactory, it was finally accepted, and the Northern elevator at Cartwright passed into the hands of the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Co. This elevator was operated by gasoline, being the first in the province



THE COUNTRY NEAR PONOKA, ALTA.

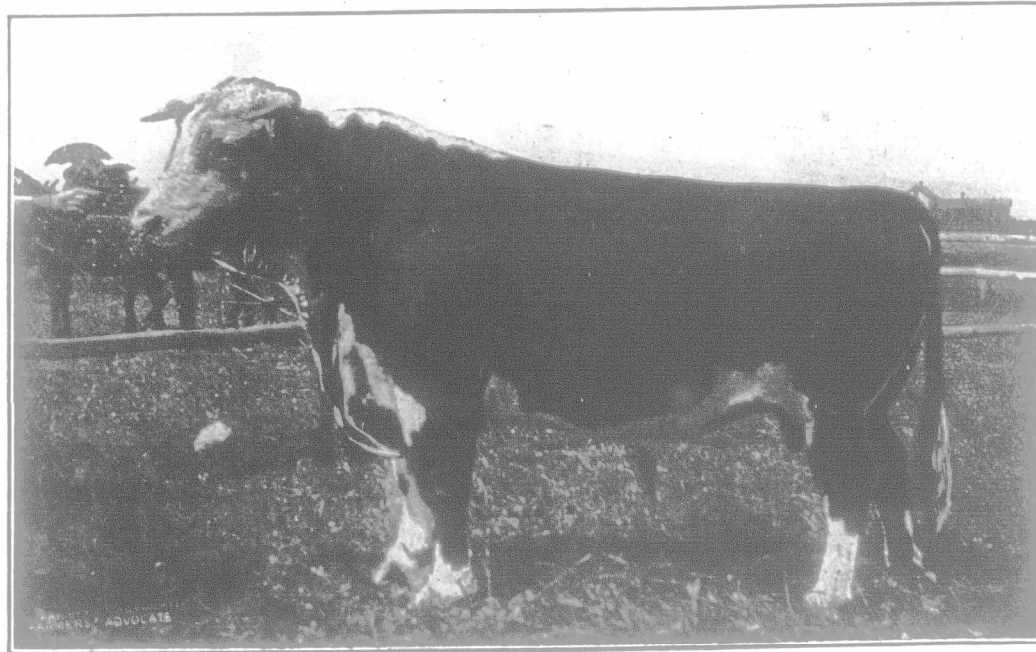
to use that power, but the new company wished to do grain crushing for the benefit of the farmers of the district, and the engine installed was not considered heavy enough to do the work. Gasoline power at that time was hardly through its experimental stages, and the difficulties experienced at other points through insufficient power led the directors to make what was perhaps a mistake in the opposite direction, and a 22 h. p. engine was purchased. This was considerably heavier and more expensive than was really needed, but the engine has already given the utmost satisfaction, and does not appear to consume any more gasoline than would be required for a lighter machine doing the same work. The result of these investments was that the company found itself loaded with liabilities exceeding \$4,000 while its total subscribed stock was less than \$3,000.

Of course there were difficulties ahead. Differences of opinion existed over questions of management, and stormy meetings occurred. Radical and sometimes impractical suggestions were made, but on the whole good judgment seemed to prevail. Until 1902 no dividend was declared the profits up to that time being used to pay off the indebtedness of the company. But in that year a dividend of six per cent was paid to the shareholders; the following year the same amount was again paid; in 1904 it was fifteen per cent; in 1905 twenty per cent, and again in 1906 twenty per cent, and a comfortable cash balance retained in hand. In fact, if the actual net profits for the season just ended, after allowing for depreciation, had been paid out to the shareholders, the dividend would have exceeded thirty per cent. At the present time the assets of the company exceed \$5,000, and it has no liabilities; shares which were issued at \$20 being on this basis now worth about \$38 each.

What is the secret of this achievement? There is really no secret about it. It is a simple matter of business success, of excess of earning over expenditure. The general policy followed by the company may be briefly out-lined, however, for the benefit of any man who may be looking for suggestions in this connection.

The company does not buy or sell wheat. It merely handles grain on the account of others. One grain company is allowed to place a buyer on the market, store and ship through the elevator paying for this service 1½ cents a bushel. Farmers who wish to sell on track or ship to terminals are allowed individual bins where the identity of their wheat is preserved until loaded in cars. The charge in this case is also 1½ cents per bushel, which includes insurance. When the whole space of the elevator is not required for wheat coarse grain is handled, on which the charge is one cent a bushel. Wheat is weighed after being cleaned, the weights being taken by the Company's manager, who is employed on salary and has no incentive to unfairness. Dockage of half a pound to the bushel is taken off the cleaned grain to provide against loss by leakage, shrinkage of weight, and other causes, and this has been found to be sufficient to cover all losses and usually leave a surplus to the good.

The government of the company is vested in five directors, elected for terms of three years each. Three of the directors are prominent farmers of the neighborhood, and two are business



BONNIE BRAE HESIOD 5th.
The head of O. PALMER'S Hereford herd Lacombe, Alta.

men of the town, but this is a matter of coincidence, not of policy. A secretary-treasurer is employed whose duty it is to keep all the accounts of the company, conduct the correspondence handle the funds, and, subject to instructions from the directors, to assume the general management of the clerical part of the company's business. An elevator manager is also employed, to whom is intrusted the important duty of managing the elevator itself, receiving, weighing, and shipping grain, and all work incidental thereto. During the rush season a manager's assistant is also employed.

In conclusion, it may be said that the amount paid in dividends is a secondary consideration with the company; it has served the object for which it was organized entirely aside from the direct returns to shareholders. The condition of the Cartwright market was immediately raised from one of the worst in the province to one of the best, and it has maintained the latter position ever since. The company is now a successful and firmly-grounded institution, and is likely to continue in business indefinitely.

The present officers of the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Co. are: President, R. H. Robertson; vice-president, John A. McKenzie; directors, James McKenzie, David Duncan, and R. F. Moore; elevator manager, M. E. Watts, and secretary-treasurer, Robert J. C. Stead, all of Cartwright post office.

ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

STOCK

Where Canadian Cattle Are Landed.

In connection with the shipping of cattle on the hoof from Canada to Great Britain the following description by a writer in the *Mark Lane Express* of the Birkenhead lairages, just across

the river from Liverpool, where the great bulk of Canadian cattle are landed will be of interest:

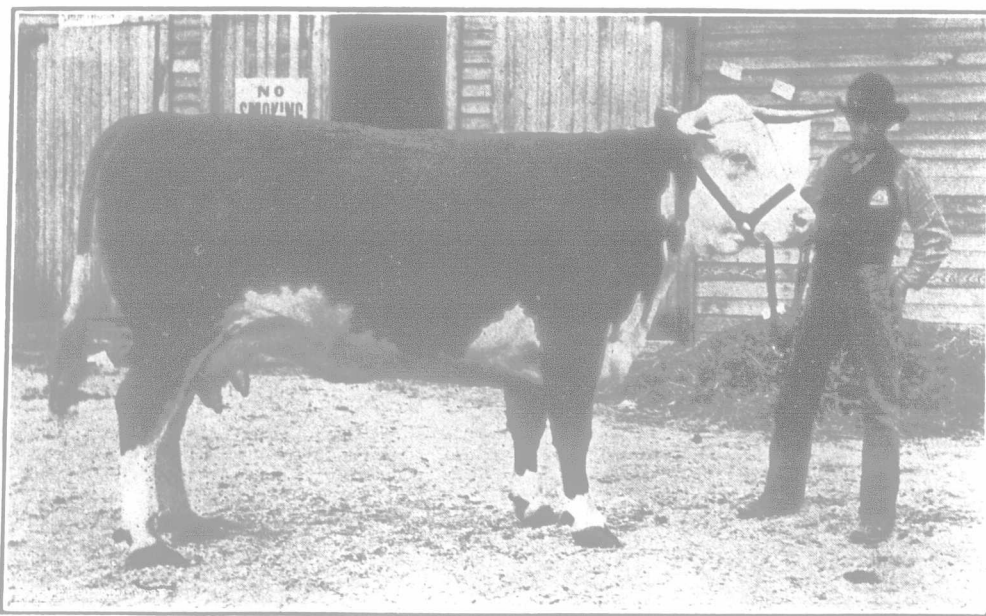
"The immense number of live cattle landed at Birkenhead each week is quite astonishing, and yet all find a market, and in very short time, no animals being allowed to remain in the lairs to await markets longer than ten days, and no animals are, of course, allowed to leave those lairs alive. The lairage accommodation is supposed to hold something like near upon 5,000, and very comfortable the poor beasts appear. Provided with good water and hay, as well as other food, and in warm and well-ventilated buildings, with ample space, they lie and chew their cuds in the most homely manner, and the majority of them show but little fear of strangers; this docility probably being due to the long time they have been on board ship.

"On the morning of our visit a cargo of 700 had just been disembarked and were awaiting veterinary inspection, our guide informing us that not for a long time has any suspicious case claimed attention, so that everything has gone on day by day in the usual course. Were any one animal in a cargo to be found infected, the whole cargo would have to be slaughtered forthwith, and all fodder, manure, etc., that had been in contact destroyed and the lairage thoroughly disinfected. These precautions are taken regularly and carried out rigidly, so that there is absolutely no fear of infection under the present system of importation and inspection.

"A walk round the various lairs with their long lines of cattle all tied up carefully and resting or feeding calmly gave room for observations as to what is being done on the other side of the Atlantic in the way of improving the quality of the animals by breeding, and also in the way of maturing them. If the bulk of those cattle as seen at the time of our visit are to be taken as representative of the best class of cattle fattened in America, then there is little doubt but there is plenty of room yet for the use of the highest class of pedigree bulls, as a great number of the cattle that had apparently come from farmed land were rather, or very, plain; and not too well finished; whilst the ranch cattle were altogether coarser, and some of these very common looking. For the other side of the question, there were also in several lots a number of either pure or very highly graded Shorthorns that had been dehorned in their youth that were as symmetrical and well finished up to good weights as the most fastidious could desire. There appeared to be also a few well-graded Herefords of good shape and quality.

"As regards the general weight of the stock in some of the long rows of sides of beef that were just slaughtered and hung up, the weights were very light, and the thought struck us that, with land rising in price, and feeding stuff, too, as it is doing at the present time in America, there could be but very small profits arising from the feeding of cattle to such light weights when the prices prevailing in our dead meat markets at the present time have to be accepted, and all costs, freight, and insurance deducted. From these points of view we came to the conclusion that highly-bred bulls would still be required, and that there would be little probability of the prices lowering for cattle from that quarter.

"Whether the Argentine, that as a country is so highly favored by nature, will be able to supply



PRINCESS OF ISLAND PARK.
Champion Hereford cow at Brandon and Winnipeg. The property of J. E. Chapman, Beresford, Man.

beef at a profit with present prices ruling remains to be proved; but on the face of it there does not seem any probability of this. The expenses, even in that favored land will be increasing each year. Of course, to return to the quality of the animals seen once more, allowance has to be made for the shrinkage that must occur upon a long rail and sea journey as compared with our home-fed cattle that have come pretty direct from their feeding quarters. Though a great many of these sides of beef appeared good on the top, in quite a large majority of cases the animal had killed rather weak in kidney fat, perhaps not the worse for the beef at this hot season of the year.

"Another thing that attracted attention was the very large proportion of red cattle amongst them, the very few roans, and the almost total absence of whites and blacks amongst them. Whether there were fewer of the latter colors on that particular occasion, or whether the absence of these colors is common, we cannot say. Quite the largest proportion of the stock had been dishorned at some time in their lives, but there were some lots of ranchers and also farm cattle that had their horns on and fully developed. We were pleased to see the animals so well cared for and, as far as possible kindly treated; indeed, one could scarcely imagine such numbers of animals being managed with so little trouble and hard measures.

"The lairs being quite apart from the slaughter houses prevents any unwholesome and disturbing smell being noticed where the live cattle have to abide their time; then the convenient and safely-fenced pens in the large open alley adjoining the door of each slaughter-house is very much better than for the poor brutes to have to be driven into the place over blood and other smells. The pens mentioned appear to hold six or eight bullocks, and this number are very quickly dispatched. You see them quietly standing in the pen awaiting their time, a youth slings a strong rope over the head of the bullock, and he is drawn up to the block and knocked down ere he knows about it. Indeed, every little matter from beginning to end was carried out, so far as could be seen (and everything was open to inspection), with the least possible abuse or cruelty to the beasts, and the meat kept as clean as possible, the sides as they hung looking bright and in every way calculated to give the greatest satisfaction to the salesman, the purchaser, and the consumer."

Some Instruction Needed.

One of the needs of a practical course in animal husbandry is exemplified almost every time sheep are found at Western shows. These inoffensive animals are invariably grabbed by the wool in a way that would make old, dead and gone shepherds turn in their graves.

A sheep should be caught by the hind flank or by placing the arm under its neck, and never by the wool. To carry a sheep, stand at its left, pass right arm over, with hand resting under brisket just back of the fore legs, lift and grasp hind leg with left hand as you lift.

To hold sheep, stand at its left side near the head, place one hand, the left, flat under the jaw the other pressed flat on the poll (back of head) the judge is thus enabled to see the sheep and if properly held it cannot get away.

Where the wool is pulled so cruelly there en-

dures rupture of the smaller blood vessels in the skin with the further result that in sheep killed for food there is a local discoloration not at all inviting to the purchaser of the meat, besides furnishing a point at which decay or putrefaction will start early, more especially in hot weather.

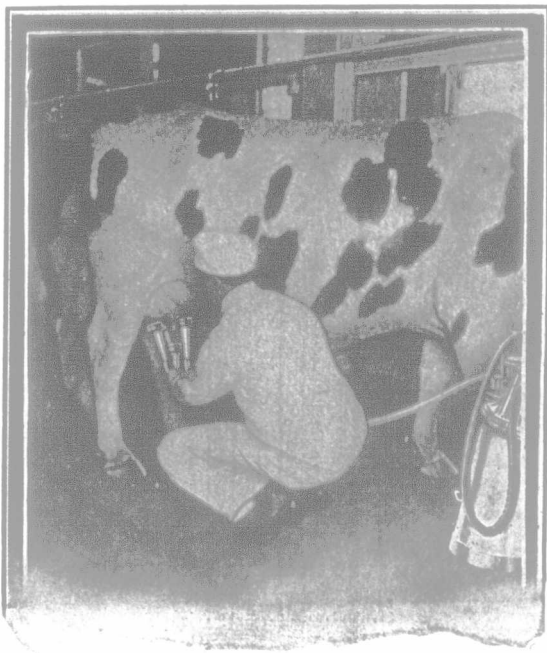
While sheep are undoubtedly profitable animals for the farm to get the maximum returns they must be handled in a proper manner. It is most annoying to people who know how sheep should be handled to see the way such are maltreated on account of ignorance.

DAIRY

A Milking Machine in Operation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The farmer's occupation is not one of ease at any time, but modern appliances are assisting in lessening his labors and relieving to a certain extent the difficulty in securing help. The widespread use of agricultural implements has done much to do away with the hard, laborious work



ATTACHING THE SUCTION VALVES OF THE MILKING MACHINE.

on the farm, but any new invention that tends to make the farmer's life more enjoyable will be welcomed, and doubly so when the invention brings in its train a cheapening in the cost of production.

An appliance of recent introduction which is receiving considerable attention by the large dairy operators is a milking machine. Hand-milking has always had its difficulties, and how often these labors fall on the women on the farm, and added to the innumerable duties that already crowd on the weaker sex. The cumbersome hand of the hired help was not always the pleasantest contemplation for the nervous cow, and the results added to many other worries of the farm.

The introduction of a milking machine has already brought comfort to many, but its applica-

tion is as yet much limited, owing to its cost. The evolution of time will, if other improvements are a criterion, result in a wider application by cheapening down the cost to meet the requirements of the average farm.

The benefits of power are as yet only in their infancy. With the wider distribution of electrical energy, or the introduction of power produced by alcohol, as is already so common in Germany the milking machine promises to take its place among modern farm necessities. This may take some time, but all live in the future to some extent and the thought that the advantages will inure to others is surely a measure of comfort to those who have experienced the rigors of farm life.

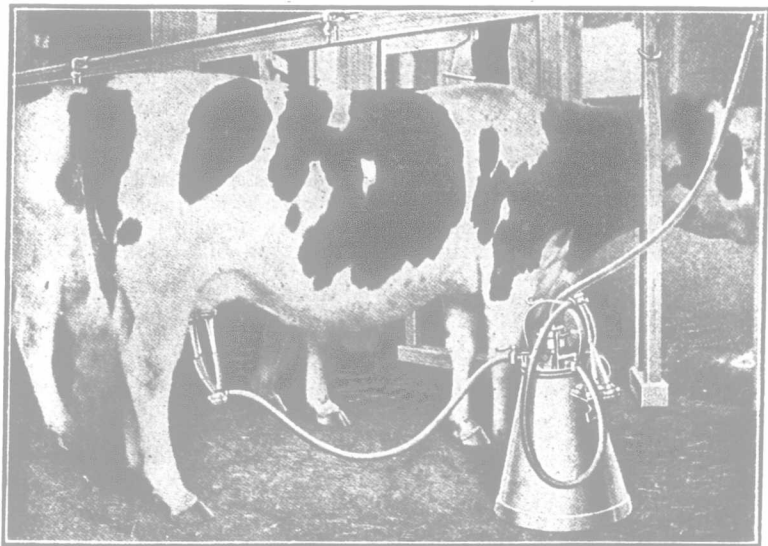
To see one of these machines in actual operation, a visit was made to a farm of six hundred acres, originally owned by an English-church clergyman, on which the dairy farm of S. Price & Sons is now located. This company caters exclusively to a particular clientele, and in doing so have installed milking machines as one of the attractions of the purity of their supply.

The milking machines owned by Price & Sons are called the Burrell, Lawrence-Kennedy Milker, and are manufactured at Brockville, Ont., where a branch factory of the company is established, the head office and factory being at Little Falls. Each of these machines is arranged to milk two cows at a time, and the Price Co., who keep on an average one hundred milch cows have installed six of the machines. The simplicity of the machine makes it commendable, as its operation causes no concern to the merest novice.

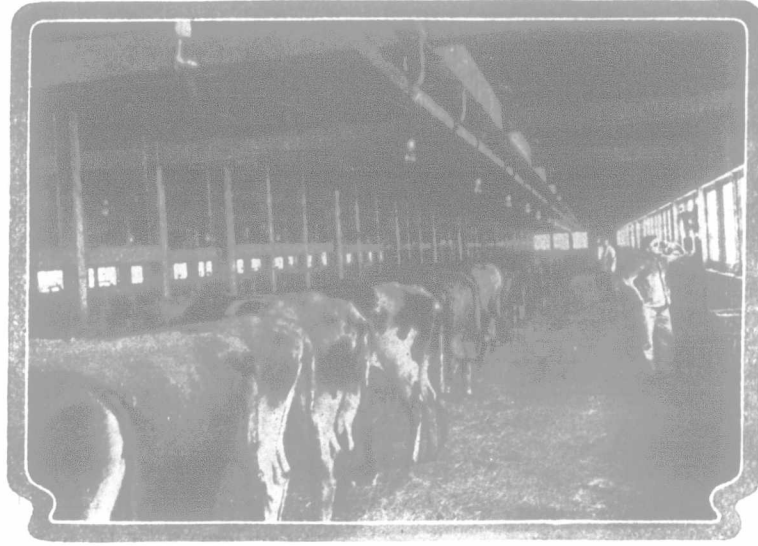
The expedition with which it performs its work needs no further commentary than that of stating that the one hundred cows are milked inside of two hours, with two men and a boy assisting. Before the introduction of the machines the labor, entailed the employment of seven men, and the time was prolonged.

The machines on the Price farm are driven by electricity, and the outfit, with one four-horse-power motor, cost, complete, \$1,000. The entire cost of power for running the six machines is 24 cents per hour, as against, under the old regime, the cost of over four men for a like period. Messrs. Price & Sons are highly enamoured of their purchase, which was made at the beginning of the present year, and the cost of repairs since then has not amounted to three dollars.

The visit of your correspondent to the farm was practically unexpected. The visit was made just in time to witness the evening milking. The cows are housed in a modern, well-lighted stable, and did not show the least concern in the application of the rubber suction valves which are placed on the four teats, all being milked at the one time. The suction from the pump is perfectly natural, and reminds one exactly of the sensation experienced when a finger has been placed in a calf's mouth. The entire milking was gone through without a hitch, and in no instance did one of the animals show the slightest objection to the application of the machine. Those in charge of the cows were questioned as to the operation on fresh heifers, and they stated that the modern appliance was more acceptable than milking by hand. When the machine is removed from the udder the teats are stripped, and in only a few instances was there any milk left. The Prices' experience thus far shows nothing objectionable in the matter of drying up the cows by the use of the machines. Those who operate the machines have failed to notice any drawbacks, and in sizing up the whole matter, the only objection that might



THE MILKING MACHINE IN OPERATION.



INTERIOR OF A MODERN DAIRY STABLE.

be raised is that bloody milk from an injured udder might become mixed with that in the normal condition, but this is supposing an instance not at all likely to occur. A single milking machine can be purchased for \$75, but this, of course, does not include any machinery or power. For farmers who can get a supply of power, or have means of manufacturing their own, it would seem that the milking apparatus will soon become a highly desirable luxury. For large dairies, such as the one referred to, the invention would seem to be filling a desirable place, even at the present cost. The accompanying cuts show the machines and the interior of the Price & Sons' cow stable.

Middlesex Co.

W. D. A.

Receipts of Dairy Produce Fall Off.

The light receipts of butter and eggs and those by-products of the dairy, viz. hogs, have caused an enhancement in the price on the local markets. Consumption has outstripped production so that good prices may be expected for some time to come.

The Inventor of the Test Wishes to Resign.

Dr. S. M. Babcock, chemist of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin and inventor of the Babcock test given unpatented to the dairymen of the world recently requested permission to retire from the Regents of the University. The request was not granted, but an assistant was given him in Prof. Edwin Hart, associate professor of chemistry at Geneva, N. Y. with the understanding that Prof. Hart, will succeed Dr. Babcock.

POULTRY

Seller vs. Purchaser.

The breeders of purebred poultry are to-day relying mainly upon the mail-order business to sell their product. Through this medium more eggs and birds are disposed of than through any other. In view of this fact, it is interesting and at times amusing to note the relations existing between buyer and breeder. The buyers of today should try to come to a better understanding with the breeder as to what quantity and what quality to expect at a certain price. If this is done it will smooth out some of the rough places that are causing the breeders considerable annoyance.

In the first place, the poultry-breeders are, we consider, those who make it a business to breed, raise and sell purebred stock and eggs for the general improvement and upbuilding of the poultry industry of our country. These, we find, put forth their best efforts to develop and improve certain breeds and varieties, and the purchasing public is reaping the benefit of years of experience.

There are many different things a breeder has to contend with. As before stated, he is mainly dependent on mail orders to dispose of his product. This is the result of judicious advertising in any paper whose readers he desires to secure as customers. Advertising is an art, and may be done in a great many ways different. Generally, the advertisement that has a true, honest ring about it will secure a fair share of patronage. It need not be large and showy, but should be concise and compact, carrying conviction to the reader, and stating exactly what the vendor has to say. The stock or eggs advertised should be exactly as represented in the advertisement, or rather better, if anything, and strictly honest business methods should be followed. Plenty of difficulties will arise by pursuing honest methods without bringing dishonest practices into use.

The correspondence that usually follows judicious advertising entails considerable work, and forms no small item of expense with some breeders. Our time is worth money, and we should not be called to answer a flood of enquiries, the chief reason of which sometimes is idle curiosity. Right here let me state that a number of breeders have adopted the plan of not answering any enquiry unless reply stamp is enclosed. Modern business methods demand this, and common sense should certainly dictate as much. Moreover, it indicates that you mean business and gives the breeder a certain amount of confidence in you as a probable customer.

Many men have many minds, as is aptly shown by looking over the correspondence between the

would-be buyers and the breeder. What the buyer wants we have to guess at, unless he means exactly what he says. Practically all the breeders aim to give full value for the money, but when it comes to selling a prizewinning bird for a mere song, we consider the thing overdone. As an example, I quote from a postal card before me: "I want to get a Barred Rock cockerel. Must be first-class, and price reasonable." Now, what does this man want? Does he really mean what he says? Replying to his card, I offered grand breeding cockerels at \$1.50 each, and note the answer: "Yours, etc., received. In reply, would say that I have decided to take one of your \$1.50 cockerels, providing you ship C.O.D., with privilege of returning if not satisfactory. Please give me your price on eggs for incubation by the hundred." Doubtless, many a breeder could show up enquiries of this kind. In such cases there seems to be lack of forethought, lack of confidence, and lack of business methods. Then, why trouble a breeder if you have no confidence in him?

This state of affairs can be remedied if buyers would only intelligently study the difference in quality of good and inferior stock. Then, there is the price—the most important of all. What is a reasonable price for a farmer to pay for a purebred bird, or eggs from purebred stock. This depends largely on the kind of breeder, as each one has his price. If the pens are mated up in a haphazard way, with no fixed ideal, and no attempt made at improvement, the result will be and must be cheap and inferior stock. The breeder who understands his business, and is endeavoring to improve his flock by systematic and intelligent breeding, cannot offer stock or eggs at mongrel prices. Such a course would be ruinous to himself, as well as to the poultry industry.

In buying breeding stock or eggs, too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that you are buying the fruits of the breeder's skill and experience, the value of which you get in the improved quality. Quality generally governs the price, and where is there a breeder worthy the name who is not striving to improve some special quality of his flock? A three-dollar bird of a heavy-laying strain is far cheaper than a dollar bird from a flock where no attempt has been made to increase the egg-producing qualities, or a bird that is the result of a pen mated up any old way. The same holds good in eggs for hatching—the cheapest are often the dearest. A breeding yard containing birds lacking in vigor and vitality cannot produce a very large percentage of fertile eggs.

A satisfied customer is one of the best advertisements, and a dissatisfied one the poorest a breeder can have.

Horticulture and Forestry

The New Potato.

SOLANUM COMMERSONI VIOLET.

The ordinary potato was known in Peru before the Spaniards conquered that country, and was cultivated by the natives as a food crop under the name of "papas." No wild progenitor of the ordinary plant has ever been found in any part of the world. The credit of introducing the potato to England belongs to the celebrated botanist, Charles de l'Ecluse, who lived in the sixteenth century. It was first grown in Vienna in 1588, and its cultivation gradually spread over Europe. It was brought to England from Virginia in America, where it was carried from Peru. In France, there was, at first a strong prejudice against the new vegetable, which was alleged to cause cholera and other diseases, but after the great famine of 1170, its nourishing properties were appreciated at their due worth, and its consumption became general.

To-day the cultivation of the potato crop throughout the world is enormous, and there are numberless sorts evolved by growers, each put forward as possessing some special virtue. The recent boom in different much-vaunted seeds and the attendant disappointments will not soon be forgotten.

The new blue potato from Paraguay seems, however, to be really of quite a new character, and to have a long future before it.

The following special characteristics are claimed for it:—

1. Unsusceptibility to dampness, and therefore well adapted for cultivation in wet soils.
2. Resisting power against disease.
3. Excellent eating qualities.

4. Great productive power, 50 to 100 per cent. over the ordinary kind.

The Solanum Commersoni has its origin in South America, where it grows wild on the banks of the rivers of Uruguay, where it produces small yellow tubers about the size of a hen's egg, and possessing a bitter taste. It was first reported upon by the botanist Commersoni, who noticed it growing on the moist banks of the river Mercedes, near Montevideo. In 1850 Felix de St. Quentin, attracted by its characteristics, which seemed to make it very appropriate for agricultural purposes cultivated it in Uruguay. Then the Consul in Uruguay of Marseilles imported samples of the wild tubers, which were grown in the colonial garden in that town, and catalogued as a new food crop for moist lands. The improved development of the plant was completed after four years' cultivation by Labergerie, and the new Solanum Commersoni Violet evolved in the process. Labergerie was successful in cultivating the plant so that the tubers lost their original bitter taste and possessed the high qualities before mentioned. The wetter the soil, the greater was the crop; thus in very dry grounds about 10 tons, 50 tons in wet soil, and up to 90 tons in bog land per hectare of about 2½ acres. The yield was in proportion to the moistness of the soil.

The immunity of the plant from disease was also shown by experiments.

The flavor of the tuber is excellent, surpassing that of the ordinary kind.

The tuber weighs from 2 to 4 pounds, and the plants bear from five to seven tubers.

The satisfactory conclusion is formed that, thanks to the patience and skill of Monsieur Labergerie, an addition to agricultural crops has been made which will prove of great service for the sustenance of man and animals, and also in the industries which use potatoes.—*Mark Lane Express.*

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

Coal is reported as discovered south-west of Saskatoon.

* * *

Boissevain Board of Trade are investigating the feasibility of establishing a creamery.

* * *

Wheat prices have dropped over twelve cents per bushel in less than six weeks in the Chicago market and are now at the lowest level in recent years.

* * *

The Dominion Orchard Company is a corporation which proposes to have the largest orchard in the world. They are now negotiating for land near Montreal.

* * *

The first car of new wheat was received at Winnipeg on the 8th inst. It came from the Mennonite settlement in southern Manitoba and graded one Northern.

* * *

Harvesters are arriving every day now but it looks as though there was going to be a scarcity. Fortunately there is not a heavy average crop of straw to increase the work of handling the crop.

* * *

The plant of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. at St. Boniface was opened on the 9th inst. by Premier Roblin accompanied by a large party of Winnipeg and Brandon business men. The mill has a capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour per day and its equipment is said not to be equalled by any other plant in the world. Electrical power is used throughout. Alex. Kelly is president of the company.

* * *

The results of the Field Grain competition in the Hartney district conducted by the seed division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have been made. Twelve ten acre fields were entered but wild oats disqualified one field, cockle another and smut a third, the remaining lots were a decided credit to the district. Five prizes were given as follows: first, \$40, Alex. Duthie; second, \$30, J. S. Graham; third, \$20, Wm. Laughland; fourth, \$10, S. Scharff; fifth, \$5, J. Thomas Jr.

Judges of Appeal.

The *Canadian Gazette* contains the following official announcements of Manitoba's new court of appeal: "Hector Mansfield Howell, of the City of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Esquire, one of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law; to be chief justice of the court of appeal for Manitoba, with the style and title of chief justice of appeal, so long as the present chief justice of the court of King's bench for Manitoba continues to hold such office, and thereafter with the style and title of chief justice of Manitoba."

The Honorable Elswood Richards, a puisne judge of the court of King's bench for Manitoba; to be a judge of the court of appeal for Manitoba, with the style and title of judge of appeal.

The Honorable William Egerton Perdue, a puisne judge of the court of King's bench for Manitoba; to be a judge of the court of appeal for Manitoba, with the style and title of judge of appeal.

Frank Hedley Phippen, of the City of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Esquire, barrister-at-law; to be a judge of the court of appeal for Manitoba with the style and title of judge of appeal.

Superintendent of Lacombe Farm.

G. H. Hutton B.S.A., who has been appointed to take charge of the new Experimental Farm at Lacombe is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College of the year 1900. While at college he took a very active part in the life of the institution and was considered one of the ablest speakers of his time. On graduating Mr. Hutton returned to his farm where he specialized in live stock, particularly in the breeding of dairy cattle and bacon hogs. He has had considerable experience as a live stock judge and Farmers Institute worker and should be well equipped for his new work in Alberta.

Alberta's Sub-Agricultural Experimental Stations.

The Experimental Farm of Southern Alberta in charge of W. H. Fairfield is located one mile east of Lethbridge and has the line of Crow's Nest (C. P. R.) running through it. The farm consists of sixty acres irrigated land, and 260 acres not under irrigation. No experiments with live stock are to be conducted there, the work to be done being with cereals, forage crops, and fruit.

The farm for Northern Alberta is located at Lacombe on the C. & E. line, and from whence a line is being built to Moose Jaw.

Grain Company Secure a Manager.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has secured the services of Mr. Thos. Coulter as manager of their business with head quarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Coulter was formerly manager for Bullock and Blackburn and has had a wide experience. The control of the company still remains in the hands of a majority of the three following officers, until the annual meeting which will be held sometime in the winter, A. E. Partridge, Sinterluta, president; Jno. Kennedy, Swan River, Vice-president and Jno. Spencer, Winnipeg, treasurer.

Killarney Fair.

When the management of Killarney exhibition set about the work of eliminating the fakir element from preying upon visitors to their fair in response to the demand of public opinion as freely expressed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, they probably did not realize the magnitude of their task. In fact no one who has not coped with grafters and vice can appreciate the devil fish-like grasp of their tentacles. The "underworld" was quick to learn and spread the news that at Manitoba fairs there was a lot of "easy money" to be had and the increase of fakirs endeavoring to gain admission to exhibition grounds is one of the most certain evidences that the game is always against the public. Killarney town and fair officials had their teeth set and when on Saturday, before the opening of the fair, parties of questionable characters began to arrive they were at once given time to leave. This was a sample of the treatment accorded grafters, but in spite of all that could be done some rather large fish escaped through the nets.

Just what effect this policy had upon the receipts of the fair we are not in a position at the present time to say, but it is better that the fair should be run honestly and clean than that it should attain large proportions as a result of its side shows catering to gambling and licentious passions, and we sincerely hope that in recognition of their efforts to conduct an educational, agricultural and industrial fair the management will receive the liberal support of the provincial government.

So far as the fair proper went the displays were quite creditable, but many conditions combined against a large display of stock. Several of the larger exhibitors of stock in previous years, such as Mabon, Ryan, Hysop, Greenway, etc., have sold out most of their stuff and the backward haying weather of the two previous weeks deterred many from patronizing the fair.

The falling off in stock entries should be the signal for the adoption of other features of interest and should not be considered a serious menace to the usefulness of the fair. People will be back to stock keeping again in larger numbers in the very near future and in the meantime the fair could demonstrate its usefulness by the introduction of such features as cooking demonstrations, illustrations of model kitchens, of good taste in furnishings, of ventilating systems, dairy demonstrations, school children's competitions in the naming of weeds as submitted, etc.

One thing also we notice about racing and that is the professional race stables are not as potent to attract crowds as formerly. The public will take

little interest in a race for the race's sake alone, the betting is the attraction and the sight of a procession, no matter how fast, going around the ring with the cards in the "bookies" stand stacked against the public has in it little to lure the masses into the grandstand so long as there is something going on outside.

Naturally the bulk of the horses at such fairs as Killarney are of the agricultural and driving types, and it is in the display of such horses that most of the local rivalry is developed.

The Clydesdales were strong in the senior stallion class but after that there was a falling off. Five sires faced up in the ring before principal Black of the Agricultural College and were placed in the following order: Baron Sproat, Killarney Syndicate; Craig Stamp, Peter Robinson, Boissevain; Prince Bonnybridge, J. G. Washington, Ninga; Village Boss, Willis Bros., Boissevain; and Robson Mac, Cudmore, Crystal City. Baron Sproat is a typical Clydesdale and a draft horse. He is clean-limbed, active and stylish. His sire is Baron's Pride and his dam a Macgregor mare. Craig Stamp is after the same type but is not as clean-limbed nor as long and sloping in the pasterns. He is by Up-to-Time. Prince Bonnybridge is quite a typical Clydesdale, but is not as clean-limbed nor so heavy bodied as those above him. He has good breeding behind him though, being by Prince Patrick, champion at the Pan American at Buffalo and out of a Macgregor mare. Village Boss is a good horse but not of a good type. He is low and soggy, a squat horse that can never show the style of a more rangy type, however useful he may be in the stud.

Only one three-year-old came out, but the judge did not consider him worthy of a first. The two-year-olds were three in number and a very superior trio. First went to Gold Stamp owned by I. Langrill and second and third to Willow Creek Kim and Golden Willow owned and bred by Webster of Cartwright, and from his horse Stobeross. Webster was also first on brood mare, first with foal, and first with mare and two of her offspring. Greenway was first with three year old-mares and Washington got the diploma for the best Clydesdale mare of the show.

One Shire was out, Severn Trenton, owned by E. D. Holditch of Boissevain. Two Percheron stallions competed, first going to McCorkindale & Johnston, Boissevain, on Mulgshar, and second to Wm. Hodgets, Killarney on Factor, whereupon there was a great uproar for black is a popular color, but Black was apparently not a popular judge with some of the Percheron admirers who should learn to detect side-bones and such like diseases.

For heavy draft teams weighing 2800 lbs. and over, J. G. Washington won first with a very superior pair of Clydesdales, clean in the legs and good movers. Waldo Greenway come second with a pair that showed a little more wear and S. Webster was third. The agricultural teams were five in numbers but the judge did not give the prizes as he thought one team at least was over weight and instructed the directors the order of placing after they had been weighed. The heavy team belongs to Harvard Cross of Killarney and is a very valuable pair.

The fair was without the patronage of J. J. Millidge's Thoroughbreds this year which considerably reduced the number of light horses.

A few Standardbreds were out and one Hackney. Mrs. Brown's driving team which took second at Winnipeg was also second here, being beaten by a nice snappy pair of chestnuts.

The cattle show was not strong, although some good useful stuff was out. There were four aged bulls in the ring, Washington's Prince Adair by the Dryden bull Prince Gloster was placed first, Geo. Campbell's Good Enough second, S. Fletcher's (Holmfild) Red Colin by Sir Colin Campbell, third, and Thos. Buck's Brookside Pride third. An exceptionally good two-year-old was shown by Coulter of Waukopa in Rector bred by Alex. Stevenson. There is a lot of promise in this bull and nearly all the ringside talent thought judge Brown of Portage la Prairie made a mistake in not giving him the championship. Jas. Miller of Killarney got first on yearlings and J. W. Magwood second. Washington's Prince Adair then took the championship. There was a big ring of cows out, but the characteristics emphasized by Prof. Rutherford at Brandon the week before were not given prominence here. Two cows very much inclined to patchiness belonging to J. G. Washington got first, while a much smoother but less fat cow came third. The younger sections were not well filled and the stuff was only in fair condition.

A small herd of Herefords were shown in very low flesh, but a nice bunch of Red Polls came out, although there was no competition.

The dairy breeds were not very well represented, a few Jerseys and Ayrshires being shown by the townspeople.

Swine were numerous and of good quality. King of Wawanesa had his Yorkshires out. Trann of Crystal City showed a choice herd of Tamworths, Mrs. Brown of Boissevain had the remaining members of her herd of Berkshires in competition, Geo. Campbell showed Yorkshires and W. U. Wade of Ninga, had a few of as good Yorkshires as one could wish to see, his stock being founded on selections from J. E. Brethour's and D. C. Flatt's herds.

The sheep were strong in numbers and of a good quality. Shropshires were the most numerous and bore evidence of careful breeding and selection.

The garden products furnished keen competition and were judged by S. A. Bedford of Brandon. Mr. J. J. Golden of the Manitoba Government was present with a collection of the most common and noxious weeds and was kept busy answering questions on this subject.

Altogether the fair must be considered a success, as large crowds came in on special trains from East and West and had a pleasant and enjoyable holiday at the cosy little lakeside town.

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co's impressions of the markets at the end of last week are as follows: The past week has been quiet and dull, prices have continued to drop and show a loss of from 2c. to 3c. for the week. This decline brings prices to the lowest on the crop and have certainly reached a level that looks quite cheap compared with the ranges the trade has been accustomed to. The way, however, that the crops in our own Northwest, as well as across the line have been boomed by the papers makes the domestic trade as well as the foreign trade hold off from buying and as long as these large crops are held before their eyes they will not buy, but will wait until actual conditions are known and prices have reached a steady level. We might say here that while this lauding our crop may be alright for land speculators, it is not very good for the man that will have wheat to sell. As soon as prices reach a level which will show some stability, foreigners will take hold and we may expect a steady export demand for the season. During the week rains have done some damage to wheat in the stook in the South Western States, but as yet the damage is not serious, unless rain continues. In the North Western States harvesting has been going on and in Manitoba cutting has been started in many places and harvest will be general in the three provinces between the 15th and 25th of the month. The weather has been ideal for ripening but from latest reports we do not consider we will have any more wheat than we had last year. During the week European markets have been following the ups and downs of the American markets to a small degree. The World's shipments were 8,640,000. The amount afloat decreased 640,000 bus. and the Visible Supply increased 1,318,000 bus.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market is very quiet. What cash business that is being done is only in odd cars, everyone is trying to wind up business in order to be ready for the new crop. There is a little enquiry for 1 Nor. and 2 Nor. at about 3c. under a week ago, but other grades do not find buyers. Prices are 1 Nor. 75c., 2 Nor. 72½c., 3 Nor. 68c. for immediate delivery. Futures August 74½, October 71½, December 71c., May 76½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS—No. 2 white	30½ @	30
BARLEY—No. 3	40 @	40
FLAX—No. 1	1 03 @	1 04
MILLFEED, per ton—		
Bran	15 00	15 50
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley	24 00	
Barley	20 00	
Oats	26 00	
HAY, per ton (cars on track.		
Winnipeg	7 00 @	8 00
Loose loads	8 00 @	9 00
POTATOES, new, Winnipeg, per bushel	1 00	
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Boxes, at factory	19½	
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Straight lots at country points	14 @	16
CHEESE—		
Finest Manitoba	12½	
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg (subject to candling)	18	

LIVE STOCK.

HOGS—The local market holds firmer with a good demand for bacon hogs. Heavy, coarse hogs are quoted slightly lower. Prices weighed off cars, Winnipeg, are as follows:

Choice 150 to 250 lbs., \$7.75; 250 lbs. over, \$6.75; rough, 250 lbs. over, \$6.50; light, under 100 lbs., \$6.50.

VEAL CALVES—Live calves wanted and demand is good. Choice 125 to 200 lbs., 4 to 4½c.; 225 to 350 lbs., 2½ to 3c.

CATTLE—Market is steady, with the demand active for good cattle; poor stuff is not wanted. Receipts are fairly liberal. Export cattle, 4c.; choice steers, 1,150 lbs. over, 2½ to 3½c.; choice heifers, 1,050 lbs. over, 2½ to 3½c.; cows, 1,100 lbs. over, 2 to 3½c.; fat bulls, 1½ to 2½c.

SHEEP—Good demand choice wethers 5 to 5½c.; ewes, 4½c. to 5c.; lambs, 5½ to 6c.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

AFFABILITY OF MANNER.

Cynics to the contrary, affability is not a synonym for either effeminacy or hypocrisy. It is the sign of a nature wholesomely sweet, at ease with itself and desirous of making others so. It is a quality worth cultivating, resulting in the "soft answer that turneth away wrath", instead of the crusty, irritable manner that leads to "grievous words stirring up anger".

THE DAY'S WORK.

There is no more blessed sight under the broad heavens than a man and his wife loving one another and growing in trust and confidence down (or up?) to a happy old age. There is no sadder sight than a pair, ill-matched, pulling against one another instead of together against the world and becoming more miserable as the years go by and the fetters bite deeper and deeper. Love is an essential to any happy union to keep the ties from chafing.

The tie is not always the matrimonial knot. It has an infinite variety of forms. One is more common than that of wedlock, and by it we—the great majority of us—are tied firmly and irrevocably to the Day's Work. No divorce legislation, simple or complicated, can set us free. It is "until death do us part". We can pull and fret and chafe against the bond, but we cannot break it. On the other hand we can fall in love with the Day's Work; love, cherish and obey it, and live happily with it all the days of our life and at the end part from it almost regretfully as the best friend this world has afforded. All honor to the Day's Work as a true helpmeet which God has given!

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

FROM AN ADDRESS BY CHARLES F. AMIDON, JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1887 a committee of the American Bar Association reported to that body, after a careful investigation of the subject, that new trials were granted in forty-six per cent. of all causes that were brought under review in appellate courts in this country. It was further found that in sixty per cent of these cases the appeals turned upon questions of pleading and practice. I myself have recently looked into this subject with respect to seven representative States of the Union, for the period extending from 1895 to 1900, and find that the conditions reported to the Bar Association have not improved, but, on the contrary, have in some respects grown worse. A recent Chicago paper contains an account of a personal injury case that had been to the Supreme Court of Illinois four times, and had just been tried again and started on its weary journey for another review.

These facts point unmistakably to the capital vice of American law—viz., its instability of administration, the frequent retrials of the same controversy. For the purpose of comparison, and of seeing whether this condition is a necessary evil, I have examined the law reports of England for the period extending from 1890 to 1900, and I find that of all the causes that were brought under review on appeal in that country, new trials were granted in less than three and one-half per cent. Here is a country having the same body of substantive laws as we have, and yet the result in the one case is new trials in 46 per cent. of all causes brought under

review, and in the other in less than three and one-half per cent.

What is the cause of this difference? I know that there are several minor causes to which attention might be directed, but *the fundamental defect of our legal administration is the doctrine that, where error is found, prejudice will be presumed.* That is the difference between the English and American administration of the law. In England there is no such thing at the present time as a bill of exceptions. A copy of the pleadings and of the written instruments that have appeared in the trial of the case is furnished to the appellate court, together with a transcript of the evidence, or more frequently a transcript of the brief notes of the presiding judge, and then the question is not, Is there error in the proceedings of the trial court? but the question is, Is the judgment just? And if it is, it is let alone. This doctrine, that where error is found prejudice will be presumed, removes the cause at once from the region from reality and fact into the thin air of presumption and metaphysics. The record is there—why presume prejudice? Why not look at the record and see whether prejudice in fact occurred? That is, whether the error is of such character as to produce a wrong judgment. After litigants have once been led over the weary course of justice, there ought to be, at the end, peace for both, and permanent fruition for one.

What is the effect upon our profession of this doctrine that where error is found prejudice will be presumed? In the first place it puts every lawyer on the quest for error. In so far as I have been able to observe, there are two motives that animate each lawyer in the trial of a cause in our courts: Get a victory if you can, but under no circumstances fail to get error into the record. If these little matters of equal importance in the court of review with the substantial matters of justice, of course they must receive in the mind of the lawyer the same attention. It has been one of the serious faults of the legal profession throughout its entire history, not only in America, but in England and in Rome, and wherever legal systems have been built up, to exalt matters of practice above matters of substance. Those points are so interesting, they lead us out into such a delightful field of research! I have in mind now quite a distinguished lawyer who spent three months preparing himself to be properly surprised by an adverse ruling on a question of pleading.

I think, as a rule, you like the judge best who keeps his hands off—I have heard some of you say that. That is not the method of the English judges to whom I have referred. If you were to step into an English court and see a cause in the progress of trial, *the one thing that would impress you above all others would be that the judge and the lawyers are all bent on getting at the substance of that cause.* The fact that has impressed me most in keeping track of English decisions during the last twenty years is this: the skill and the zeal which the trial court and the trial counsel display in putting the record in such shape that the cause may be disposed of in the appellate court on the merits provided the appellate court take a different view of the controversy from that taken by the trial court.

But men will say, if we do not reverse these cases for error, what will become of our rules; what will become of our rules for pleading and the rules of evidence, if we do not reverse these

case for their violation? Again I appeal to experience. What has happened in England? For more than a generation it has been impossible to base error on any matter of practice, pleading or evidence, unless it be fundamental to the cause. What has been the result? Are the rules of pleading thrown away in England? Are the rules of evidence disregarded in their courts? By no means. It is the testimony of all who are familiar with English practice that the rules of pleading and the rules of evidence are much better observed there than they are with us. So the fact that causes are not reversed because of errors of pleading or practice or evidence has nothing whatever to do with the observance of those rules. And yet a distinguished court, before whom many of you have practiced, recently reversed a case because the cross-examination of a witness was permitted to extend somewhat beyond the examination in chief, and the reasons assigned were: What will become of the rules of evidence unless we enforce them by a reversal of the cause?

Some might say, as has sometimes been said, that this practice of English courts cannot obtain here because with us trial by jury is secured by Constitution. Is the right of trial by jury any more sacred in America than it is in England? Was not the provision found in our constitutions securing that right taken from the Magna Charta? Is it not as much a matter of constitutional law in England that a man with a proper cause shall have a trial by jury as it is here? Most certainly it is.

CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION HAS BROKEN DOWN.

The administration of the criminal law has nearly broken down in America under the application of this rule. After an experience of one hundred and twenty-five years, we have not that swiftness and certainty of legal action, that respect for law, which ought to characterize a civilized people; on the contrary, this principle has brought inefficiency in legal administration, a pestilence of refinements and new trails, and such a reign of disregard for law among both high and low, rich and poor, as has seldom been seen in civilized nations. What are we going to do about it? There is nothing that stands in the way of the adoption of the remedy that restores this. Among the remedies that have been suggested in this country is that recommended by one of our own distinguished judges—that the right of appeal in criminal cases be abolished. That remedy can never be applied in America. The right of appeal has lasted too long, and the possibilities of injustice are too great. Our people will never consent to abolish that right. But it is possible, gentlemen to say this; that when a juryman has tried a man charged with a crime and found him guilty of the offense with which he is charged, the judgment shall not be set aside for errors which do not go to the very substance of the cause. We can say, without robbing any man of any right, that if the judgment is just it shall stand. The criminal procedure which we have in our courts to-day, instead of speaking to of us the present time, takes us back to the time of the Stuarts in England. We have abolished all the savagery of the old English common law of crime, but we have kept right along the procedure and refinement which the English judges devised to save men from the vengeance of that savage code. If we go back to the time of the Stuarts, the great body of crimes were political and religious and were mainly prosecuted for political ends. All that has been done away with. As a learned jurist lately said: "We have long since past the time when it is possible to convict an innocent man, and the problem which confronts us to-day is whether we can convict a guilty man."

During the last seventy-five years nowhere in the British Empire has a man been snatched

from the custody of the law and sacrificed to mob violence. That, gentlemen, is to me the sublimest legal fact of the past seventy-five years. Nowhere in the British Empire, including South Africa, Australia, and British America, has a single human life been snatched from the custody of the law and sacrificed to mob violence. That is respect for law organized into human character. Let me place before you our own experience. Suppose what has repeatedly happened in some of the oldest States of this Union, when a man under arrest, charged with crime, has been snatched from the custody of the law, taken to a public place, tied to a post, acid poured into his ears and eyes, his fingers and toes cut off as mementoes of the event, and the torch then applied by women in his execution, suppose that had occurred in the Philippine Islands, what would we have said about the fitness of the Filipinos for self-government?

I say that our administration of the criminal law has broken down. It is an unworkable machine. I know we convict men and send them to the penitentiary; but I state it here as a fair statement of the administration of the criminal law in America that if a man has the means to employ able counsel, so as to make a fight, as we say, in the great majority of cases he can escape punishment for crime. The trial can be so protracted and enmeshed in such a complication of pleading and evidence as to result—not in every case, oh, no, but in the majority of cases—in error which, under this pernicious doctrine of presumed prejudice, will nullify a conviction. I appeal from this practice to the practice that has obtained across the water. The main feature

of that practice is not the doing away with the right of appeal; it is the other matter to which I have already pointed, viz., that only substantial error shall be regarded.

WHERE THE TREASURE IS.

During the last month death has removed two wealthy men from the world in which their heaped-up gold made them a tremendous power. Russell Sage, the American millionaire, knew well how to make money and better how to keep it. If these are virtues, he is virtuous to that extent but not greatly beyond it. A man with an income of \$5,000 a day living on \$5,000 a year and hoarding the rest is not an engaging spectacle. Not a cent of his wealth has been left to the public from whom he made it.

With somewhat greater pleasure we read of the millions of Alfred Beit, the South African financier. He had interested himself in the fortunes of the Dark Continent for many years and had spent as well as made much money in it. His will reveals that the bulk of his immense fortune will be distributed in Africa. Six millions is to be used in the construction and improvement of telegraphic and railroad facilities in Rhodesia and help given to the Cape-Cairo road. A million goes to Johannesburg University, and another to education and charity in British South Africa, as well as separate bequests to Rhodes University in Cape Colony. London University and Hamburg. Rhodes memorial fund, and London and Hamburg hospitals receive large gifts also.

KIPLING'S APPEAL.

The following new poem by Rudyard Kipling has appeared in the London *Standard*. Kipling always something to say worth saying and says it well. These verses give his opinion of the haste of the British Government to virtually re-establish Boer power by granting constitutions giving great civic advantages to the Dutch in the Transvaal.

BACK TO THE ANCIENT BITTERNESS.

The shame of a Majuba Hill
Lies heavy on our lines,
But there is shame completer still,
And England makes no sign.
Unchallenged in the market place
Of Freedom's chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
Into the stranger's hand.

At a great price you loosed the yoke
'Neath which our brethren lay;
(Your dead that perished ere 'twas broke
Are scarcely dust to-day.)
Think you ye freed them at that price?
Wake, or your toil is vain;
Our rulers jugglingly devise
To sell them back again.

Back to the ancient bitterness
Ye ended once for all—
Back to oppression none may guess
Who have not borne its thrall—
Back to the slough of their despond;
Helots anew hold fast
By England's "seal upon the bond"
As helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
Rebellion's lawful prey?
This is their sin—that, oft betrayed,
They did not oft betray;
That to their hurt they kept their vows;
That for their faith they died;
God help thee, children of our house,
Whom England has denied.

But we—what God shall turn our doom,
What blessing dare we claim.
Who slay a nation in the womb
To crown a trickster's game?
Who come before amazed mankind
Forsworn in party feud,
And search the forms of law to bind
Our blood to servitude?

Now, even now, before men learn
How near we broke our trust—
Now, even now, ere we return
Dominion to the dust—
Now, ere the gates of mercy close
Forever 'gainst the line
That sells its sons to serve its foes—
Will England make no sign?

FOSTERING PATRIOTISM.

The truth is, in our opinion, that love of country cannot be taught. Mere readiness to go to war is a survival of savagery, not patriotism, and should be discouraged rather than encouraged; it will always lie with other animal passions too near the surface. Give men justice, freedom, and equal treatment before the laws, and you increase a hundredfold their natural love for their land and kin. To stimulate this by hot-house methods is to make patriotism artificial and false; to stifle the noble kind of love of country now exemplified in Russia—the readiness to overthrow duly constituted authorities who betray their trust. The way to stimulate patriotism is not by waving flags, bestowing tariff favors, nor yet by granting public moneys to a few individuals who want aid in their shipbuilding or shipowning enterprises. It is by making the conditions of life easy and free and fair.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Dr. Greig, the eminent composer, though born in Norway, is of Scotch descent. His musical talent was early in evidence, and he was sent to study at the Leipzig Conservatoire under Moscheles, Hauptmann, and Richter, and afterwards to Copenhagen, where he was under Hartmann and Neils Gade. His compositions are, of course, well known in England, and include works for piano, for violin, and for cello, as well as numerous songs. Dr. Greig lives in Bergen.

By the capsizing of a launch in the Red River on the 11th inst five Winnipeg people lost their lives.



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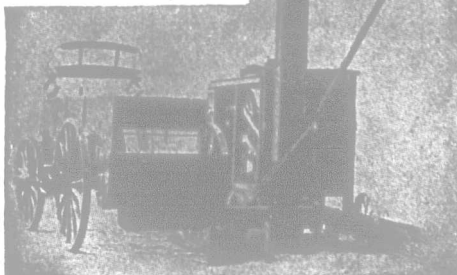
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VICTORIA CROSS HEROES.

I notice in your issue of June 20 under the heading For Valour you state that the V. C. carries a pension of £15 per annum, which is wrong.

Perhaps the following from *Hazell's Annual 1903* may be of interest to your readers:

"This decoration (not an order as many suppose) the most highly prized of any in the British or any other service—was instituted by Royal Warrant on January 29, 1856 and promulgated in the *London Gazette* a week later, Tuesday, February 5.

"It consists of a Maltese cross in bronze—cast, even to this day, from cannon captured at Sebastopol during the Crimean War—having in the adverse center our Royal Crest (a crowned lion) and underneath which, an escroll bearing this inscription 'For valour.' Although it is the highest honor which soldier or sailor can gain, its intrinsic value is less than all others, costing, with ribbon, not more than three pence.

"Its dimensions and weight are: Size, one and two fifths inches square; 434 grains—three and a quarter grains less than one ounce. To all except officers, but including those who have 'risen from the ranks,' an annuity of £10, which may be increased to £50, is granted, payment of which is made quarterly. The ribbon for the naval service is blue, and for the military red. The two first winners were sailors—the present Rear-Admirals C. D. Lucas and J. Bythesea, C.B., C.I.E., both in the Baltic Sea, June 21 and August 9, 1854, respectively. The war with Russia produced 111 officers and men deemed worthy of this signal recognition by Queen Victoria. For some years past the survivors of the 62 decorated by the Queen on June 26, 1857, were equally divided between the services; but the death of Lord Wantage (June 10, 1901), gave a preponderance to the Royal Navy. The largest number awarded in any campaign was for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny—182. The Royal Navy and Marines (4) have gained 45; cavalrymen 48; gunners 43; the ubiquitous sappers (R. E.), 27; and guardsmen a dozen. Regiments of the line—from the Royal Scots to the Rifle Brigade, but not all—naturally figure highest, with 235, whilst two have been gained by men of color (as also one Royal Navy) in the West India Regiments ('66 and '92). The military grain and commissariat corps have gained 3. Medical officers and men not included with regiments 8. Imperial Yeomanry 1, Scottish Horse 1. The Indian Army of old and officers of the new staff corps number 53. Colonials from Auckland Militia to Strathcona's Horse and the South African Constabulary—are represented by 32. Since June 21, 1854 the decoration has been gained by 247 commissioned officers—26 being doctors, 263 sailors and soldiers (28 of whom were awarded commissions, six during the late war: three regulars, three colonial), three civilians and one army chaplain. Total 514, of whom 211 survive, being one fewer than a year ago.

"By command of his majesty the King, on eve of his coronation (August 9, 1902), the decoration was directed to be presented to the next-of-kin, or representatives of the following who had fallen in battle: Captain D. R. Younger, 1st Gordons; Lieut. A. G. T. Digby-Jones, R.E.; Trooper H. Albrecht I. L. H.; Lieut. G. H. B. Coulson, 1st K. O. S. B.; Sergt. A. Atkinson, 1st Alexandra, Princess of Wales' Own Yorks Regt.; and Private J. Barry, 1st 18th Regt. 'The Royal Irish.' This is the first instance in which this distinctive decoration (except in a well-known case—and that unofficially) has been bestowed, except on the actual winner."

Miami.

H. C. Beet, V.C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HOW SOON MUST A HOMESTEADER START DUTIES?

Does a homesteader have to put his six months homesteading in the calendar year or in the year from the time he files on his homestead?
Sask.

R. P. D.

Ans.—The calendar year is not the year referred to in the homestead regulations.

LAME MARE.

Mare, 5 years old is lame on both front feet, skin is calloused on front fetlock joint, when she was a colt blistered it, but of little avail. Mare is not very lame but never worked her. What can be done to remedy her lameness?
R. B.

Ans.—The symptoms are indefinite beyond lending credence to the suspicion that the cause of the lameness is a ringbone. If so blistering or firing will be necessary. It should pay you to have the mare examined by a veterinarian.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

If A. and B. buy a quarter section of land, A. being of age and B. under 19 years, has B. lawful right and how much, if any?
Sask.

J. W. M.

Ans.—If both names are inserted in the contract or transfer A. and B. would be equal owners of the quarter section no matter what their ages were. A conveyance of the property, however, from A. and B. could not be made until B. came of age.

LEIN ON TRADED HORSE

A. trades horses with B. in March. The following February the horse that A. receives is seized in execution of a chattel mortgage. After paying the amount due A. gets the note and finds it dated the December previous, nine months after he got the horse in question.

1. What redress has A.?

2. Was the lein note valid seeing it was drawn up nine months after the property mentioned therein had changed hands?

3. In the event of its invalidity, can A. sue the man to whom B. gave the lein note?

4. Can A. sue B.?

Sask.

J. C.

Ans.—1. A. would have an action for damages against the party who made the seizure of the horse in question.

2. The lein note would not be valid as a lein against A. It could only be treated as a promissory note made by B.

3. A. could sell the party who seized the horse on the note for loss or damages suffered.

4. A. might also take action against B. for giving a lein on a horse, possession of which had passed from him. It is possible that the note mentioned may have been only a renewal and the original may have been registered. Before doing anything you had better consult a solicitor who should make a search in the Registry Office and find out exactly when these notes were given and registered.

PROBABLY A MELANOTIC TUMOR.

I have a mare twelve years old. A lump came on her under lip a week ago last Saturday. Three days after it broke and now has eaten nearly half of lower lip. It looks very much like cancer. Would you kindly state in your next paper what it is, and what to do for it. Mare has a colt four months old would it be advisable to wean colt?
J. A. S.

Ans.—Should suspect a melanotic growth if the mare is grey in color; such usually occur after the eighth or ninth year, although I had a case occur in my practice, of a four-year-old gelding being affected. Complete excision (cutting out) early in the disease is the only practicable remedy, but unless complete the operation only seems to stimulate the malignant growth.

BONE SPAVIN—BREEDS OF PIGS—CHOREA IN A SOW.

1. I have a sow one year old. She had a litter of twelve pigs this spring, but since farrowing seems to have stringhalt. Will this injure her for breeding, or will I fatten and sell her? She is a very fine sow in every other way and would like to keep her.

2. I wish to go into pure bred pigs. Which has best market, Yorkshires or Berkshires? Which is the easiest fed?

3. I have a driver, fourteen years old, which is developing a bone spavin. What should I do for it? "Fleming's" spavin cure and "Absorbine" have been recommended. Have you any experience of either?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—I. The trouble is of nervous origin and may as the sow is a valuable one be treated by giving her two drops fluid extract of nux vomica and five drops of Fowler's solution in a piece of potato or some other food she would gulp down quickly, twice daily, gradually increasing until the dose is doubled. Continue for ten days or two weeks. If not improved would advise fattening her.

2. It is a matter of opinion, some prefer the white pig on account of ease in scalding and if any odd hair is left it passes unnoticed. There is practically no difference in the breeds, judged from the experiments conducted by Agriculturist Grisdale, C.E.F., Ottawa, Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph and Prof. Jno. A. Craig, I.A.C., Ames, Iowa. Drop card to the Director, C.E.F. for Grisdale's bulletin on Swine. Some families of pigs are easier feeders than others.

3. I have had no experience with either preparation, both are highly recommended by some horsemen. Rest is essential. You might use the binoxide of mercury blister 1 to 6 and repeat in ten days or two weeks.

TROUBLE WITH PIGS.

My pigs eat good. Seem weak in the back at the shoulders, eyes get red, and a sort of scurvy on their skin and very red. Am feeding them rape three times a day and barley chop and shorts at night. The pigs crawl around on their knees, the ears bleed and drop off. They get better for a while but have a relapse. Water is a running creek.

Ans.—The symptoms shown are those often seen in pigs allowed to run in a rape patch. Would suggest that you cut down that item of their diet and substitute skim milk or buttermilk.

CONTROL OF ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

1. Does the province of Alberta have a law regarding contagious diseases in animals? Give address of persons in charge.
2. What diseases are on the contagious lists?
3. What percentage of value of animal destroyed does the Government pay?
4. Does the owner of the infected animals have any expense in connection with testing the animals?

B. L. W.

Ans.—Contagious diseases of animals are under the control of the Dominion authorities, who must be notified in cases of outbreaks or suspected cases. The R. N. W. M. P. have had the bulk of the work in administering the act for the government in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Hog cholera, glanders, anthrax, etc., are on the contagious list.

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Hides
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and advise shipping to us at once while we can pay the present very high prices.

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In 5 acre blocks, close to electric tram, about 30 minutes from Vancouver and 15 minutes from New Westminster. Cheap settlers' rates on tram cars. Price \$75 to \$150 per acre. Terms \$15 to \$30 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent.

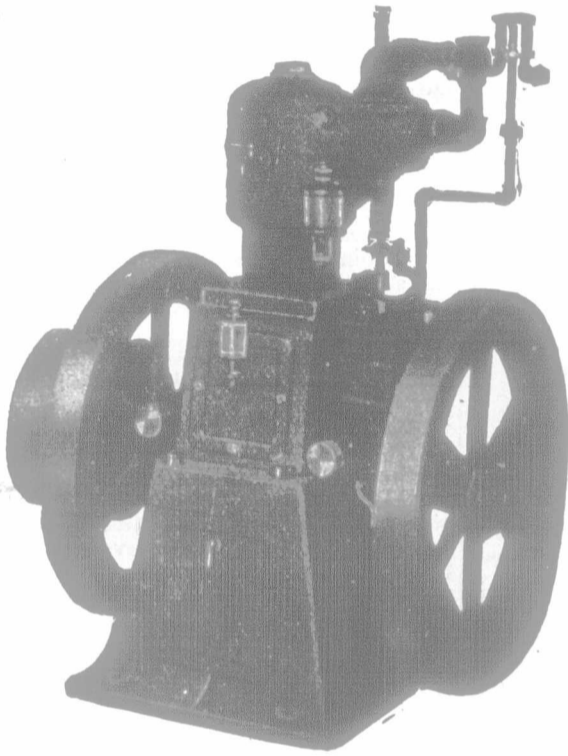
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They are neat and compact in design embodying strength and utility and contain the latest improvements for securing the greatest economy in fuel consumption.

By means of a thumb-screw the speed of the Brandon Engines can be changed over 50 per cent, while in operation, this is a feature not found in other makes.

Each Engine is thoroughly tested and operated with full load before leaving our works and a record kept of its performance and a copy furnished the purchaser.

REMEMBER THREE SUPERIOR POINTS OF MERIT:

EFFICIENCY
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These mean profit to the purchaser and success to the makers.

When you buy a Brandon you get the best Engine on the market with the maker's guarantee and we are responsible, and on the spot to back it up.

Why run chances on a foreign make?

You know where the Brandon is made.

Do you know where the others are.

If interested write us for particulars.

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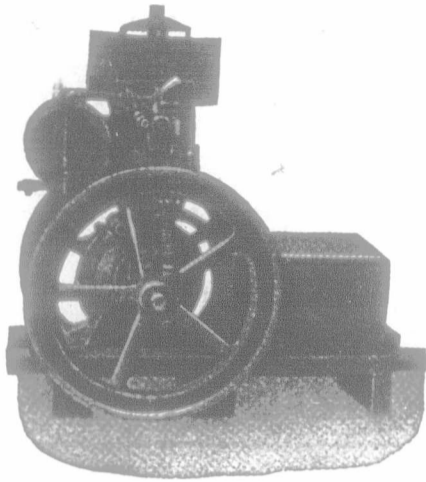
We have unsurpassed arrangements completed for the handling of stock in the Canadian West. Our long experience enables us to secure for you ocean space at the lowest price and on the best steamers, and by so doing, consignments are then saleable in Winnipeg if desired. Should the bid not be satisfactory they could then be forwarded direct. We have also arranged to place one of our men in Europe to watch consignments arriving, so that our patrons' interests will be safeguarded. We are pleased to state that our business last year was double that of the previous year. We are in receipt of many letters of endorsement. If you have stall-fed or grass-fed cattle to dispose of this year, write us and we will be pleased to give you any information at our disposal.

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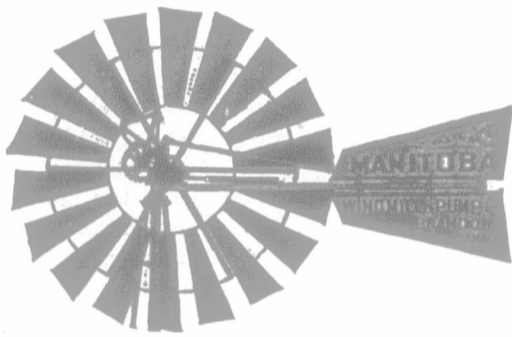


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Iron, Brass and
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All Sizes for Pumping and Power

Write for free catalog.

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. Ltd.
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This low rate from Winnipeg is being offered by the Canadian Northern Railway to enable residents of Western Canada to visit **Canada's National Exhibition at Toronto**, August 27th to September 10th, 1906.

Tickets will be on sale August 24th to September 3rd inclusive, good for return until September 25th, 1906.

Routes will be via Canadian Northern to Port Arthur, thence Northern Navigation or Canadian Pacific Steamers and direct rail lines, or via St. Paul and Chicago. Returning same lines as used on going journey.

Meals and berth included on steamer.

Correspondingly low rates from all points in Manitoba.

The Steamship Express leaves Winnipeg daily at 10.00. Arrives Port Arthur next morning at 8.30, making connection with all steamers.

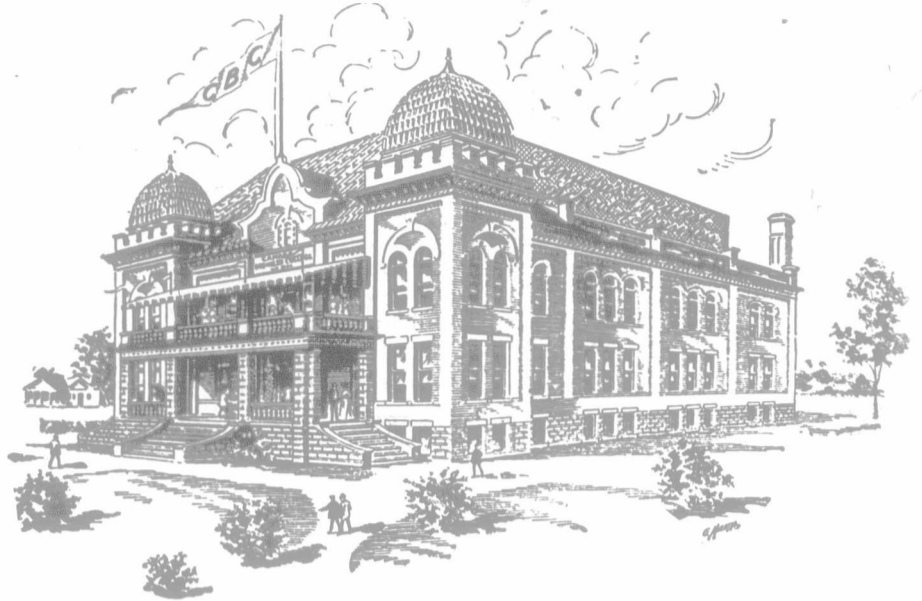
Handsome New Sleeping and Dining Cars.



Any Canadian Northern Agent will be glad to reserve berths and give fullest information.

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Depot Ticket Office
Water Street
Phone 2826



The above magnificent building which has been erected by Messrs. D. McLachlan & Co., proprietors of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., gives further evidence of the confidence which Canadians have in this Canada of ours.

This is the first building of its kind to be erected in the Dominion to be used exclusively for business college purposes, and this fact alone makes it a pleasure to us to bring the work of this high-class school more prominently before the readers of the *ADVOCATE*. In so far as we have any knowledge of such matters, there is no other school building on the Continent, which has been erected purely for business college purposes, and that has an outfit in the way of equipment and grounds for the use of students that will at all compare with the one referred to.

The proprietors are to be congratulated on their enterprise, and we feel sure that the grand success which has been attending this school for many years fully warrants the outlay.

The institution has a patronage extending not only from coast to coast, but draws its patrons from the British Isles, Danish West Indies, Bermuda, from nearly every state in the Union, province in Canada and county in Ontario. We are informed by the proprietors that Manitoba and the other Northwest provinces have had about a dozen students during the past year. British Columbia also has three, and a rather strange thing has happened in registering students since the new building has been occupied. The first two to register in the new premises were one from Newfoundland and the other from Victoria, B. C.

If the present outlook for the Fall attendance is at all realized, the new premises will be filled to overflowing.

The senior member of the firm, Mr. D. McLachlan, is one of the pioneers in Canada of commercial education. The institution was established by him in 1876, and has therefore had thirty years of continued success, the attendance of the last two years being far in advance of any previous years.

They have a home training department through which they give instruction in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship, to those whose circumstances will not allow them to leave home to attend school, or who may be planning to attend at a later date and may wish to use the interval in covering as much of the ground as possible before going to Chatham.

We recommend the institution to the readers of the *ADVOCATE* and believe that those who patronize the institution will be more than delighted with the work of this high-class institution managed by men of high ideals in the commercial line.

Notify the Commissioner, R. N. W. M. P., Regina, or the Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa.

REGISTERING CLYDESDALES.

I have a Clydesdale mare that has three straight crosses in her breeding from imported stock on the sire's side. If I breed her to an imported horse, can I get her offspring registered, and what proceedings would be necessary in order to having them registered?

Ans.—Her female offspring having four crosses by registered Clydesdale sires would be eligible for registration. Stallions to be eligible must have five crosses. Write the Registrar, F. M. Wade, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for blank forms of application for registering Clydesdales. The rules are printed on these forms.

CONTROLLING A SPRING.

In a coolie close to my place there seems to me to be an underground body of water. It is amongst a lot of nigger heads. There is only water on top of the surface in the spring and fall, and it is quite dry during the hot weather. There is about four inches of loose dirt on top, then you come to stone about four or five inches deep, and then to gravel and sand and then the water starts to come and seems to be turning through this seam of gravel and sand which is not more than eighteen inches from the surface and water will raise within four inches of the surface. You can see the water bubbling through the sand and gravel just like it does in a spring. Now is it possible to open up this place and have water running all the time so as to have plenty of water for stock, and how can it be done?

Reply by H. Cater, Brandon Pump Works.

Ans.—The only way to test this spring, is to dig a small well and crib it up, it seems however to be affected by the heat in the summer and frost in winter, and I fear would only be of service to you in spring and fall.

SWELLING ON COW'S KNEE.

What should be done with a lump on a cow's knee as large as a quart measure and soft; has been there four or five months?

READER.

Ans.—Call in the local veterinary surgeon and consult him as to the advisability of putting a seton through the swelling. We fear there is nothing you can do in such a case for yourself. The size of the enlargement and the persistence for such a long period is suggestive of the cause remaining in operation. The most common cause of enlarged knees in cattle is bruising due to their lying on hard and insufficiently bedded floors, and unless this is remedied the swelling not only persists, even in spite of treatment, but becomes considerably large. In recent case, where the enlargement is small, cold water bandaging and protection against further injury is occasionally effective, but a more common practice is to blister the front of the knee. This converts the soft fluctuating swelling into a hardish, indurated mass that is sometimes gradually removed by absorption. Anything so large as "a quart measure" cannot, however, be dealt with in this way, and the only thing is a seton through the body of the swelling and protection from further injury. These bursal enlargements—not windgalls, as such contain fluid, not air, are eyesores, but rarely cause lameness. The milk yield is not effected and the knee is not a particularly valuable part of a carcass of beef.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

DAME DURDEN'S LETTER.

Last night at church the minister made a statement that struck one on first hearing as rather peculiar especially as it was followed by no especial explanation. This statement was that it is necessary for us to eradicate the tiger and the "ape" from our nature—you see, he took it for granted that we have more or less of the nature of these two animals in us. One wouldn't like to admit that the tiger element is very common—there is something so suggestive of treachery, and relentlessness, and a sleuth-like persistence in cruelty about the very name of it—but one could not help thinking that in some respects the ape faculty is not as often as one might wish an absent quantity.

"To ape"—what does it mean? "Ape, v. t., to imitate, as an ape," the dictionary has it. . . . And now how many of us can, in perfect honesty, say nay to the charges of being, upon certain occasions at least, more or less of an ape?

Don't we ape in our clothes, as the continual whirligig of fashion bears witness? Don't we ape in our social customs—not so much in the country, perhaps, as in the city, and yet, to a certain extent? Don't we ape in the furnishing of our houses and in the architecture of them, in the planning of our lawns and flower-gardens; nay, sometimes even in the thoughts we think, and opinions we form? Mr. So-and-So makes an assertion, and straightway we accept the truth of it without question, and, presently, without even realizing that we are doing so and this unconsciousness is the very worst thing about it—we are aping the very thoughts of others, giving up our own personality and giving nothing in return but an increased faculty for imitation.

Of course, it is right to seize hold of a good thought, no matter whose it is, provided that it may bring an added strength or motive power into our lives. The point is that we should weigh and balance things more than we do, take less for granted, do more independent thinking on our own account. Someone says, for instance, that it is low to do a certain kind of work. Ruskin says, "All professions should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement." Yours and mine it is to pronounce judgment as to which of these assertions is right; or, better still, to have forestalled the one of the other by a fair and settled conviction of our own.

And so we would have everyone stand on his or her own feet. Don't do a thing simply because others do it. Don't say a thing simply because others say it. Don't think a thing simply because others, no matter how illustrious, have thought it. Be a personality. Might not these be rules for you and for me?

To quote again from the great critic already referred to in this letter: "God appoints to every one of his creatures a separate mission and if they discharge it honorably, if they quit themselves like men and faithfully follow that light which is in them, withdrawing from all cold and quenching influence, there will assuredly come of it such burning as, in its appointed mode and measure, shall shine before men, and be of a service constant and holy. Degrees infinite of lustre there must always be, but the weakest amongst us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever."

I do not give you this as an ipse dixit. I would have you take neither Ruskin's nor any other man's word as a final settlement of any matter. But to some of us this conclusion of the matter must seem true, else life is vain, and the world and the universe of little moment.

And so we come back to the words of the preacher. Let us fill our own little niche and be ourselves, "ape" no more.

Have I given you a "preachment"? Well, I didn't intend to, but—! Anyway, you've, been leaving me to do too much of the talking lately, and one has to fill up with something.
DAME DURDEN.

GREATEST CHOIR ON EARTH.

Russia boasts of the world's greatest choir. It is the cathedral of Alexander Nevski, in St. Petersburg, and is attached to a convent erected in honor of the patron saint of Russia. Its members, of which there are about three hundred, are all monks, and are chosen from the best voices in all the Russian monasteries.

When a fine singer appears among the singers, he is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevski, where he is trained as carefully as an opera singer, and remains there, doing nothing except assist at the music at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, until he becomes aged, when he retires on a pension.

The monks are vegetarians; they never eat meat. The rules of the Russian church forbid them to shave, and their hair is worn like a woman's. Unlike ordinary monks, they are fastidious about their appearance, and put up their hair and whiskers in paper every night, so that they are wavy and curly.

"Miss Anteck seems very deeply interested in that ugly old musician," remarked Miss Gaddie.

"Yes," replied Miss Knox, "I guess she mistook my meaning. I just told her he frequently made overtures."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A NEW SWEETMEAT.

By the way, I heard how to make a delicious candy weeks and weeks ago, and intended to give you the recipe before this, but forgot. Here it is: Bake a mealy potato, take out the pulp and mix with it as much pulverized sugar as it will take up. Mix with finely-chopped walnut meats and a few drops of vanilla or almond flavoring, make into balls. I should think this would make a very good icing.

ALL CONTRALTOS DARK.

"Did you ever see a blonde contralto? asked a teacher of vocal music. "I'll be bound you never did, for the reason that all contraltos are dark. For a matter of twenty years I have observed the human voice, and I have come to the conclusion that the coloring of a person has some sort of influence upon the vocal organs. Blonde persons with blue eyes, ruddy complexions and yellow hair incline to have high sharp, metallic voices—soprano voices. I won't go so far as to say that I can tell by a woman's appearance what type of voice she has, but I will say that I can usually give a pretty good guess as to her voice. To be sure, I have seen blondes with deep voices and brunettes with high ones, but I have only seen this rarely. Never in my life have I seen a blonde contralto—a naturally blonde one, I mean."

For the pictures of children's clothes which accompanied the article on that subject in a previous issue we are indebted to the kindness of the T. Eaton Company of Winnipeg from whom we obtained the cuts. DAME DURDEN.

Friend: "Why don't you get Dr. Duck? He can speak twenty languages."

Sick man: "But I want to be cured, not translated."

"What is the nickname you have given your boy?"

"Flying machine," answered the farmer; "he's very interesting and promising, but he won't work."—*F. & S.*

Old Tea Drinkers

Are usually very particular about their favorite beverage. They don't want one grade this week and another next. The flavor and strength must always be the same.

Blue Ribbon

LEAD PACKETS. T E A 40c. and 50c.

Is a great favorite with these particular tea drinkers. They find it richly flavored, fragrant, of sufficient strength, and always the same.

As it always comes from the same plantations, the flavor

does not vary from time to time, but will be found exactly the same in every package.

By using the Blue Ribbon Tea for a time you can easily test this for yourself. Most any grocer can supply you.

The Eclipse Handy Wagon

Do you want to **SAVE \$12 to \$15** if so

Write at once for our **Special Introductory Price**

to the first one answering this advertisement in every locality where we are not represented



Arm 3 1/2 x 10 inches
Front wheel 28 inches
Hind wheel 30 inches
Tire 4 inches
Capacity 4,000 lbs.

Low wide-tired steel wheels and Easy-to-Load Trucks save half the cost of loading and half the draft

A few reasons why use our Low Easy-to-Load Trucks. Because (1) It costs less to lift a load two feet than to lift it four. If this is so it costs less in dollars and cents. (2) You are under no expense in resetting tires, consequently no blacksmith's bills to pay. (3) They are built right. Hickory axles, and are well ironed, painted and striped and are GUARANTEED.

Write at once, don't delay, for some one else may be the first. We only sell one in each locality at our special introductory cost price. Agents wanted.

Dept. A **The Harmer Implement Company, Winnipeg**

The Sure Baking Range



HERE, that bread's spoiled again!

"Cooked to a much on one side—not enough on the other."

Whatever is the matter with the range anyway? We bought it only a year ago. I'm worried almost sick!

There are only two things the matter with your range. Madam Housekeeper—the materials it is made from and the way these materials are put together.

Your range is probably one made of steel or cast iron—the ordinary steel range. Your range oven is probably simply flange-tapered and riveted to the range body and dabbled with stove putty.

These seams have opened up because of the expansion and contraction of heat and cold, the stove putty has dried up and the outside cold air leaks in to make your food cook unevenly.

The range is not only baking and cooking badly, Madam Housekeeper—not only causing you worry—it is wasting fuel—therefor money besides.

By experience many housekeepers have found that such a range wastes from \$20 to \$30 a year in fuel.

You should save that money, Madam Housekeeper—you should own a range which cooks uniformly and satisfactorily—is properly constructed to stay satisfactory—which doesn't waste fuel.

You should own a **Monarch Malleable Iron Range**—which isn't made from ordinary steel and cast iron to "open up" throughout as do ordinary steel ranges.

But which is made principally of tough, strong hammerable Malleable Iron and Wellsville Polished Steel.

—The only materials that can be cold riveted enabling a perfectly tight and solid construction throughout.

Impossible for air leaks in a Monarch oven for the oven is riveted light and solid to Malleable iron frames both back and front. It is always hot in every corner of the Monarch when the fire is burning.

\$1 COOK BOOK—NO MONEY TO PAY

We have probably the most complete Cook Book published. It contains 588 receipts—many of which were prepared exclusively for this book. All of which are simple—easily made—inexpensive—delicious when made up and cooked and highly nutritious.

This Cook Book also contains many practical suggestions as to diet and provender buying.

It is a practical aid to the housewife—it doesn't advertise any food product nor crank word motion.

It is handsomely printed on heavy paper—and is bound in dark green cloth—a similar book would easily cost \$1 in any bookstore.

Yet we will give it without a penny to pay to any person who intends purchasing a range within a year.

All you must do to obtain this splendid Monarch Cook Book is to write when (naming the month)

you intend purchasing a range. Only those complying with this condition will receive the Monarch Cook Book free.

Please send today for this offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice.

Address, **Malleable Iron Range Co.**

227 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis.



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ALL Kootenay Steel Range wearing parts are made extra heavy

Kootenay Range

**London-Toronto-Montreal
Winnipeg-Vancouver-St. John N.B.**



THE FAMOUS OIL

Every day letters arrive and tell us about the wonderful "7 Monks Oil." Have you tried it for aches and pains?

Rosewood, Man. July 16th, 1906.—Dear Sirs, I think that your "7 Monks Oil" is a wonderful remedy and I have no hesitation in recommending it to any of my friends.—Yours truly, E. GOBELLS.

25 cents. Sold by all dealers
7 MONKS COMPANY Box 742 WINNIPEG



Melotte

Cream Separators

make dairying profitable. Experience has taught all users of the **MELOTTE** that a reliable separator is absolutely necessary to obtain the best results from the dairy.

BUY A MELOTTE AND REAP YOUR REWARD IN DOLLARS

Write us to-day.

Melotte Cream Separator Co.
LTD.
312 Ross Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.



DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.**

MEMBYRO MUSICIANS.

The following are the results of the examinations held in the west in connection with the Toronto Conservatory of Music:

WINNIPEG.

Piano department—Intermediate grade: Honors, Edith Gertrude Climie. Pass, Grace Margaret Hammond. Junior grade: Pass, Nora M. Jardien. Violin department—Intermediate grade: Pass, H. W. Sutherland.

NEEPAWA.

Piano department, junior grade—Honors, Hazel Alene Fremlin, Howard; Arthur Fremlin. Pass, Ida Gertrude Cummings. Primary Grade: Honors, Edna Blanchard. Pass, Edith E. Brown, Mary Edith Bridgman, Annie Crawford and Eleanor Gertrude McFadden, equal; Alice Dorothy May Brown and Marie Scott. Eden, Man. equal; May Cockrane Robertson.

BOISSEVAIN.

Piano department—Intermediate grade: Pass, Eva Coward. Junior grade: Pass, A. Marjorie Baime and Jessie M. Buchan, equal; Annie Millar. Primary grade: Pass, Isabel M. Thomas, Dunallen. Man; Mabel McNeil Roblin Man., and Eileen S. Satchell, equal; Edna Latimer.

Theory department—Junior grade Harmony and Counterpoint alone: Pass, Annie Millar, Eva Coward. Counterpoint alone: Honors, Cecil Ashley. Pass, Myrtle Ena Millions, Pearl Strain. History alone: Pass, Bessie M. Buchan. Primary grade, Harmony and Rudiments: First class honors, Edna Latimer Honors, A. Marjorie Baime, Mabel McNeil, Roblin, Man. Rudiments alone: Honors, Lenore E. Williams, Killarney, Man.

BRANDON.

Piano department—Intermediate grade: Pass, Nora Philp. Junior grade: Pass, Beatrice A. Nelles, Rapid City, Man; Margaret McIntyre, Effie Miller, Oak River, Man., and Marguerite Neilson, Carberry, Man., equal. Primary grade: Honors, Vera Leech. Pass, Constance Shore, Alexander, Man.; Ruth Hughes, Muriel Struthers, Ola Boyle, Gwen Hunt, Carberry, Man., and Ruby Turnbull, equal.

Vocal department—Intermediate grade: Honors, Lottie R. Flemming.

Theory department—Junior grade: Harmony alone: Honors, Clara Speers, Melinda Speers. Pass, Margaret McIntyre. Primary grade: Harmony and Rudiments: First class honors, Alfred Grainger, Wawanesa, Man., Honors, Sydney Tooke, Winnifred Graham. Rudiments alone: Honors, Violet McFarlane, St. Michael's convent, Brandon; May Alice Fraser, Oak River, Man.

CALGARY.

Piano department—Primary grade: Pass, Marjorie Wright, St. Hilda's college; Ethel Davey, St. Hilda's college.

Vocal department—Junior grade: Honors, Lou Leitch, St. Hilda's college. Primary grade: honors, Elizabeth Whittleton, Minnie L. Lambert and Ella Leitch, St. Hilda's college, equal.

Theory department—Primary grade: Harmony and Rudiments: Honors, Florence M. Macfarlane, St. Hilda's college. Rudiments alone: First class honors, Lou Leitch, St. Hilda's college.

BRANDON FAIR WINNERS.

HORSES.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.

Stallion—1, W. Hassard, Hamiota; 2, McKenzie & Shepherd, Oxbow. Stallion—1, Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford; 2, McKenzie & Sheppard; 3, Hazzard.

Filly or gelding—1, R. R. Douglas, Franklin; 2, Andy Craig, Franklin.

Filly or gelding foaled in 1906—1, Thomas Jasper, Harding.

Filly or gelding foaled in 1905—1, H. E. Jackson, Alexander; 2, Jasper.

Broodmare with foal—1, A. J. Kelly, Rounthwaite; mare and two of her progeny, diploma—1, Kelly. Mare—1, Douglas. Mare, bred in Manitoba, or the Northwest, diploma—1, Douglas.

Team, 15 3-4 hands and over—1, T. Fenwick, Carroll; 2, W. S. Thomson, Deloraine.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion—W. Pitfield, Brandon; 2, C. R. W. Smith, Minnedosa.

Stallion bred in Manitoba or Northwest—1, Pitfield.

Standard bred stallion—1, W. J. Elder, Brandon; 2, J. A. Speers, Griswold. Stallion, 1905—1,

W. Bastard, Harding. Stallion foaled in 1904—1, A. McNichol, Brandon; 2, W. McKinnon, Portage la Prairie. Stallion 1905—1, Speers; 2, A. Blain, Wawanesa. Stallion, any age—1, Elder. Stallion bred in Manitoba or Northwest—1, Bastard.

Filly foaled in 1904—1, W. Henderson; 2, Bastard. Filly foaled in 1901—1, S. Minnis, Filly foaled in 1906—1, Blain; 2, J. C. Valens, Brandon.

Brood mare with foal—1, Blain; 2, George Moffat, Souris. Mare and two of her progeny, diploma—1, Blain. Mare—1, Blain. Best foal—By Jim Bryson, R. S. Rice, Brandon.

ROADSTERS.

Mare or gelding foaled in 1903—1, A. D. Gamley, Griswold; 2, Moffat. Filly or gelding foaled in 1904—1, Moffat; 2, Blain. Filly or gelding—1, Moffat; 2, Blain. Foal of 1906—1, Cox; 2, Blain. Brood mare with foal—1, Cox; 2, Gamley.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

Teams—1, W. Buckley, North Brandon; 2, H. Reddick, Brandon Hills; 3, Fenwick; 4, Oakley Bros., Alexander. Filly or gelding foaled 1903—1, G. W. Buckley; 2, L. J. Hamilton; 3, R. Reddick. Filly foaled 1904—1, Stevenson; 2, Buckley; 3, Dolly, Carroll. Filly foaled 1905—1, W. W. Bertrand, Brandon; 2, F. Woodcock, Charter; 3, Dolly. Foal of 1906—1, J. Doupe, Brandon; 2, Michie, Oak Lake; 3, Dolly. Brood mares—1, Thompson. Mare or gelding—1, Buckley.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Filly or gelding foaled 1903—1, J. Davidson, Lake Clementi. Filly or gelding 1904—1, Dr. Stevenson, Wawanesa; 2, Thompson. Filly or gelding, 1905—1, Hamilton; 2, E. Hunter, Roseland; 3, J. Davidson. Foal, 1906—1, A. McPhail, Brandon; 2, Fenwick; 3, Hamilton. Brood mare with foal—1, Fenwick; 2, Hamilton; 3, McPhail. Mare or gelding—1, Stevenson.

PONIES.

Ponies—Sec. 2—1, N. Mitchell; 2, McPhail. Sec. 3—1, Pitfield; 2, McPhail; 3, Mitchell. Ponies under 12 hands—Sec. 1—1, Miss Wallace; 2, Smith, Brandon; 3, Beaubier. Sec. 2—1, H. B. Ball; 2, P. S. Lindsay. Single driver—1, Lindsay; 2, Jas. Bray; 3, J. A. Drysdale. Saddle pony—1, Smith; 2, Bray; 3, Lindsy. Brood mare—1 and 2, Bray; 3, Hanley.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE.

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LEICESTERS.

Ram—1 and 2, Jasper, Harding. Ram, shearing—1, A. MacKay, MacDonald; 1 and 2, Jasper. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Jasper. Ram, any age—1, Jasper 5-3-1, A. J. MacKay, MacDonald; 2, Jasper. Ewe lamb—1, Potter; 2, MacKay. Pen of sheep, ram, two ewes, two lambs—1, Jasper; 2, Potter. Shearing ewe—1, Jasper, 2, MacKay.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull—1, Van Horne; 2, Clendenning Bros., Harding; 3, Robt. Smith, Brandon Hills. Bull three years—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 2, John Graham, Carberry; 3, English. Bull, two year old—1, Barron; 2, Horne; 3, A. McManus; 4, Barron. Bull, one year old—1 and 2, Horne; 3, English. Bull calf of calendar year—1, Barron; 2, John Empey, Brandon; 3, Horne; 4, Barron. Bull, any age—1, Horne. Cow—1, Van Horne; 2, Barron; 3, English; 4, Barron. Cow, three years old—1, John Graham; 2, English; 3, Horne; 4, Graham. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Horne; 3, Grundy; 4, Horne. Heifer one year old—1, John Graham; 2 and 3, Horne; 4, Barron. Heifer calf under one year—1, English; 2, Barron; 3, English; 4, Barron. Heifer calf—1, English; 2, Barron; 3, John Graham. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, and 3, Horne; 2, Barron; 4, Graham. Best Shorthorn animal on show—1, J. G. Barron. Bull and two of his progeny—1, Barron; 2, English. Cow and two of her progeny—1, G. Barron.

For prizes donated by the C. P. R.—Female, any age—1, English; 2, John Graham. W. V. Edwards, Souris, took for all Jerseys and Guernseys prizes. No competition.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, two years—W. H. Mortson & Son, Brandon; 2, Edwards, Souris. Bull—1, Mortson & Son, Brandon. Heifer two years—1, Edward. Potter got all the prizes in Holsteins, no competition. Aberdeen Angus, all to McGregor and Ma tin, Rounthwaite, Man.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar—W. V. Edwards, Souris.

Boar, over six months, under one year—W. H. Mortson & Son, Brandon.

Boar, under six months—1, Potter; 2, Thomas Jasper, Harding.

Breeding sow—1, James Bissett, Roseland; 2, Edwards.

Breeding sow, one year and under two years—1, Edwards; 2, Mortson & Son.

Sow, under six months—Jasper.

Boar, any age—Edwards.

Sweepstakes sow—Edwards.

YORKSHIRES.

Boar, two years and over—1, Mortson; 2, Olive King, Wawanesa.

Boar, one year old and under two—1, W. H. English; 2, King.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Potter; 2, Mortson.

Boar, under six months—1 and 2, English.

Breeding sow, two years or over—1, King; 2, Potter.

Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, English; 2, Potter.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, Potter.

Sow, under six months—1 and 2, English.

Sow and litter of less than four under four months—1, King; 2, Potter.

Boar, any age—Mortson, Brandon.

Sow, any age, special by the Dominion Swine Breeders association—Olive King, Wawanesa.

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Notice is hereby given that on and after the first day of July, 1906, the joint office of the Recorders of Brands for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be situated at Medicine Hat, Alberta. All communications in connection with brands should, after that date, be addressed to the Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Money sent in payment of fees should be remitted by postal note, money order or express order, made payable to the Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat. If cheques are sent they must be certified by the bank on which they are drawn and the necessary exchange must be included.

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Persons ranging cattle in the vicinity of the inter-provincial boundary (the Fourth Meridian) when applying for brands should, in order to protect themselves, also apply for a record of the same in the Province of Saskatchewan, which may be effected on payment of an additional fee of \$1.00.

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 Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture
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GOSSIP.

T. MERCER'S CLYDES AND HACKNEYS.

Mr. T. Mercer of Markdale, Ont., the well-known importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire hogs has just arrived home from Scotland with an extra choice lot of Clydesdale stallions and fillies and Hackney stallions. Judging by the high-class importation made by Mr. Mercer a year ago that won so many premiums at Toronto, and that won practically everything offered for imported Clydes at New Westminster, B. C., the public will not be surprised to learn that in this lot Mr. Mercer has excelled all his previous importations. They carry Scotland's richest blood, combine size and quality to a marked degree, stand on the best possible quality of bone, feet and ankles are stylish, flashy movers, in short are just the kind that the country wants. Knight of Glamis the great son of Mercutio and grandson of the invincible, Hiawatha, is still in the stud, and after making an exceptionally heavy season, is in prime condition. He is not for sale being the only one reserved. King Crawford, a brown 8-year old, got by Prime of Carruchan, has to his credit first prize as a one, two and three year old. He stands seventeen hands high, in condition weighs 2,200, and with it all is chuck full of style and quality and moves like a machine. Cawdor Castle, a brown three-year-old by Sir Hugo, dam by Prince of Kyle, G. D. by Prince Lawrence, is one of the smooth, stylish kind, full of quality and a winner sure. Pride of Boother, a bay two-year-old, by Lord Gratham, dam by Cairng O Gnr, G. D. by Prince Edward, is an extra large colt with very heavy bone of A-1 quality will make a 2,200 pound, horse and moves straight and clean. Pride of Drumderlie, is a brown two-year-old got by Baron of Buchlyvie, is a very sweet turned colt, smooth and even, and stands on ideal underpinning. Still another is a brown four-year-old by Pride of Blacon, a well put up horse, and combines size and quality. Abadore is a bay three-year-old one, a typical cart horse with grand underpinning.

Among the fillies is a bay three-year-old, Miss Kyle by King of Kyle, dam by Scottish Standard. She won third at Dumfries as a two-year-old, has size and quality, is a good mover and was stunted in Scotland. Tina Grant, a bay three-year-old by Labori, dam by Lord Erskine, has won at a number of old country shows and is capable of winning again, and was bred to Knight of Glamis. Lady Royelle is a bay three-year-old by Y. Royelle, is an old country winner, a big flashy mare on model legs, and being bred in Scotland is likely in foal. Blossom of Shallock, a bay two-year old by Dunmure Castle, dam by Lord Erskine, is bred to Knight of Glamis. Rosie of Newmains, a bay two-year-old by Prince of Balmanna dam by Prince of Johnston also bred to Knight of Glamis. Fanny of Greenfield, a very promising brown yearling by Royal Citizen, dam by Belted Prince. Lassie Jean is a Canadian bred yearling by Fidelity, Imp., dam by Imp. Hornbeam, G. D. by Imp. Lord Derby is a show filly all over, a cracker. All these fillies have grand underpinning. Mr. Mercer puts great stress on feet and ankles and quality of bone. In Hackneys there is the bay four-year-old Diamond City, by the sire of winners, Precious Stone by that great Hackney sire, Rosador dam Lady Alice by Nil Desperandum, a son of the great Lord Derby. Diamond City stands 16.2 hands high with true and high natural action, his head, neck, shoulder, and back are of the kind desired; he possesses plenty of strong, flat bone, and grand feet and ankles, and has style to spare. Diamond Cross is a chestnut, two-year-old by Witcham Friar Luck, dam Waddenham Georgina, by Royal George, this is a comer, a very flashy, stylish moving youngster of more than ordinary quality the kind that draws the eye and wins the red. Any of these horses and fillies are for sale at living prices, and may be seen at Toronto Exhibition. Mr. Mercer advises us that another consignment of fillies is now on the way out.



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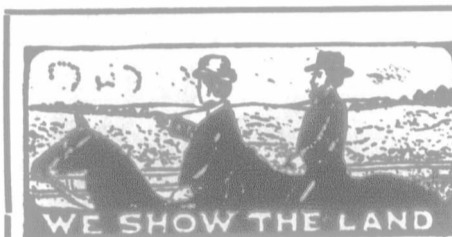
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A WESTERN CANADIAN AT THE CONGRESS OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The following from the pen of a well known Western Canadian writer, Mr. J. W. Dafoe will be of interest to Canadians as throwing some light on the various movements set on foot ostensibly to benefit Canada and the Empire. It is also encouraging to Britishers to hear that the old land has not yet gone to 'the demerit bow-wows':

"First of all, in view of its extreme importance, let me pay tribute to the Canadian delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce who in the early days of July, rallied round the flag and saved the Empire. I had not appreciated the parlous condition of the poor old Empire until, in the Grocers' Hall, London, where the congress assembled I had my eyes opened to the thundering eloquence of Messrs. Drummond, Cockshutt and Denison, three of our Canadian delegates. My travels through the United Kingdom prior to this gathering had, as I thought, impressed me with the abounding vitality and prosperity of the motherland; days spent in the roaring streets of London had shown me, so I vainly imagined, the great healthy heart of a mighty organization. This as it turned out, was all a mistake. Our Canadian Cassandras painted the most dismal picture of Great Britain's present, while their feeling would only permit them to touch in the most general way upon the horrors of her future. But the situation, though desperate, was not altogether hopeless. They had come across the sea to point out to the obfuscated denizens of the motherland the path of safety. Let them pass a little resolution which they had placed upon the order paper and all might yet be well; if not it was a case of over the Niagara for old England; she was to fade away like an unsubstantial pageant leaving not a wrack behind.

"Listening to these lugubrious disquisitions on the condition of the Imperial edifice I thought of the House of Usher with the line of fate cleaving its facade from the roof to the dark waters from which it rose; and listened for the roar of its disappearance into the cavernous depths. But it was not only Great Britain which was in trouble, it appeared, there was a terrible condition of things in Canada as well. We, in Canada, were actually trading more and more with the United States every year; and Canada was going to be lost to the Empire. This also could only be averted by the passage of the resolution which the orators had in hand. So the resolution was passed—despite the opposition of short-sighted or traitorous individuals representing many of the largest Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain not to mention the delegates who spoke for India with its countless millions. Thus we saved the Empire in the brave days of July, 1906. Honor the Toronto talking brigade—when shall their glory fade?

"The bumptiousness, arrogance and cocksureness of some of the Canadian orators was almost incredible. Instance, Mr. Cockshutt calmly told the Congress representing every section of the Empire, that Toronto was the most Imperially-minded city in the whole far-flung British dominions. Since the twentieth century is Canada's century as the nineteenth was that of the United States, perhaps we are developing some of the bounce and braggadocio that our neighbors of the south are out growing. At any rate, we cut a pretty figure at the Congress with our multifarious resolutions, our strident declarations of our own greatness, our hectoring and bullying attitude towards the mere Englishmen who didn't agree with us. The good-natured tolerance with which the English delegates who were not in sympathy with the resolution, took these fiery outbursts, confirmed the impression I had already formed that the English, despite a traditional reputation to the contrary, are a most courteous and well-mannered people. One can understand, of course, that they could easily refrain from being annoyed at our Canadian gasconade;

but how did they keep from laughing? At the dinner given to the delegates by the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Asquith made some subtle references to the Congress and its declarations in a vein of the most delicate irony—too delicate to pierce the epidermis of those to whom they were addressed.

"The resolution passed by the Congress was of course the straight identification of the Congress (and particularly its Colonial delegates, India excepted) with the cause of Chamberlainism. Personally, I have always doubted the wisdom of the Colonies, or representatives, commercial or political of the Colonies, forcing this issue in Great Britain; and what I saw and heard in England strengthened this view. That the Colonies are in sympathy with the Imperial preferential trade idea to this extent that, Great Britain being agreeable, they would be willing to negotiate with a view to making a mutually advantageous trade arrangement, is undoubtedly true; but it would be well for the Colonies to make this perfectly clear and leave the question at this stage. The issue is not a political one in the Colonies because we all have tariffs, and a remission in favor of Britain offers no difficulties; but in Great Britain it is very much a political issue, and participation in the controversy by the Colonies means identification with one of the political parties. If the Colonial Governments, Colonial commercial bodies, Colonial public men (I use the word "Colonial", unsatisfactory as it is, because there is really no substitute for it) choose to make common cause with Mr. Chamberlain in his campaign against British Liberalism, they are taking a course full of peril to the very cause of imperial unity which is nearest their hearts. The British Liberal party is not a negligible factor in the political life of Great Britain. It is actually in office with the greatest majority since the days of the Reform Bill; and the prediction so freely made by Mr. Chamberlain's partisans that this great majority will crumble away speedily is based upon hope and not upon actualities. The Liberal Government has many difficulties before it, but in all probability it will serve out its seven years' term; and if they have the courage to pursue a truly radical policy with respect to domestic questions of land tenure, taxation and other matters which come home closely to the average voter, the Liberals may well continue the dominant political force for a generation. Attack invites reprisals, human nature being what it is; and if Canada and the other colonies choose to fight the English Liberals, it is possible that the effect will be really to endanger the solidarity of the Empire, which under the existing conditions is in no danger whatever, despite the shrieking Canadians.

"What I heard in England at the Congress and elsewhere confirmed me in the impression that the real strength of the Chamberlain party is not in the Imperial preferential idea but in the desire for straight protection on their products by manufacturers and grain growers. If they have their way, they may object quite as much to Colonial as to foreign competition, just as in Canada the actual opponents for a low tariff on British goods are the manufacturers who theoretically are ardent supporters of the preferential trade idea. The maintenance of the Cattle Embargo by Great Britain is a significant illustration of how abstract theories are modified to suit material interests; and the rejection by the Congress itself of a resolution asking for the removal of the Embargo was highly significant.

"The crumbling temple of the Empire having been safely bound together by a band of white paper, the delegates separated with a consciousness of duty well done. Some hastened back to Canada to renew with increased vigor, the agitation for higher duties on British goods, on the theory that a mill in Canada is just as good for the Empire as a mill in Yorkshire (and a good deal more profitable to the Canadian mill owner); others to the pleasure of continental travelling. I crossed to Paris in time to see the fetes in memory of the fall of the Bastille, on July 14, and then came to Northern Italy by way of Switzerland. Some notes of this trip must be left to a later letter."



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The dispersion sale of the Hillhurst herd of Shorthorns at the Sherbrooke Exhibition on September 7, to the advertisement of which we draw attention herewith, gives opportunity to secure some of the best tribes of milking Shorthorns now in existence. The following from the report of the Sherbrooke exhibition of last September will be of interest in connection with the approaching sale.

"Of special mention are the exhibits in this class of Mr. Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst farm, whose beautiful female, Lovely of Pine Grove 3rd, was placed before the competitors in the stock-judging competition as typical of as near perfection in the beef breeds as can be produced." The other entries, comprising the first-prize herd, were the two-year-old bull, Broad Scotch (a home-bred son of Imp. Scottish Hero and Imp. Butterfly 49th, bred by Marr, of Cairnbrogie), Missie Maid 2nd, Ruby of Pine Grove 4th, and Pine Grove Mildred 6th (own sister to the highest priced cow at Col. Lowden's recent sale). The above with Ruby's own sister and Bessie of Pine Grove 2nd, were six picked heifers bought at W. C. Edwards & Co.'s 1905 sale, five being by the great sire, Marquis of Zenda; Lovely 3rd which topped the sale, being a daughter of Village Champion. Five of the above are due in September and October to the fine young red bull, Golden Carol, by Imp. Golden Drop Victor, selected last August as the best bull calf in the Cargill herd.

The next group comprises four families bred from the Hillhurst importation of 1898, selected by the well-known English auctioneer, Mr. John Thornton, from some of the best English milk-and-beef producing herds which are fast coming into favor when topped with the fleshy Scotch bulls. Among them are the Frosts, the imported cow, Frost 52nd, and a two-year-old daughter, Frost Queen, from Mr. D. Arkell, of Gloucestershire; Alpine Belle, Alpine Belle 2nd, and Alpine Maid, of the P. or Pink family so long bred by Mr. T. Garne, of Gloucester; Imp. Diamond, her daughter, Hillhurst Diamond, and grand-daughters, Donald and Dame Diamond, are descended from the famous Knightley Herd, which "The Druid," in Saddle and Sirloin, describes as having beautiful fore quarters, general appearance, and their fine milking powers placed them (like Cold Cream and Alix, which proved a perfect cornucopia of calf and dairy produced at the Royal Home farm the head of many a dairy. "A Fawsley fill pail" soon passed into a herd proverb and a dip into the blood of the Earl of Dublin and the Friars—white or grey—was pretty sure to make one." Imp. Welcome Honor and her daughters, Welcome Dawn, by Joy of Morning, and Welcome Lass, are from a North Country dairy herd, Mr. H. Cock, of Coat Green, Westmoreland, who for nine years won the late Lord Bective's annual ten-guinea prize for the best general farm stock specially adapted to the purposes of a dairy farm, and in 1888 the £20 prize for the best three dairy cows.

Lady Ingram Hillhurst, a grand-daughter of the grand Bow Park Imp. Baroness Butterfly is a typical general-purpose cow, a deep-milker, fattening rapidly on grass when dry. Her breeding in beef and milk blood lines cannot be excelled, her sire, Elvina's Patriot, being descended from the noted Imp.

Pansy, by Blaize, dairy family, while she also has the Beau Benedict cross to which the success of Lord Lovat's great bull, Master Millicent, sire of the 1,500-guinea bull calf at Perth, is thought to be largely due, and in the material line she comes from the Duchess of Lancaster, one of the best families in the second Townley herd, one example of which, Duchess of Lancaster 6th, is thus referred to by "The Druid": "She was three weeks and four days on her Birmingham, London and Liverpool travels and took the extra stock prize for females in every place. She went on the weight-bridge directly she was sold, and had only lost 16 lbs., or just a pound a day since she weighed out (2,023 lbs.) at Islington, with Mr. Chas Howard and Mr. Duckham as joint clerks of the scales."

Next comes the Filigrees, descended from a cow bought by Alexander, of Saunders' sale, at Nunwick Park, Westmoreland, one of the deepest milking strains of the breed. Of these there are four, Famous 5th, Victress, Viscountess and Vera of Hillhurst.

Three Princesses, descended from Imp. Princess, by a son of Lancaster; three Beatrices, from Imp. Britannia, and four from Imp. Beauty, by Snowball, well known throughout Canada as deep milkers and producers of show animals, complete the female portion of the herd—33 lots, four with calf at foot. There are also nine young bulls and bull calves in the sale, Scotch and Scotch-topped, and excellent individuality.

Shorthorn history in Canada would be incomplete without mention of the great part played by the Cochranes and their Shorthorns. Do not miss the sale, tip-top stuff is hard to get anywhere and especially so in Great Britain owing to the Argentine competition, those looking to strengthen their herds, especially the milking tendency should inspect these animals.


A MAN OF THE DAY.

Although John Weaver has been a prominent figure since becoming Mayor of Philadelphia it is not generally known in Canada that he is an English man by birth. It was in the old land, however, that Mr. Weaver first saw the light of day, and at the age of eight he crossed to Philadelphia. He became an errand boy at thirteen, then clerk in various stores. He studied shorthand and became a law stenographer and student at the same time, taking a night course of study at Temple College. Later he became Vice-President, Treasurer and President of the Law Academy. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1891, and attained a large practice. He was District Attorney, 1901-03, and Mayor since 1903. His exceptional prominence was due to his activity in the reform of franchises and other civic abuses in Philadelphia.

D. Duncan, Don P. O., writes us:—The sale of Jersey bulls has been extra good since the fair last fall, we have just made rather an important sale, Golden Lad of Don, to the Erindale Stock Farm, Limited, Erindale, owned by the well known Toronto dairyman, S. Price and Sons. Golden Lad of Don is by the sweepstake bull Golden Lad of Thorncliffe who is head of our herd, and dam, Gussie Cartner, who is so well known in the show ring and was sweepstake cow at Toronto and London last year.

Gussie Cartner is not only a show cow but a great producer, having milked as high as 47½ pounds of milk in 24 hours. S. Price and Sons are to be congratulated on securing such a promising young bull, with the breeding he has, and from such an excellent cow and if he produces stock at all like his sire and dam, they will, we feel sure not be disappointed. We have other promising young stock, which we will be exhibiting at the leading fairs this fall, and would be glad to meet any one enquiring for same.

J. B. Hogate the well known horse importer and exhibitor of western Ont. and Brandon, Man., informs us that he is bringing out sixty head of Clyde stallions and fillies from Scotland this fall to arrive about October 1st. M. B. Kent, Brandon, should be written for information re the intended shipment.




CATER'S
were the only
Pumps and Windmills
Awarded a Diploma at
Brandon Fair this year
IT PAYS TO BUY ONLY THE BEST
ADDRESS :
BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS
Box 410
Brandon, Man.

Our plaster mill at Gypsumville has been burned. We are now building in Winnipeg the most modern Hard Wall Plaster Mill on the continent. We will have everything running this fall and will be in a position to supply

HARD WALL PLASTER, WOOD FIBRE PLASTER, PLASTER OF PARIS, etc.

at prices that defy competition. Meantime we can supply all our customers with imported plaster at the lowest possible figures. Write us for particulars on this.

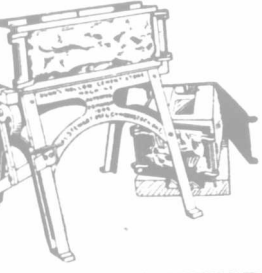
THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., 806 UNION BANK, WINNIPEG



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

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

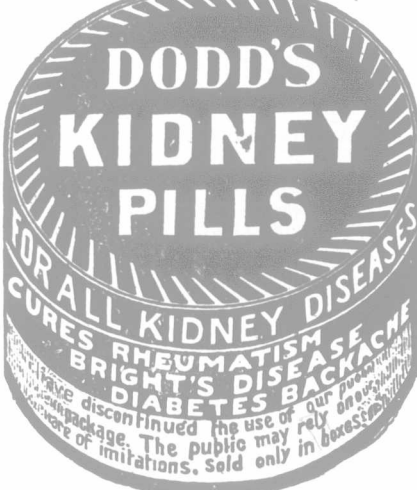
W. F. STEVENS, Secretary **Clover Bar, Alta**



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the hand-somest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **DUNN MACHINE**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full Directions Furnished. Write for Catalogue to **DEPT. N.**

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT

25,000 farmers of Western Canada claim the companionship of the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE** 52 weeks in the year, it is companionable for \$1.50 in advance. Main Office and Publishing House, 14 and 16 Princess St., Winnipeg. Branches—Calgary, Alberta; London, England, and London, Ont. Write for a sample copy.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

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.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-37

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

WESTERN FARM lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

LIVERY STABLES and Hotels on C. and E. line, also dwellings, farms and business houses; some sweeping money makers. A. J. Strong, Penhold, Alta. 22-8

WANTED on farm by a widower with two children, a good experienced housekeeper, wages \$12.00 per month, steady place for the right party. Address Box 145, Melfort, Sask. 22-8

FARM WANTED—Half or quarter section. Write full description, price, etc. W. McMeans, Beulah, Man. 15-8

TWENTY THOUSAND acres improved and unimproved lands in the Penhold fall wheat district. Prices from eight to twenty dollars per acre. Correspondence solicited. A. J. Strong, Penhold 22-8

FOR SALE—Good farm in well settled district 160 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$23.00 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary. 26-9

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

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

YORKSHIRES—I will have at the Killarney Fair a choice collection of Yorks. To see them will be a treat. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 15-8

FOR SALE—155 Acres Northwest quarter, Sec. 12, Township 16, Range 22, west adjoining Laurier town site, 35 acres cultivated, small house and stable, mostly fenced, \$10 per acre, small cash payment. Write James Eadie, 500 Pender St. Vancouver, B. C. 22-8

FOR SALE—West half 17—27—22 west 2nd, Last Mountain Country. James Evans, Elkhorn. 29-8

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE—Just the thing for one or two sections. Nearly new. In thorough repair. Will sell cheap as I have sold my farm and have no use for it. Write for particulars. N. Wolverton, Ex. Farm, Brandon. 29-8

FOR SALE—120 Acres of land in fall wheat belt, quarter of a mile from Cowley Station, 110 being put in Turkey Red Wheat, 10 acres pasture, good 5 room house, good stables and corral well fenced. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to C. B. Miller, Cowley, Alta. 22-8

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

POULTRY GRIT—Sharp, free from sand, 100 lb. bag F. O. B. \$1. Sample sent applicants. Charles R. B. Hill, Murillo, Ont. 29-8

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

\$200. FOR SALE—Store Building, 20x24, with 3 rooms over and half acre lot, known as Glen-smith Post Office. Harry Ivey, Glensmith, Man. 29-8

FOR SALE—Irish water spaniels, great duck dogs, natural retrievers, just right to work this fall. Also some good wolf hounds. W. H. Ewer Neepawa. 29-8

FOR SALE—Three Engines: Morris Ready, John Abell, Stevens Burns, 16 Horse Power. J. R. Cornwall, Sidney, Mar. 29-8

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investment especially in and around Vancouver, write West Hill Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver 31-10

LAND SEEKER—I have thousands of acres Saskatchewan lands for sale, improved and unimproved. Price \$7.50 to \$15. Jas. Johnson, Chure bridge, Sask. 5-9

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$6 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

POULTRY will yield a very large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us One Dollar and the names of two yearly subscribers and we will send the Review to you for one year free. CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto, Ont. 22-8

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

O. KING, WAWANESA.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock fowl and Toulouse geese.

OLD ENGLISH BOOTAILED SHEEP DOGS.—The old-time Drover's Dog of England, unequalled for herding cattle. Puppies from prize winners and working parents. Prices moderate. Bowen, 544 Alkins Street, Winnipeg. 15-8

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle; Lacombe, Alta.

BASKIER BROS.—Napinka, Man. Clydesdales for sale

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendenning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., Herd Short-horn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

This department is for the benefit of paid 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.

SASKATCHEWAN.

MCLEAN—Black gelding, 4 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe on face, two white feet, tip of left ear off, last seen in March. \$19 reward. Edgar Short.

VONDA—Since April 10, cream pony, with black mane and tail, white face and legs, 11 year-old Bay broncho, one white hind foot, hollow back. Both horses. Reward given. Stephen Young.

ALBERTA.

PENHOLD—Brown stallion, white mark on face, one white hind foot, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded S on left shoulder. Walter Whiteside. LOST.

DIDSBURY—Strayed from 27—28—30 w 4 on June 12, 1906, gray gelding, branded reversed L L monogram on right shoulder. Black gelding, one year old, hind feet white, wire cut on left shoulder. Sorrel gelding, one year old white face, hind feet white; both docked, no brands. Ten dollars reward for any person giving particulars of whereabouts. Johann H. Dick, Box 71.

EDMONTON—Strayed from Richard avenue, about end of June, brown horse, weight 1,200 pounds, mane cut short, branded W on right hip, four feet shod. Address: Leon Tavoc, Box 731.

MARTINS—Strayed from 30—50—14 w 4, one yearling colt, entire grey, four white legs, white blaze on face. One yearling filly, bay, large star on forehead, following sorrel mare with foal. Percy Forham.

STETLER—Strayed from 28—38—18 w 4 on June 22 last, bay gelding, white spot on forehead, weight about 1,300 pounds, branded H H monogram on left shoulder, roan gelding, bald face, white feet, pigeon toed, weight about 1,200, unbranded. Black gelding, one glass eye, weight 1,100, branded C. P. R. on left shoulder. All had halters on when last seen. Anyone finding them will be liberally rewarded. A. E. Christner.

THE DISPERSION AUCTION SALE

of the

Hillhurst Shorthorn Herd

will be held on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1906

at one p.m.

On the Exhibition Grounds, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

week of fair

34 COWS AND HEIFERS, 9 BULLS AND BULL CALVES

Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped. Imported English and Canadian milking families. Some prize show animals included.

Catalogue ready August 15th.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, COMPTON, P. Q.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

Province of Saskatchewan Agricultural College Scholarships

With a view to encouraging farmers' sons to acquire a thorough practical and scientific training in the various branches of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan offers the following scholarships for competition among students from the Province attending any Agricultural College recognized as such by the Department.

1. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan standing highest in General Proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the regular two year course..... \$200.
2. To each student from the Province of Saskatchewan graduating in the regular two year's course..... \$100 (N.B. The winner of No. 1 is not eligible for this scholarship.)
3. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan leading his class in General Proficiency in his first year..... \$75.
4. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors, either in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying or Horticulture in his final year..... \$50.
5. To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors in either of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 4 above in his first year..... \$50.

Students from the Province who desire to take part in the competitions for these scholarships should communicate with the undersigned giving the name of the Institution they propose to enter when further information will be furnished.

Scholarships will be awarded and paid as they fall due upon receipt by the Department of reports from the Principals of the respective colleges showing the standing of students from the Province.

The scholarships will be paid only to students taking the regular two year courses of study.

Students winning scholarships will have to furnish proof satisfactory to the Commissioner that they have been bona fide residents of the Province for at least two years immediately preceding matriculation and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Provincial Government Offices,
Regina, Sask.,
August 1st, 1906.

STEVENS FIRE ARMS



A bird can't be too gamey for the man who walks with his finger on the trigger of a Stevens Double-Barreled Shotgun. Gracefully made, easily handled.

In every detail an example of the highest quality of material and workmanship, the Stevens has no rival as a field gun.

Specially prepared steel barrels, choked for nitro or smokeless powder; will take any standard make of shell. Furnished with celebrated Stevens check-hook. Straightest, hardest-shooting gun made. Hammer or hammerless.

Our Free Catalog describes it in all its details. Send 4 cents in Canadian stamps to defray postage.

A beautifully lithographed hanger forwarded on receipt of 6 cents in Canadian stamps.

Insist that your dealer show you the name, Stevens. Accept no substitutes. If you have trouble getting the genuine Stevens Firearms, write to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
418 Pine St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

"Well, that's a mercy!" said Idella. "I knew 'twas the right receipt, but I didn't think 'twould work so quick. Bill, pa's cured. He'll go with you to take the job at the hotel this very day."

Washington's facial barometer sank to "cloudy." He choked and hesitated. "Course you musn't go if you ain't surely cured, pa," said his daughter. "Maybe you'd better try the shed and milk for a month or so longer."

The snow danced along the kitchen floor. It reminded Mr. Sparrow of the previous evening in the woodshed. "I'll go," he said, "but I'll work kind of easy fust along, so's—"

"Oh, no! You must work real hard, so's to get the exercise, else you'll have relapse. You'll see that pa works the way he ought to, for his sake, won't you, Bill?"

Mr. Burke nodded. "He'll work," he said sententiously.

The news of the wonderful cure spread quickly. Dr. Bailey laughingly congratulated Idella upon it.

"Yes," said that young lady, "I calculate he's cured, at least for a spell. Anyhow, the 'Everybody Works but Father' song don't fit our family no more."

GOSSIP.

In writing us concerning his advertisement Mr. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont., says:

"The ram, Winchester, I offer for sale is one of the best stock rams I ever had, and only that so many of my ewe flock are sired by him induces me to sell. I do not intend to exhibit this year, consequently have a number of different ages in fair good shape for sale yet, and my lambs are as good a lot as we have had for some time. I regret very much dropping out of the show ring, I believe every one who can should show some, and trust my health will permit my entering the lists again next year."

THE PLEA OF THE PACKERS.

There is a kind of pathetic naivete in what the packers put forward as their most effective plea. They say, in effect:

"If you attack the way in which we manage our private business, you thereby injure all the cattle, hog and sheep raisers of the country"—without, apparently, perceiving that a condition which puts the interests of all the cattle, hog and sheep raisers at the mercy of a half-dozen private business men would be extremely absurd, even if those private business men were the most merciful of human kind. It seems to us quite unnecessary to discuss the degree in which they may have fallen short of that ideal state. The mere fact that a vigorously stated question of their mercy disturbs a great agricultural interest on the one side, and, on the other, causes a universal qualm over the breakfast bacon, appears to us quite sufficient to prove the necessity of Government intervention.

Some of the packers, it will be remembered, replied to the President's strictures from European capitals, where they were pleasantly sojourning and on behalf of all of them it was urged that, in the press of business, they were unaware of certain obnoxious conditions in their packing-houses. This fairly raises a question as to what is the business of these half-dozen gentlemen who derive immense profits from the meat trade and occupy so peculiar a position in it that an attack upon them injures the whole industry. If the plea of ignorance, which their friends put forth, is a valid excuse, then we must conclude that it is not the business of the packers to see that their establishments are kept clean; and we begin to speculate as to what it is that the half-dozen individuals contribute to the meat industry which is so important that they must not be interfered with. They do not take the industry to Europe with them. It does not languish when they fall ill; but food-animals continue to multiply on the fertile Western plains, and a great population continues to arise of mornings with the appetite and the price for beefsteaks.

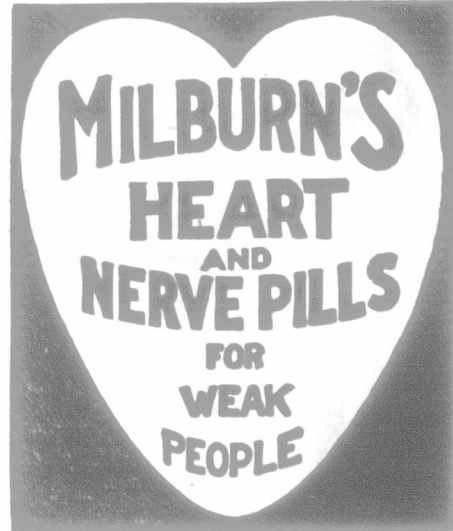
We think it makes people tired to hear the ever-iterated cry about govern-

mental "interference" with private business. The private business of the packers is to increase their individual fortunes, and nothing else. This, in itself, is an honorable pursuit; but of all the by-products of the meat industry it is most incidental and the least important.—Saturday Evening Post.

CLYDESDALES FOR LUMSDEN.

Our Scottish correspondent has the following to say of the importation of Clydesdales which Messrs. A. & G. Munch, of Lumsden, Sask., received at their home last week:

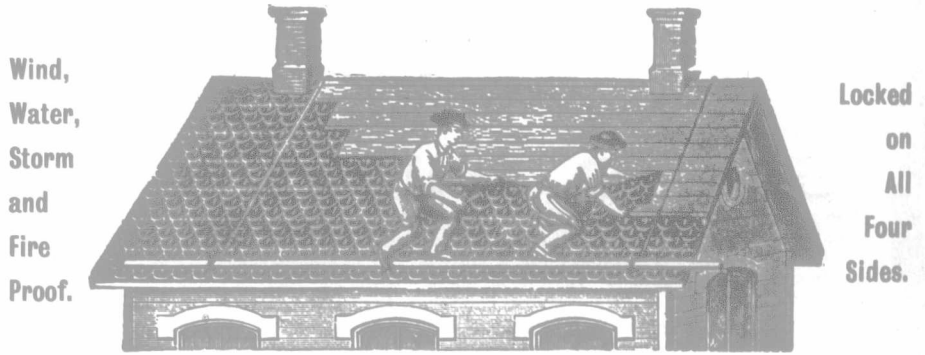
"Messrs. Mutch had good success with their former selection, and won notable prizes in the great Northwest. This time they have 14 head, 13 of which came from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and one, a filly, from Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, the well known Ayrshire fancier. The colts secured by Mr. Mutch are fully one half the shipment, and include the champion of the Edinburgh show, a son of the world-famed Everlasting, and a noted winner as a yearling. Another two-year-old is by the champion, Baron's Pride 9122, while a third is by his celebrated son, Pride of Blacon 10837, which was twice first at the H. & A. S. shows, and a fourth is by the Dumfries premium horse, Baron Romeo 11266 one of the thickest sons of Baron's



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or \$ for \$1.25. at all druggists.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles



Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet, covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF. We also manufacture Corrugated iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVES-TROUGH, etc.

METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.
METAL CEILING, in 2,000 designs.
Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

Montreal, Que. 321-323 Craig St. W. Ottawa, Ont. 423 Sussex St. Toronto, Ont. 11 Colborne St. London, Ont. 69 Dundas St. Winnipeg, Man. 76 Lombard St. Vancouver, B.C. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, OSHAWA, ONT

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

FREE! FREE! FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE.

\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

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Pride. Another two-year-old was got by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, MacEachran 9792, and a yearling of outstanding promise is by the prize horse, King's Crest 11385. The fillies are by Baron Gartly 11601, Royal Gartly's Heir 10631, both closely related to the celebrated Cawdor Cup champion horse, Royal Gartly 9844; the Sir Everard premium horse, Argosy 11247; the well-bred premium horse, Baron's Crest 12024; Baron Britain 10678, own brother to the celebrated Casabianca, a Glasgow premium horse more than once, and the noted Baronson 10981, sire of Oyama, the Cawdor cup champion horse this season. Mr. Mutch has been keeping well within the limits of the blue blood of the breed."

THE BRITISH EXHIBIT OF SHIRES AT CANADIAN SHOWS.

The following description is given by Farmer and Stockbreeder of the Shire horses sent out by H. M. the King and Lord Rothschild to be exhibited at Toronto, Ottawa, London and Kansas City shows, with a view to placing the breed in a proper light before the horse-breeders on this side of the water.

"The first we have to notice is the yearling filly Buscot Vain Maid, from the Sandringham stud. She is a splendidly-bred brown by Buscot Forester, dam Royal Heiress. Buscot Forester is by Blythwood Conqueror, a famous and successful stallion by the noted Hitchin Conqueror out of Blythwood Bountiful, a Harold mare, own sister to the noted champion Queen of the Shires. Royal Heiress is by Mark-eaton Royal Harold, dam Dunsmore Heiress, so that Buscot Vain Maid's breeding leaves nothing to be desired. She has not been shown extensively, but was second at the Royal and third at Peterborough last week.

"The yearling colt Kisman, from the Tring stud, is a brown which was first at the Royal Counties Show this year. He is by Thrupp Rival by Marold's Rival, and his dam is Botolph Nancy by the good horse Waresley Albert.

"The two-year-old filly is Perseverance, a brown from the Royal stud, which was first at Norfolk this year. She is by the successful sire Calwich Blend by Harold and out of Princess Mav, a Premier mare. Perseverance's dam is Cluernet Prudence. Perseverance is thus own sister to Prospect, a well-known prize-winner, whose record included first at Peterborough and second in London.

"Tasconia, from the Sandringham stud, will uphold the reputation of the three-year-olds. This brown has been a consistent winner ever since a yearling, and this season was fourth in London, third at Derby, first and medal at Norfolk, and third at Peterborough. She is by Calwich Blend, and her dam, Saxon Queen, is by Prince William and out of the Royal Albert mare Olinda, sold for 400gs.

"Lord Rothchild's famous mare Blythwood Guelder Rose, which will represent the brood mares, is bred on the same lines, being by a son of Harold and out of a daughter of Harold, and her great grandsire on the dam's side was William the Conqueror. Her sire is Prince Harold, one of the best sires of recent years, many of his stock selling at big prices, and her dam, Tudor Rose, was always near the top, even in the strongest company. Blythwood Guelder Rose has won prizes too numerous to mention, including reserve for the championship at London in 1903, while she was again first at the premier Shire show this year, first at the Royal, and first at the brood mare class at Peterborough last week.

"There are a couple of stallions, including Premvictor from the Sandringham stud. This horse, foaled in 1899, has not recently been shown, but was champion at King's Lynn in 1902 and 1903. He is by the champion horse Bury Victor Chief, which also proved a great sire, and out of Solace, another London champion.

"Last, but by no means least, comes Lord Rothschild's famous Girton Charmer, an excellently-bred horse, who has not belied his breeding. Though foaled in 1901, he last year won the blue ribbon of the year for Shire stallions, the championship in London, and this when but four years old. As a two-year-old he was reserve junior champion

and as a three-year-old junior champion, so that his success was uniform. He is by Mormaer of Batsford by Hitchin Conqueror, and his dam Southgate Charm by Harold was out of Southgate Starlight, three times champion in London, so that he is full of champion blood.

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WILD
STRAWBERRY**

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Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

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information, regarding good farm for sale, with good title, somewhere near Winnipeg. Give price, description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town. Address: W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

"It will readily be seen that the horses to be sent are a first-class lot. At the same time it is not said that they represent the strongest this country could produce, and they do not go out in that light. They are, however, a good representative group, and the reputation of the breed may safely be left with them. With a couple of good geldings, they will well fulfil their mission, and we have no doubt they will make a favorable impression in both Canada and the United States."

THE RUPTURED COLT.

The question of rupture is one that is being constantly brought before the breeder of live stock, especially of horses, more particularly in the form of navel ruptures in either sex, or scrotal hernia in colt foals, and it is especially in the latter case when castration is attempted that the unqualified practitioner is apt to fail. So long as the testicles are in the purse, and their cords are occupying to a great extent the orifices in the belly, the obtusion into the scrotum of a small knuckle of intestine may be overlooked, unless a very careful examination is made; indeed, it may then escape the intending operator's notice if the colt has been well fasted and placed upon his back, remaining there a minute or two, as during this time the small portion of gut will often enough slip back into the abdomen. For this, among other reasons, an old hand will prefer to have the animal on his side while making an examination. Some will squeeze the larynx, and make the animal cough by way of test. If another person does the "coughing" (as for wind-testing of adults) the castrator's fingers upon the cords of the testicles will tell him if a bulge is felt, and he will then exercise special precautions. It is better far to let a colt get up again and sacrifice the time than to proceed without all necessary appliances. Ruptured colts should never be entrusted to gelders without anatomical knowledge or not possessing a reputation for operating on such cases. The animal should be prepared by long fasting, placed upon his back, rendered "limp" by the inhalation of chloroform, and the testicles removed while insensible and unlikely to struggle. The veterinary surgeon may choose to put in two or more stitches of soluble material across the orifice now no longer partly occupied by the cord. If his hands and all things used by him have been rendered aseptic this will probably be the best plan. There will be just enough adhesive inflammation set up by the sutures to make a plug and stop the escape of the gut afterwards. The suturing material itself will be dissolved—absorbed—in a few days. This suturing material is at once a great gift to the surgeon, and a danger, if he trusts it too much. It may be absorbed in forty-eight hours, and before sufficiently strong plastic material has been thrown out to guard the entrance to the abdomen or exit for the bowel, as we fear it may prove. A further precaution may therefore be taken by putting a few stitches of insoluble silk or other material through the empty purse, rather close up to the belly. This should be well saturated with an antiseptic, as we do not want a formation of pus, although we may have to leave it for three days or more, if the subsequent swelling outside the belly does not satisfy us that it is safe to remove these outside stitches. Unless any foreign substance has gone in while operating, there is comparatively little risk of peritonitis (inflammation of the covering of the bowels) or other ill results. It is to put our readers on their guard against a reckless assumption that every colt is normal, and that no such precautions need to be taken, that we offer these remarks, there being little use in idle regrets when an hour after castration a colt is found with his bowel hanging out and beyond assistance. Such cases have been successfully dealt with, but delay is nearly always fatal. If the animal can be secured, and the bowel held up by a sheet saturated with a disinfectant until the veterinary surgeon arrives, it may be possible both to return the portion of intestine and retain it, while anticipating subsequent inflammatory troubles by proper treatment, but the chances are very small of ultimate recovery.



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HEAD OFFICE, 189 Yonge Street, TORONTO

It is well to note when selecting breeding animals whether there is a tendency in their progeny to hernia, as such is undoubtedly an unsoundness likely to be handed down.

TO EDUCATE YOUNG DOUKHOBORS.

The wealthy and powerful Society of Friends, which has always manifested so deep an interest in the Doukhobors settled in western Canada, will make another effort to assist in the education of Doukhobor children, according to the statements made by two representatives of the society, who were in Winnipeg. Wm. Evans and John G. Haines, well known Friends of Philadelphia, arrived in the city from the south and spent a day in conference with the commissioner of immigration. J. Obed Smith, and other local officials of the Canadian government, interested in the welfare of this large community. They left for the west, and will spend several weeks visiting the villages and enquiring into present conditions and future prospects.

Many efforts have been made by the benevolent Quakers of the eastern states to bring an educational work among their brethren in the faith in western Canada, but so far without apparent success. Schools have been started in various villages, and numbers of young Doukhobor children have been taken away to boarding schools in the east. The village schools, however, have been usually discontinued owing to lack of sympathy with the work on the part of the villagers, and the children who were allowed to go east were gradually recalled to their homes.

THE TRIP OUTLINED.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Haines, the present visitors from the east, will first go west to Borden and Radison, on the Canadian Northern railway, where a number of English Quakers are located.

After completing their visit to the English Quakers they will proceed to the large Doukhobor reservation and will interview Peter Verigin and other leading Doukhobors, and will endeavor to persuade them to take active steps in the way of educating their children. The offers of assistance made in previous years will be repeated and additional offers will be made, if it seems possible that they may be satisfactory.

No stone will be left unturned to persuade the Doukhobors to proceed with this most necessary work.

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WHICH ALMOST INVARIABLY
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From insurance records it has been found that about 35 per cent. of the deaths of policy holders was attributed to diseases of the digestive system.

To persons who have been accustomed to think lightly of indigestion, biliousness and liver derangements this statement will be rather startling, but it cannot be refuted.

To a large extent the liver controls the digestive system by supplying the bile to insure the prompt passage of the food along the intestines, where the difficult part of digestion takes place.

Because of their immediate and direct influence on the liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a good flow of bile, and by so doing positively overcome constipation and intestinal indigestion.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and discomfort after meals and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly overcome these symptoms. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be inhaled. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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HORSES.

Best farmer's turn out—horse, buggy and harness, 1st, Harmon Lyons, 2nd, Frank May & Sons.

Thoroughbreds—Stallions, 3 years and up, John Fowler. Brood mare and foal, R. I. M. Power. Foal 1906, Power.

Roadsters—Standard bred stallion, 3 yrs. and up, 1st, W. J. McCrae, 2nd, Bert Routledge, Neepawa. Colt filly, 1st, Sam Williams, 2nd, Thomas Dempsey, 3rd, G. Barrett. Foal 1906, 1st, Ed. Hamilton, Neepawa, 2nd, John Watts, 3rd, T. M. Whelpton, Glendale, Gelding or filly, 2 yrs 5 entries, 1st, Frank Scotland, Makinack; 2nd, Sam Williams, 3rd, John Switzer. Brood mare with foal, 1st, Hamilton, 2nd, John Watts, 3rd, Whelpton. Team in harness 15 hands and under, 1st, Demsey, 2nd, Harry McMaster, 3rd, Wm. Curry, Petrel. Single mare or gelding, 1st, W. A. Bawister, 2nd, Barrett, 3rd, David Fitzsimmons. Saddle mare of gelding, 1st, Powers, 2nd, Barrett. Hackney stallion—1st, Barrow Moss Meteor, Dr. Henderson.

Stallion—Fowler. Carriage horses—Team not less than 16 hands 1st, John McKinnon, 2nd, Kenwick. Team under 16 hands, 1st, Routledge, 2nd, Switzer. Mare or gelding not less than 16 hands, 1st, Lyons, 2nd, Watts, 3rd, Stickle. Mare or gelding under 16 hands, 1st, May, Brookdale; 2nd, Hunter, Brookdale; 3rd, Murchison Brothers, Petrel.

Ponies—Saddle ponies, 1st, Otto Muller, 2nd, G. B. Muroh, 3rd, David Elliott.

Clydesdales—Stallions 4 years and up, 1st, Graham, 2nd, Wm. Bailey. Stallion 3 years, Graham, Stallion 2 years old, Graham. Brood mare and foal, 1st, Graham, 2nd, and 3rd, Bailey. Foal 1906, 1st, Bailey, 2nd, Graham, 3rd, Bailey. Filly, 2 years, Bailey. Best stallion any age, Graham.

Sweepstakes—Stallion any age or breed, draft, Graham.

Agricultural—Brood mare and foal, 1st, Alex Keachie, Petrel, 2nd, Esler Kenwick, Wellwood; 3rd, T. S. Rogers, Carberry. Foal 1906, 1st, Watts, 2nd, Keachie, 3rd, Rogers. Filly or gelding, 1 yr, 3 entries, 1st, Boles, 2nd, Bailey, 3rd, Barron. Filly or gelding, 2 years 1st, Rasmussen, 2nd and 3rd, Graham, Filly or gelding 3rd, Keachie. Team 2,600 to 2,900 lbs., 1st, May, 2nd, Gibson, 3rd, Grant, 4th, Shaw. Draft team over 2,900 lbs., 1st, Gibson, Wellwood; 2nd, Switzer, 3rd, Robertson, Wellwood; 4th, Marshall, Wellwood.

General purpose—Brood mare and foal, 1st, Bennet, 2nd, Brown, 3rd, Boles. Foal 1905, 1st, Brown, 2nd, Boles, 3rd, Brown. Filly or gelding, two years, 1st, Nelson, 2nd, Boles, 3rd, Brown. Team not over 2,600 lbs., 1st, Rogers, 2nd, Munroe, Wellwood; 3rd, McFarlane, 4th, Rasmussen. Brood mare and three of progeny, 1st, Bennett, 2nd, Rasmussen, 3rd, Watts.

Specials—Best groomed team, 1st, Hurreston, Wellwood; 2nd, Switzer. Mare exhibited in classes 8 and 9, John Gibson. Gelding, May. Brood mare, A. Bennett. Four horse team to wagon, John Gibson, T. S. Rodgers.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns—Bull, three years and up, 1st, Jno. G. Barron, 2nd, S. Benson, Neepawa; 3rd, Jno. Graham. Bull, two years and up, 1st and 2nd, Barron. Bull calf under one year, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Barron. Heifer calf under one year, 1st and 2nd, Barron, 3rd, Benson. Cow, three years and up, calf or in calf, 1st, Barron, 2nd, Graham, 3rd, Barron. Heifer, two years old, 1st, Benson, 2nd, Graham, 3rd, Barron. Heifer, bull and three females, 1st, Barron, 2nd, Graham.

Galloyays—Bulls two years and up, Graham Jerseys—1st, Powers, 2nd, Stewart. Polled Angus—Jas Cathrae.

Herefords—Hunt & Johnston, Austin. Grades—Beef, 1st and 2nd, James Hope, 3rd, Barrett. Beef, (steer or females), 1st, Barron, 2nd, Hope.

Grades—Dairy, cow three years and up, 1st and 2nd, Pete Whitney, 3rd, Barrett. Heifer two years old, Barrett. Heifer calf 1906, Powers.

SHEEP.

Grades—Two lambs, Powers.

PIGS.

Berkshires—1st and 2nd, Barrett.

Yorkshires—Boar over one year, A. Denstedt. Boar under one year, 1st, Hunt & Johnston, 2nd, A. Denstedt. Sow with litter, Denstedt. Sow under one year, 1st and 2nd, Hunt & Johnston. Boar any age, Denstedt. Sow any age, Hunt & Johnston.

Grades—Sow over one year, Barrett. Bacon hogs, Denstedt.

POULTRY.

Game—Sam McCurdy.

Turkeys—Bronze, 1st, John Duff, 2nd, Mrs. H. Boles.

Ducks—Rouen, D. A. Reynolds. Collection of poultry, Sam McCurdy. Collection of pigeons, C. Rasmussen.

DAIRY.

Cheese—1st, Mrs. Jas. Graham, 2nd, Mrs. Wm. Shaw, 3rd, Mrs. T. S. Rodgers.

Butter—Package, 20 lbs, 1st, Mrs. H. W. Bates, 2nd, W. G. Gorrell, 3rd, Mrs. Harry Boles. 1lb. prints, 1st, Mrs. John Gorrell, 2nd, Mrs. H. Bates, 3rd, A. Denstedt. Table use—Mrs. Bates Mrs. Ledingham, Mrs. C. Stacy. 25 lb. package—Mrs. Bates, Mrs. T. Goggins, Mrs. J. Gorrell. Butter scoring highest points—Mrs. J. Gorrell.

DOMESTIC.

Bread—Ogilvie's special, 1st, Mrs. Gorrell, 2nd, Miss H. Stewart, 3rd, Mrs. Stacy.

Bread—Open class, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Gorrell, Miss Storyack.

Home made Buns—Mrs. T. Goggins, Miss Storyack, Mrs. Ledingham.

Collection of fancy baking—Mrs. Wm. Shaw, Mrs. Bates. Home made Soap—Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Shaw.

FRUIT, PRESERVES AND PICKLES.

Red currants—1st, Miss Zetta Smale, 2nd Mrs. Shaw. White currants, Mrs. W. Shaw. Collection of cultivated fruits—1st, Mrs. Shaw, 2nd, Mrs. Calvert, Wild fruit preserves, Mrs. Shaw. Collection of jellies, Mrs. W. Shaw. Raspberry vinegar, 1st, Mrs. H. W. Bates, 2nd, Mrs. J. Gorrell. Home made wine, 1st, Mrs. Calvert, 2nd, Mrs. J. Gorrell. Pickles and Catsup, Mrs. W. Shaw.

EDUCATIONAL.

Writing—Country schools, Miss Bessie Boles, Miss Mary Collins, Miss Effie McKinnon. Writing—Town schools, Irskine Ireland, Elsie Beers. Drawing, Miss Jule Beers. Map drawing, Miss Annie Collins, Miss Nellie Collins, Stanley Rogers.

GRAIN AND SEED.

Ten bus. Red Fife wheat—W. A. Rowe, Neepawa, T. S. Rogers, 7 bus. Red Fife wheat, Rowe, A. Bennett. 2 bus. Red Fife, Rowe, Bennett. 2 bus. White Fife, Dempsey. 2 rowed Barley, John Barron, Dempsey. Small peas, C. Rasmussen. 5 bus. White Oats, 11 entries, A. Bennett, A. Marshall. 5 bus. Black Oats, Rasmussen. Flax seed, A. Denstedt, Watts. Collection of grains, Rasmussen. Timothy Seed, Watts. Sunflower Seed, Jas. Eastman, Rasmussen. Collections of Grains in sheaf, 4 entries Dempsey, A. Bennett. Collection of grain and grasses (wreath) W. H. English, Miss B. English.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Lettsuce—Stickle, Eastman. Red onions, Eastman. Large white onions, Miss Kate Stewart, Jno. Smale. Pickling onions, Peterson, Smale. Parsley, Powers, Smale. Peas in pod, Eastman, Smale. Parsnips, Smale, Eastman. Radish, Eastman. Rhubarb, Mrs. W. Shaw, A. C. Sharply. Collection of savory herbs, Eastman. Green Tomatoes, Eastman. Turnips (table use), Mrs. Stewart, Smale. Collection of vegetables, Smale, Eastman.

Potatoes—Early Rose, Peterson, Smale. Freeman, English. Beauty Hebron, Smale, Eastman. Any other variety, Powers, Beans in pod, English, Miss Kate Stewart. Beans broad shelled, J. Smale. Beets, turnips, 4 entries, Peterson, Smale. Cabbage, Kate Stewart. Carrots, Red shorthorn, Rasmussen, Stewart. Carrots, half long, Rasmussen, Eastman. Cauliflower, Smale, Eastman. Corn, Eastman.

GOSSIP.

PREVENTING TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES IN SWINE.

The fall is the season when disease of times makes an inroad on the swine herd, therefore Dr. Craig's advice from the Perdue Experiment Station is both pertinent and welcome:

"The heavy loss from disease in hogs is largely due to transmissible diseases. The organisms that produce this class of disease usually enter the body in the feed and the inspired air. Hence, muddy or dusty yards, especially if overcrowded and filthy, filthy feeding floors, troughs and hog houses are largely responsible for the prevalence of hog cholera, swine plague, etc. As young hogs are less able to resist these diseases than healthy, mature animals, the necessity of using preventive measures at this season of the year is of double importance.

"During the spring and summer wallow holes are formed in the yard and pastures. In case the hogs run in a large lot or pasture during the summer it is often considered unnecessary to clean and disinfect the small yards and hog houses and they become filthy and dusty. Muddy yards are especially objectionable, as they soon become filthy.

"If necessary, the sanitary conditions of the yard can be improved by draining them, keeping the wallow holes filled in and taking the hogs out for a few months every year. The unused lots can be cleaned and put to good use by plowing and sowing them to oats, rape, cow peas, etc.

"In no place on the farm are disinfectants so necessary as in the hog houses and yards. Whitewash should be used about the houses at least once during the year. Every two or three weeks the houses, feeding floors, troughs, etc., should be sprayed with a disinfectant. The tar disinfectants are the most convenient to use. These should be used in not less than two per cent. water solutions. An occasional spraying or dipping of the hogs in a one per cent. water solution should be practised.

"Young hogs should not be given crowded quarters. In order to keep them in a healthy, growing condition, a proper diet should be fed. Healthy

individuals possess a certain amount of power to resist disease, and this plays no small part in preventing it.

"The entrance of disease producing germs from outside sources should be carefully guarded against, especially if hog cholera is present in the neighborhood. The danger of carrying the germs in the mud and filth that may stick to the shoes of a person who has walked through yards where hogs are dying of "cholera" should be recognized. Dogs, horses, cattle, stray hogs and wagons may also act as carriers of disease. The opportunity for crows, buzzards and dogs to distribute disease is not great in sections of the country where the carcasses of the dead hogs are disposed of by burying. Hogs from other herds should be placed in quarantine for three weeks before allowing them to mix with the herd.

"Keeping the hogs under the best sanitary conditions possible, and using the necessary precautions in preventing infection from the outside, is the most satisfactory method of avoiding loss from this class of diseases."

Trade Notes.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.—Among the many ailments which may be cured by **Gombault's Caustic Balsam** should be included lump jaw in cattle. One application will cure it. It is the best liniment I have ever seen or used and I would like to see it in the hands of every dairyman.—Daniel Dupertuis, Curtis, Wash., July 24, 1906.

FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

The phrase flowers of speech is no longer a mere figure of speech, for by the aid of the eidophone, an instrument invented some time ago, which was exhibited recently at the annual convocation of the Royal society, held at Burlington house, London, these flowers became a reality.

Simple in construction, the instrument, which is the invention of Mrs. Watts-Hughes, produces marvellous results. A piece of india-rubber membrane is stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, and a piece of paper, covered with moist coloring matter, is put on the membrane. A note is then sung or spoken into a tube which leads into the vessel underneath the membrane, when the vibrations set up cause the coloring matter to assume all manner of lovely forms, these differing according to the "color," "klang," or timber of the note. The results shown yesterday included perfectly-formed daisies, pansies, ferns and beautiful geometric devices.

Many people wear diamonds, but Sir William Crookes, in the course of some interesting experiments in illustration of some properties of the diamond, burned them. He demonstrated that a diamond, if sufficiently heated in an electric arc, will burn just as will any other form of carbon. The little sparkling gems, after swelling under the heat, gradually changed to graphite, then underwent a process of disintegration, and finally dissolved in carbonic acid gas.

Another experiment demonstrated the extraordinary hardness of the diamond. Sir William placed a gem between the poles of a hydraulic press. Sufficient pressure was then exerted to bring the poles close together. The diamond, which was quite uninjured, was found embedded in the steel poles.



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a amount and this enting it, producing should be pecially it neighbor-ying the that may i who has i hogs are be recog- tray hogs s carriers for crows, bute dis- of the dead g. Hogs placed in before ale herd. the best and using prevent- le, is the avoiding es."

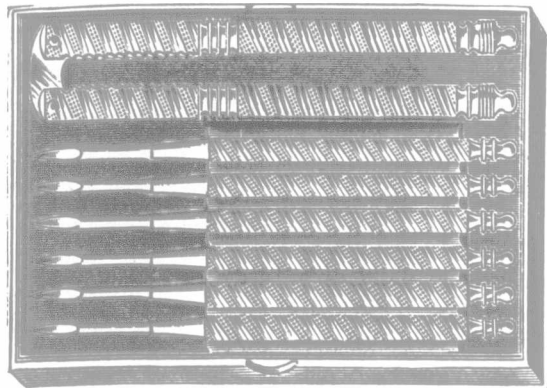
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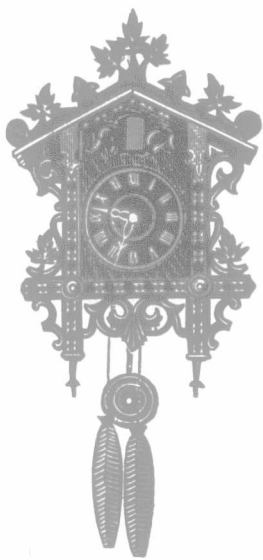
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Nut Set.—Consisting of pair of crackers and half dozen picks in box, as shown, silver plated serpentine pattern. New and popular. Free for 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or for 25 Trade Marks and 25c.



Cuckoo Clock.—New and popular. Dark walnut case, cottage style, carved trimmings, inlaid ornamentation, enamelled white wood hands and dial figures, day clock, hour and half hour call (cuckoo comes out every half hour), body 20 inches high and 14 inches wide, dial 5 inches, heavy chain and cone weights. This is a beautiful clock. Packed and shipped F.O.B. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$4.00.

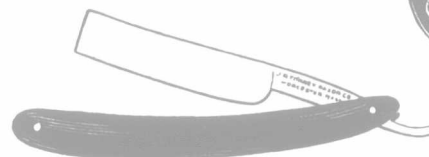


Boy's Watch.—Open faced, nickel case, hinged back, stem wind and set. Thoroughly tested. Gentle- men's regular size and as good a timer as father's. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$1.00.



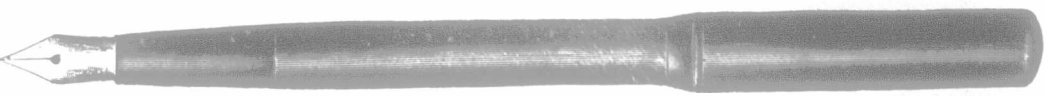
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Lady's Open Face Silver Watch.—Coin silver case, embossed front and back, hinged back, inside case, stem wind and set, fancy dial, hour, minute and second. For 25 Comfort Trade Marks and \$3.00.



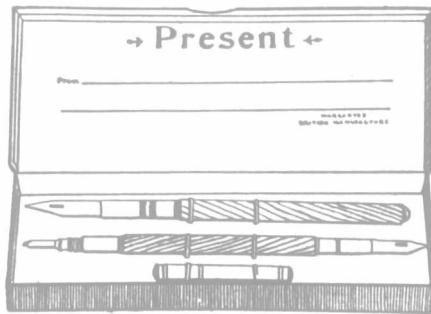
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Girl's School Bag, with handle to carry. For 100 Comfort Trade Marks, or 25 Trade Marks and 25c.

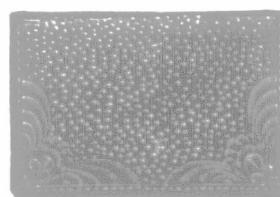
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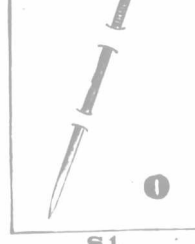
Shopping Satchel. Large size, 7 x 5 inches; of handsome black leather, with purse inside to match. Free for 200 Trade Marks or for 25 Trade Marks and 50 cents.



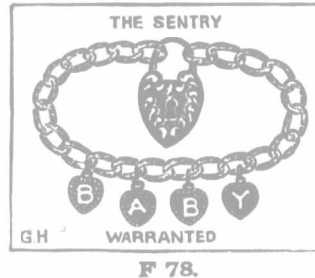
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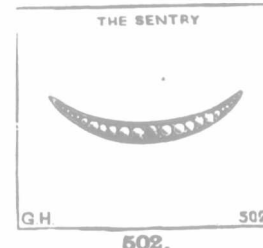
A 37.

A 37—Gold-Plated, Enam- elled Beauty Pin.—3 pins to each set. The set sent for 10 Trade Marks. State color wanted.

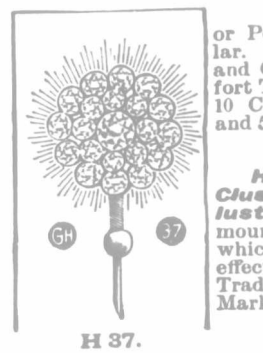
T 80—Necklace, suitable for misses or babies. Has tur- quoise pin-head pendant sus- pended from each chain. Free for 50 Comfort Trade Marks, or 10 Trade Marks and 15c.



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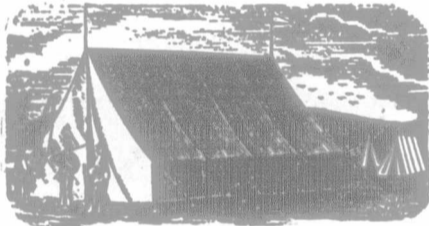
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WOMAN'S WIT.

By M. F. HUTCHINSON.
CHAPTER I.

Lady Dacre sat alone, looking with eyes that were not a little sad into the fire of smouldering logs. Outside the wind roared, and now and again the heavy casements shook as the storm gathered fury and dashed hail against the small leaded panes. The very fire felt the force of the wind and burned dully.

The great house was very quiet, the withdrawing-room, save for the small upright figure in the chair covered with Spanish leather, was empty. Across the wide landing, Deborah, her ladyship's tiring-woman, moved about her duties, shuddering more than once at the violence of the storm, and sighing, as her mistress sighed, at the loneliness of the big house.

Downstairs in the hall, nodding in his chair, was Jermyn, the old butler, and through his dreams there flitted figures who at once passed up the great staircase and made the long corridors echo with merriment and joy. Heavy doors shut off the kitchens, where younger people, who did not care so much for the Dacre family, could chatter gaily now that the day's work was over. The louder the laughter the less the noise of the gale penetrated.

Jermyn awoke more than once with a start, rubbing his thin fingers through his hair, and looking round the dimly-lighted hall, as if he half expected some figure to step from the shadows and address him. More than once he sat upright in his chair, and listened attentively. The old house had weathered many a storm. It was not the roar of the wind that he feared, or even the crash of tiles falling; the sound of men's voices on the other side of the strong-oaken door would have been more terrifying.

On the English throne there reigned a Hanoverian King of the name of George, while Lady Dacre wished, with all the strength of a loyal heart, that the name of the sovereign were James. Alas! old and grey-headed though she was, her active mind was not content with mere wishing, but she did what she could, and so openly as to bring down upon her reproofs from Sir Robert Walpole himself.

More than once the great Minister had climbed the polished stairs, bent over the lady's hand, kissing it with a strange mixture of anger and reverence, while he bade her leave plottings and plannings alone. More than one Jacobite had been hidden in Dacre House and successfully evaded pursuit through the help of the spirited lady.

But, alas! a terrible grief had fallen upon her: a servant had betrayed the hiding-place—the secret room—that had defied detection over and over again. A servant had found it impossible to resist bribes offered, and so the secret room was a secret no longer.

In triumph the Bow Street runners had descended, exulting in the hope of capture, found every spring and opening as the traitor had described, but the room was empty! One hour before a barge had taken the man on whose head a price was set safely to the ship waiting for him.

Jermyn was horribly afraid, while he prayed with all his strength that no other unfortunate Jacobite escaping from the North would come to Lady Dacre's house as to a stronghold, because concealment would be no longer possible and the risks were terrible.

Lady Dacre was certainly troubled. Her quick tongue had defied the King's Ministers over and over again, and laughed at warnings. Let them send her to prison if they wished; she was a lonely, sad, old woman, but while even a few of the bricks composing the great house remained, she would not refuse a shelter to those who were risking life for what they believed to be their duty.

Sir Robert Walpole was not soft-hearted, but the thought of the brave little lady, over whose home the dark cloud of tragedy had so often spread and who remained undaunted, touched him. He turned a deaf ear to much, and issued more than one warning himself.

There were alas! no children's feet to chase away silences and shadows in the great house; there remained of all the Dacres only the lonely old lady, with the silvery hair piled high above a face

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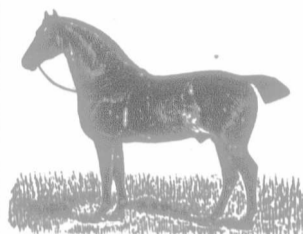


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in which every daintily-cut feature spoke of courage and resolution.

So she sat alone in the great drawing-room and listened to the echoing storm, and thought with pity of the man who had betrayed his mistress. What happiness could the future hold for such as he? Where could she hide, any unfortunate who demanded help, and pity? She could not turn a servant of her King from the door.

The quiet of the house was sharply broken—a thundering knocking, loud and insistent, shook the big barred outer door, and penetrated even the upper room in which Lady Dacre sat, Deborah heard it, and clapped both her hands to her ears, and looked from side to side, as if she would dearly like to hide. Jermyn heard it, and the feeble fingers pressed lips that would tremble. A bar lay across the door; but who knocked in the height of a storm and in so peremptory a fashion? Only in the great kitchen, where the laughter and fun were at their height, the sound was not heard.

Ab—the knocking again! Jermyn clutched the arms of his chair; he would not open—no, he would not. "Hark! a voice spoke. What was it? What were the words? His dulled hearing was quick that night.

"Open, for God's sake, open!" Who was this, then, who called in so pathetic a fashion? Not Bow Street runners, unless they were feigning trouble to gain entrance. No, no—it meant that out in the storm was another fugitive, someone calling on the house of Dacre, for help in a desperate hour. Jermyn could not, would not open; he dared not.

Suddenly, another sound reached him. Just overhead a chair was pushed back on a polished floor; he recognized the sound—her ladyship was ringing a hand-bell. Shaking his head pitifully, he went to the door, and with his fingers on the heavy bar called—

"Who stands without?" "A friend. Let me in. I cannot speak in the storm."

Jermyn hesitated again, but in these troublous times what was a man to do? Spies within, spies without—

The voice called once more, "The heather blooms," and Jermyn, reluctant as he was, let down the bar and turned the great key in the lock. It took all his strength to open the door in the face of the wind, but the person without helped, and then stepped sharply in and set back the bar, and turned the key with energetic fingers.

Jermyn saw a storm-stressed, rain-clogged figure—a man wrapped in a long cloak, so wet that the water literally streamed from it, and a hat, battered by the storm until it was barely a hat, pulled over his face. His voice, though he was breathless, was pleasant—

"At last!" he exclaimed. "My good friend, I thought you intended to keep me outside. I am Lord Ferguson, and—well—they are after me."

Jermyn made no attempt to help the fugitive, who was struggling with the folds of the thick cloak; he had flung his hat on the ground. The old servant forgot everything but his own overmastering fear.

"My lord, my lord, there is no shelter here—none. You bring only danger on—"

"Both men started; from the head of the great staircase a voice called— "Jermyn, who is there who cannot have shelter?"

"One who knows the pass-word, my lady, one calling himself Lord Ferguson, but what can be done, what can be done?"

The stranger had succeeded at length in flinging the wet cloak from him. He stepped forward to the foot of the stairs, and even the dim light showed the tall, fine figure of a man.

"Alas, your ladyship, that I should come in disguise; but they are searching eagerly for me, and it seemed, as many a one before has found it, the only course to come South, where they least look or expect a man on whose head a price is set, and trust to the kindness of those who love the King to get on to a ship. Your ladyship, indeed, rather than bring trouble upon you I will go out into the storm again. 'Twas with the greatest difficulty I found a man to direct me hither, but—"

Deborah appeared, standing behind her mistress, and the flickering light of the great candle she carried lit up

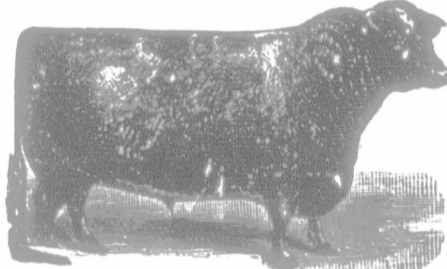
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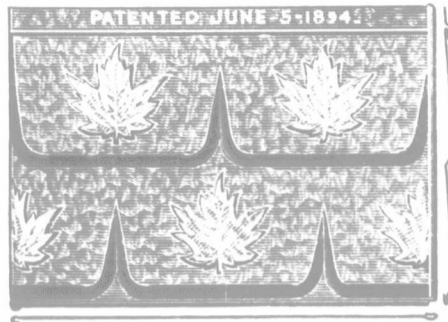
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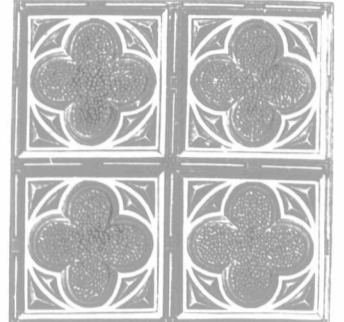
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Ceiling Plate.

the figure of the frail old lady, looking down on the white face of the fugitive below.

"Ah, my lord, and in the old right merry days I knew your mother! Out into the storm, forsooth! Not while I have a roof to my head! Jermyn shall light you to the best chamber, and Deborah shall kindle a fire of logs, and then, my lord, I shall beg the honor of your company in my withdrawing-room, where we may plan your concealment."

Jermyn groaned aloud and Deborah's teeth chattered. She received a sharp reproof from her mistress, and tried to murmur an excuse about keenness of the wind.

From the head of the staircase, Lady Dacre returned Lord Ferguson's bow, and then swept back to the fire; the servants would obey carefully.

A fire in the best chamber! What rashness, what grievous folly! The storm without might be terrible, but, alack! worse, far worse, would be the trouble awaiting the mistress of Dacre House!

It was not very long before, in dry garments, Lord Ferguson sat facing Lady Dacre in her room, telling her in a few rapid words of the warning he had received and the difficulties and dangers through which he had passed.

Her keen eyes rested on his face. She sat, leaning forward, and not one word or gesture escaped her. He was so young, this fugitive, little more than a boy, and engaged in the dangerous pursuit of carrying signed letters from King James, as they called him, to his royal servants, when the warning reached him. He must fly, and follow the daring plan that others had found success-

ful—make his way to London, and, through the help of someone like Lady Dacre, get on board a ship and sail to safety. He had heard no whisper of the disaster of the secret-room, though he had been careful to hide every trace of surprise at the order of the preparation of the best chamber. Notwithstanding the fury of the storm, he might have been seen, followed.

Lady Dacre's heart went out to the boy; she could not stifle all misgivings, but surely some way of escape might be planned. She sat long after she had sent the weary fugitive to bed, turning over plans in her clever brain, while Jermyn and Deborah sighed and shook their heads. It seemed to their anxious hearts as if they saw the walls of a gloomy prison closing round their dauntless mistress. One order, and one only, she gave that night. Not a word was

to be breathed to any of the other servants as to the arrival of Lord Ferguson, and the door of the chamber in which she hoped he would sleep long and securely must be barred and not open to anyone but Jermyn.

When the early sunshine, bright and clear after the violent storm, stole through the heavy curtains in Lady Dacre's room, it disclosed a red-eyed Deborah with the early morning chocolate, a woeful waiting-woman, who received brisk commands with astonishment.

"Deborah, open speedily the doors of the great cupboard yonder; spread my gowns so that I may see them well, and if by chance you have stored away silk or cloth of the same kind as any one of them, fetch it hither."

Deborah would have liked to question had she dared, but swiftly enough she produced a heavy, blue brocade skirt, and a length of the same material folded carefully away with lavender-scented sheets.

"Make as modish a gown, a skirt only of a length to suit my Lord Ferguson, a high mob cap, with some fine lace set here and there, and fetch hither also the shawl of Chinese silk that lies on the shelf yonder. Right steadily must your fingers keep to the task, Deborah, for my Lord must lie in the chamber yonder until all be ready. Now, woman, no sighs! Wouldst let a handsome lad go to the prison or the block for want of a little courage? Those clever fingers of thine will make nought of the task. Let us pray a good God that the Bow Street runners may have no hint of his coming hither, for the bolt in the best chamber door would not keep them out. Sit with the work in the window of the corridor that overlooks the road without; your eyes are younger than Jermyn's, and there are no others I may trust."

Lord Ferguson rested contentedly enough, with only Jermyn to keep him company, in the great four-post bed of the best chamber. As night drew on, a fire of logs—for the spring evenings were chilly—cast flickering shadows on the walls; these were hidden from prying eyes without by great shutters.

The night was not an easy time to the man on whose head a price was set. He had sacrificed so much for what he believed to be his duty, and his heart ached regretfully for the home he had been forced to leave. There were tears very near in his eyes as he wondered if he would ever again feel the heather beneath his feet. Would he ever look out again over the grand mountains of home? He would be fortunate to escape with his life. He lay listening to the sounds in the great house, and wishing he could remember more clearly the many stories he had heard of the brave Lady Dacre. How good she had been to him, and how terrible the thought that his coming in his dire distress might bring trouble upon so brave a woman! He longed then and there to bid Jermyn fetch his garments, and let him creep out and take his chance of safety.

The next morning Lady Dacre's plans were perfected.

CHAPTER II.

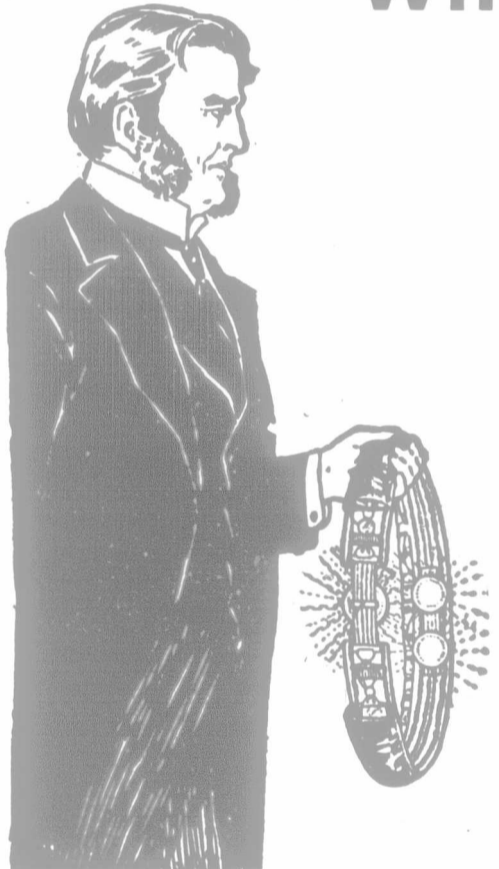
"My Lady Cowper," said Jermyn, "dines with her ladyship to-day."

"My Lady Cowper?" exclaimed one of the serving-men, who found Jermyn a hard taskmaster. "I saw no coach."

"I attended her ladyship myself," answered the stern old man in his leftmost tone, "at a time when you were gossiping in the kitchen yonder, instead of doing your duty in the hall."

"You are wrong," Andrew blushed scarlet. "It is true, he had deserted his post, and, alack, Jermyn knew it! Well, next

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