

26, 1905

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

AUGUST 2, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 671

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PIANOS
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ORGANS
ARE
FAVORITES EVERYWHERE
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Piano and Organ Company,
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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.
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Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,841 00
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The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

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Jas. Richardson & Sons
Highest prices paid for all kinds of
GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low-grade samples Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

GOING TO BUILD?

Get our quotations and samples of
READY ROOFING

THRESHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY, P.O. box 703, 120 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

Oats Are in Good Demand
Write for prices and shipping directions.
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If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realise why we urge you to send your watch here for repair. Our watchmakers have made a life study of watches. They work upon nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment if sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

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BECAUSE IT IS
FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF
and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.
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SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

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NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
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Reserve Fund, - \$3,000,000

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

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 Licensed Under
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Agents Wanted
 In Districts where we
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The Central Canada Insurance Co'y.

All Classes of Property
 Insured Against Loss from
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The only Company in Western Canada making
 a Specialty of Insuring Pure-bred Registered Live
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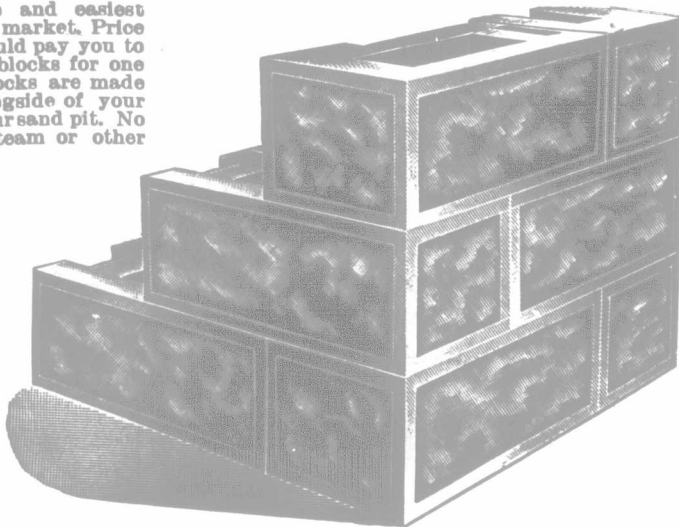
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Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

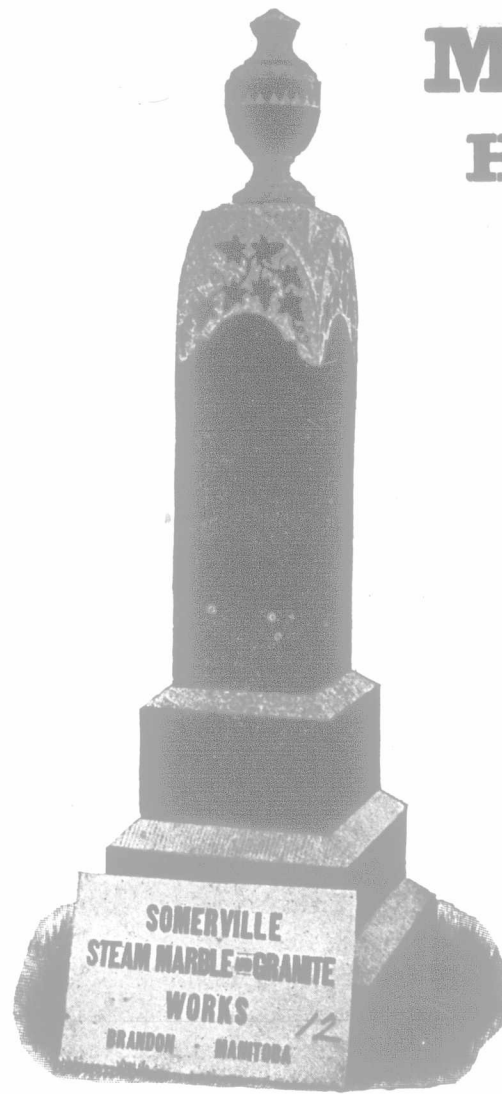
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(THE ORIGINAL FIRM) Brandon, Man.

Monuments Headstones Fences

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION

of the above ever made in Western Canada may be seen at our yards on Rosser avenue. Square dealing with the public has brought its reward in increased business year after year. Our work is all machine finished, lettered and carved with pneumatic hammers, and is guaranteed by experts in marble to be the finest all-round work done on the continent. Need we say more? You take no chance when you are dealing with



Somerville & Co.
BRANDON.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.

416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

The TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
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Full information about spraying and our Catalogue of hardy trees and plants **FREE**. Agents wanted to sell the

AUTO-SPRAY.

We carry a stock of Beekeepers' Supplies.

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Special to Farmers HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

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 Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers,
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FOR ALL

Live Stock, Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Horses, Etc.

Prevents and Cures Parasites and Skin Diseases.

Kreso Dip is a powerful germicide and disinfectant, and unfailing tick destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other parasitic diseases; kills dog-fleas and poultry-lice; prevents disease and keeps away flies. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is always reliable.

Non-carbolic, Non-irritating, Non-poisonous.

Easily prepared—just mix it with water; 1 gallon Kreso Dip makes 100 gallons ready for use.

Kreso Dip is obtainable through druggists in any quantities desired. Write for illustrated booklet. It is free.

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Senega Root

Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

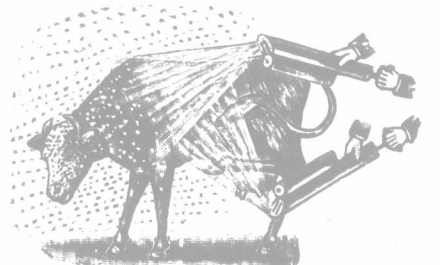
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.
 Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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EVERY FARMER OR DAIRYMAN Should read this:



Mr. Farmer: Protect your horses and cattle from these abominable flies. The cost is not much, but it will save you hundreds of dollars. I have used **FLY-BILKER OIL** for 4 years, and would not be without it if it cost me three times the price. Mr. Milkman, if you are supplying infants and typhoid fever patients with milk, you must protect your cows from flies, where cows are much worried milk is poison. I will send to any address one **PATENT SPRAY**, to spray up or down, and enough **FLY-KILLER OIL** for 50 cows, the best disinfectant. Price, \$1.25. To kill lice on hen roosts. To kill lice on horses. To kill lice on cattle. To kill ticks on sheep. Non-injurious. Sold in one-gallon cans. Sprays \$1.00.

JOHN J. WHITE, Brandon, Man.

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The finest farming district in the West, the most congenial climate in Canada, situated as it is in the very heart of sunny Alberta. Improved and unimproved lands from \$5 an acre up. Our lists contain the choicest. The city and suburbs also afford gilt-edge investments. For particulars write **P. O. Box 385.**

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

A COPY of **Hart's 1905**
 Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet
B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS
 MAILED FREE on request
 E.J. HART & CO. Box 242, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

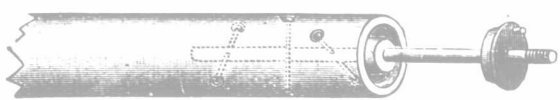
SELF-BINDERS ARE A GREAT INVENTION

BUT

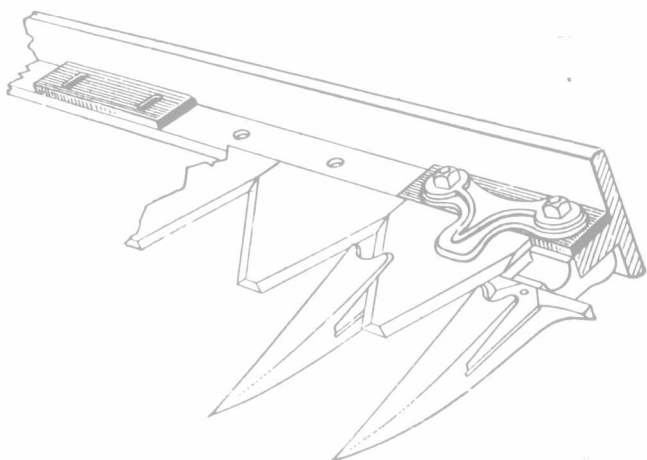
The Massey-Harris Binder

IS THE GRANDEST OF THEM ALL.

ELEVATOR ROLLERS



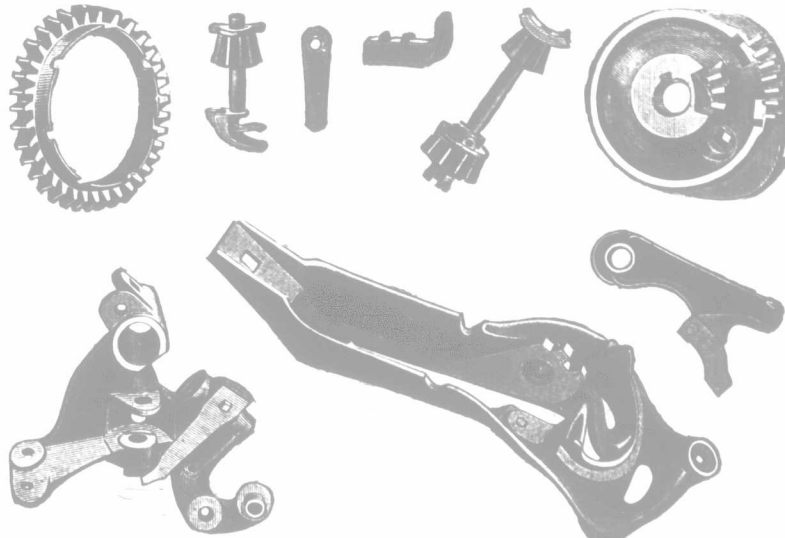
Have long, strong steel gudgeons and iron-capped ends. Three rivets keep the gudgeon from being twisted.



Long steel wearing plates are attached to cutter bar, and form a bearing for the knife. Greatest cutting power with the minimum of friction.

SOME OF ITS GOOD POINTS

KNOTTER PARTS



The Massey-Harris Knotter is adjustable, so that wear on the pinions may be taken up. Seven sheaves are tied by one revolution of the cord-holder ring.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

\$10 FOR ROUND-TRIP TICKETS

To the FAMOUS CARROT RIVER VALLEY

During June and July the Canadian Northern Railway will sell excursion tickets from any station in Manitoba to Melfort and return for \$10.00. Tickets good for 30 days, with stop-over privileges. Tickets may be purchased at any Canadian Northern station, or at our office.

THE CARROT RIVER VALLEY is the most fertile part of the Great Saskatchewan Valley. Two-thirds of the country is open prairie. The soil is a black loam, varying from one to four feet in depth. The running streams in every township furnish an abundance of pure water. The prairies are covered with a rich growth of luxuriant grass. There is absolutely no alkali or stone. These splendid natural conditions have made this district famous for years for its enormous yields of a No. 1 hard wheat and its especial adaptability for diversified farming. Because of the building of the Canadian Northern Railway through this marvelously rich country, giving this district railroad facilities for the first time in its history, this section of Western Canada will be settled quickly and prices will advance rapidly.

FIVE NEW TOWN-SITES JUST PUT ON THE MARKET:

TISDALE, STAR CITY, RIVERSIDE, KINISTINO and MELFORT

The new thriving towns offer splendid opportunities to the business and professional man in every line.

Free Homesteads

Good Free Homesteads of 160 acres each can still be had near railway stations. This year will be the last chance to secure good free lands within a reasonable distance of the railway. Write for maps, printed matter, price lists, etc.

Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Limited Canadian Northern Building, Winnipeg, Man.

TRY

Carnefac Stock Food

FOR THAT THIN HORSE

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

Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

This company has been in business for fourteen seasons and can fairly claim to have done as profitable a business for those who have insured in it as any other doing business in the same line. An examination of the business done during and since the year 1891, shows that the company have not only paid losses, but have paid larger amounts per acre on an average during all these years than their competitors. The highest amount paid per acre in any one year was \$7.50, the lowest \$3. On an average of the 14 years the company have paid \$5.50 per acre, and this on an average assessment of 22 cents per acre. Ten years, the company paid the full claims of \$6 per acre. Apart from local agents' commissions, for securing business, the total cost of running the company during the year 1904 was about \$3,000. The report does not set out the method of adjustment of the losses. By pointing out the methods adopted by some companies in this respect, the just and liberal method of this company becomes more apparent. In some companies, the farmer is assessed on a basis of a total loss of \$5 per acre. Should a storm strike his crop and a total loss result, he receives the full amount, providing the company can pay it.

Supposing the loss is only partial, or say one-half or one-fifth of the crop, the farmer is paid a proportion of the loss, as it stands, to the amount insured. Thus for one-fifth or a five-bushel loss on a wheat crop going twenty-five bushels an acre, the farmer is paid one dollar, because one dollar is a fifth of the five he insured for. For a similar loss, The Provincial Mutual pays TWO DOLLARS, or forty cents a bushel for every bushel destroyed up to fifteen bushels, or six dollars per acre.

There are no percentage limits in the Provincial Mutual, every loss is adjusted at what it is found to be and thus the farmer whose crops are damaged by hail storms gets paid for the loss sustained, which is what he insures for, and not a percentage of it. If farmers would consider the different methods of paying for damages done by hail storms in Manitoba, they would find that the adjustments of the original company, the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company, are still the fairest, and to the loser by storms, the cheapest of any company doing business in the Province. The remark was made the other day that the Provincial Mutual was too honest in their method of doing business. This should be the best kind of a recommendation. — [The Delorain Times.]

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal Winnipeg, Canada.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once THE GREAT SILVERWAVE CO., Box 706, WINDSOR, Ont.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

Important Notice!

The price of Land in this district will be **Raised on AUGUST 1st**

Intending purchasers should make their applications before that date to get the old price.

RAILROAD is constructed to Strassburg. Steamboats on the lake.

DON'T WAIT! BUY NOW!

Wm. Pearson & Co. WINNIPEG.

We Want You to come to Canada and **We Want Your Money**

Invested in Canada.

Buy ranch or farm property from us in this

The Finest Farming Country in the World

and you will never regret the move.

L. W. Bick 704 Centre St., Calgary, Alta. **H. L. Downey**

HIGHWAY BRIDGES



Pin Spans Swing Bridges Deck Spans
Beam Spans Riveted Spans Through Spans

We manufacture and erect Structural Steel for office buildings, warehouses, mill buildings, power plants, etc. and also furnish miscellaneous structural jobs and orders, fitted or cut to size, as required by manufacturers, engineers, architects, contractors and builders. Prices, estimates, plans, and other information cheerfully given on application.

Hamilton Bridge Works Co. Limited HAMILTON CANADA

Our Natural Wavy Switches



Are invaluable where the back hair has become thin. The accompanying picture shows one added to the coiffure. Prices, \$3, \$4 and \$5, according to length required. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our booklet contains plenty of valuable knowledge regarding the hair. Write for it. **MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.** Dept. A. 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders, Gas & Gasoline Engines, Tanks, Bee Supplies, Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA.

The Riesberry Pump Co., Ltd.,

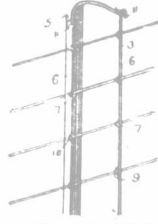
MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Class Wood and Iron Pumps

We make only the best. Some of our Pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working.

Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us.

BOX 544 BRANDON, MAN. Factory, corner of 6th St. & Pacific Ave.



LANDOWNERS

Send for illustrated circulars of Sutherland's Galvanized Fence Stay. It saves posts, labor and money.

JOS. M. SUTHERLAND, Eighth & Weber Sts., Sioux Falls, S. D.

GLENCAIRN COLLIE KENNELS are offering **Holyrood Production**, 70785, A. K. O., at stud. Also young pups for sale. **R. E. CLARKE,** West Lorne, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

Grain Commission Merchants

Licensed and Bonded.

WE HAVE OFFICES AT

Duluth

Winnipeg

Minneapolis

We will do your business as YOU want it done. We will BUY your grain. We will get you the top of the market when you consign it. Write us and we will tell you things that will interest you. Ask for our bids. Ask for our market letters. Ask for our sample sacks, then send sample of your grain for grade and value.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 671.

WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 2, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Borrowing Wealth.

The many substantial, commodious farm-houses and barns to be seen throughout the country are, perhaps, the most convincing testimonials to the productivity of Western soils. They speak of wealth taken from the land and converted into homes of brick, stone and wood. They are properly the first fruits of the virgin plain, and they stand as monuments to her prolificacy. They also stand as interrogation marks, if one reads their meaning aright. They ask the question, "What has been returned to the land in compensation for this production of wealth?" The unspread manure piles answer nothing, the bare fallows answer nothing, the small fields of grass answer a little, the few head of stock on the small pastures answer a little, and the growing fields of grain plainly say that the capital account of the farmer—the fertility of the soil—is not on the increase, and the remaining amount is being held tighter and tighter, awaiting some evidence that interest is to be paid on amounts already borrowed. The history of farming in America is replete with examples of exhausted lands through overcropping and under-feeding. Fifty to seventy-five years has sufficed in some sections to so deplete the soil of fertility and infest it with weeds that it has had to be abandoned. The question is not are our methods sufficiently improved to guard us against such a contingency, but are they such that our soils will continue to increase in productivity? Assuredly not, when the bare fallow is the only method employed to stimulate plant growth, for that is but a laxative to liberate plant food, not a means of adding to its supply.

The success of any business depends largely on the care taken of the capital invested in it. In farming, the soil represents capital, and it requires just as diligent care as though it were actual cash. Just as a business man increases his capital that his returns may be larger, so should the farmer increase his capital stock in order that his income may not be lessened. The business man usually increases his capital in size; the farmer may increase his in size and in kind. There are limitations to the extent of acres a man may own, but the limit of their production is constantly extending, and to make it extend is the duty and privilege of the farmer. How to increase the productivity of the farm is the problem in the education of a farmer. It is vastly more important than being able to calculate the number of acres in a certain area, although that is important. The latter can be learned at school; the other must be acquired by observation, by exchanging experiences, by reading agricultural literature, and the intelligent application of the knowledge so obtained means successful agricultural enterprises.

To let the capital account of the farm become reduced through lack of intelligent methods is not simply an unfortunate condition for the owner, it is worse—it is a crime against one's best self, it is an injury to one's family, and a reproach upon society. In these days of abounding opportunity there is little excuse for ignorance; one has no right to continue in wrong practices with regard to his soil. There are opportunities to become better equipped, and everyone is responsible for the use he makes of his opportunities. Grow grass! Plow down sod! Keep grass!

Short Orders.

The Tribune (Winnipeg), after investigation, thinks that there is a meat trust in Western Canada. Sirloin cut 18c. per lb., and 12c. for round steak, are some of the local prices; wholesale dressed beef is 6½c. to 7c. in Winnipeg, according to the Commercial. What do farmers think when offered 2½c. to 3c. live weight for their beef cattle.

The increases of salary (indemnity) to the fellows at Ottawa might be approved by the public if their representative earned it. A statesman so 'tis said, "does something for his country; a politician gets something"; and the wholesale increase of sessional indemnity all round places the members in the latter class. Many members are sent by farming constituencies, but few of those representatives take an intelligent interest in the work of the Department of Agriculture.

A slight kick is being made that live stock did not have to spend more than a week at Winnipeg Fair. To the losers in the competition one week is long enough; it costs money to show live stock, an outlay from which the returns are uncertain. One week is ample for the fair; there is nothing to be gained by spreading it over a longer period. About one minute is a minute too long for some side-shows.

It is easier to raise the members' sessional indemnity a thousand dollars than to give Alberta an experimental farm.

Judging by the new issuance of certificates by the National Record Association, the printers must have been supplied with grocery-store wrapping-paper; butter parchment paper would have been more suitable. Certainly the coupons evidence much puerile effort, and resemble the trading stamp which the Government is asked to suppress.

A Serious Omission.—We did not see the Department of Agriculture distributing little bags of No. 1 hard at the fair. The tea-biscuit and soap men did their best to supply the deficiency.

If you partake of the directors' luncheon you are expected to wink at the side-show indecencies. Only a cad would criticise his hosts' other guests (the side show men.)

The Gambling Dives.

The summer-fair season in Alberta has closed with the most disgraceful gambling episode that has ever occurred in our Western towns. Wheels of fortune—or, more properly speaking, wheels of misfortune—loaded dice, and every gambling device that the inventive mind of man can devise, ran wide open on our fair grounds, while the police could not or would not see the infringement of the law, while officials in high places winked and kept silent, and while the exhibition managers profited from the ill-gotten gains of the gambling thieves.

Now we have an emphatic protest from an outraged public and an effort made to fix the blame where it belongs. To us there appears no ground for dispute. With those who sell the privileges for the exhibition must rest the responsibility. In their hands lies the power to regulate this matter; on their heads must rest the measure of the public censure.

The statement freely made in our papers that the privileges were sold on the distinct understanding that the purchaser must look out for the

police is disgraceful. Truly, the sight of an exhibition official pandering to a man whose business will, if the law is carried out, land him in jail, is a sight to make the angels weep and bring the blush of shame to every right-thinking man. Surely we can have in our police force men of backbone; in our municipal officers we must have men who look to the enforcement of the law, and for us to tolerate in our exhibition officials men who allow such gross misconduct as took place at some of our fairs, is simply taking the broad road to the ruin of our exhibitions.

To the plea for honesty and fairness we meet the old cry, "Where will the money come from?" We can only answer that the protest of the people shows where the necessary support can be had. We venture the assertion, that in every town in which these dives have been permitted, an appeal to the people would bring a ready response. Local patriotism is not dead; the heart of the people beats true; they want to see the shows a success, but they are unanimous on one point—that success shall not be bought by the toleration of vices that rob the people of their money, inculcate in the minds of our youth wrong ideas and ideals of life, and bring into our midst a band of men whose proper abiding spot is that place prepared for violators of our Canadian laws.

Experimental Farms and Seed Distribution

It might be assumed by some people that all had been said that might be said re the free-seed activities of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and that as that branch of the work of spending the taxpayers' moneys is wedded to this sort of game, why bother about it?

One of the features of this scheme for burdening the mails with franked packages is that the bulk of the grain raised on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head is shipped east to Ottawa in bulk, there divided into small lots, and sent out—to the farmers of Manitoba and the N.-W. T.? Oh, no, they don't apply for small lots. A great deal of it goes to Ontario and to the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. So that seed more or less acclimated to the West is sent to be planted where it is not so acclimated. Extraordinary! What colossal brain ever devised such a perfect scheme to promote intermarriage between the grain tribes? The secret, reader, is that the farmers of Canada might forget that Ottawa is the official center of Canadian agriculture, and the small sample gift is a happy reminder, and keeps the recipient in touch with official agriculture.

Grains, like people and live stock, need to become acclimated before they do their best or yield their heaviest. Such being the case, what a waste of effort, then, is annually taking place by shipping grain grown for seed purposes away from the section to which it is best suited.

Unfortunately, there is a tendency in the Department, from the Minister down, to concentrate the work of the officials of the Department of Agriculture and the money to be spent in experimenting on the Provinces east of the Dominion capital. Undoubtedly, more votes are to be obtained East and West right now, but it is not too much to hope that the head of a Department—an educated man—would take a broader view of the needs of Canadian agriculture. Alberta wants an experimental farm, the Upper country of British Columbia needs a sub-station for experimental work with fruits, the Brandon Farm needs buildings, and the prairie experimental farms experiments with growing corn and clover for seed purposes and other experiments of practical benefit to farmers. These necessary projects wait, while the Dominion as a whole gets the benefit of land sales and homestead settlement. In another

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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column will be found a contrast in the way of sending out grain to the farmers with a view to improvement of the output of the country. The North Dakota men seem to have the large view, and conduct their work with an aim to making an impression on the merchantable products of their country. In Canada it looks (if we except bacon and cheese) as if the work was done when an experiment was finished, the application of such experiments being altogether immaterial.

The Farmers' Fair at Brandon.

The annual show held by the W. A.-A. A. at the Wheat City has been claimed as the "Farmers' Fair" of Manitoba, and with some reason; and it is hoped that August 1st to 4th of this year will see no reason to change the name. The proximity of the Experimental Farm, then at the annual zenith of its attractiveness, gives opportunity to get education as well as amusement in the same week. Fireworks and attractions are listed at the Wheat City fair, and you will feel repaid by a visit there.

Be patriotic, and when you do insure your life, remember that institutions working under the British flag are the safest to put your savings in. The Equitable mess should be a warning to Canadians that they have better and safer companies at home in which to place their hard-earned shekels.

After all, country life would always be the true ideal; to pass one's days peacefully on one's own land, whose produce would suffice for simple, wholesome food, to allow the style of one's own dress to be regulated by one's own artistic taste and regard for health and comfort rather than by the dictates of fashion, and undisturbed by the bustle and noise of the crowd.—[Carmen Sylva.]

Stock-raising in Asia.

As a result of the present war between Japan and Russia we shall see a new Asia spring into existence, with new customs, habits and manners. The demand for meat and other animal products from Canada is bound to increase in Japan. Her soldiers are learning the meat-eating habit, which will become national. Already we have sent pure-bred stock for breeding purposes to the little Island Empire. China is bound to follow Japan in adopting Western ideas.

There should be a rapidly-increasing demand for our pure-bred live stock from Japan. In consequence of the friendly attitude of the British Empire towards her, she will be naturally disposed to patronize Canada in such purchases, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture should put forth every reasonable effort to facilitate and encourage the development of a trade in pure-bred stock, as well as in all farm and animal products in that quarter of the globe.

United States Vice-Consul (Cloud, writing from Hangshan, states that up to the present time the Chinese seem to have had little or no appreciation of the economic value of the vast areas of their verdant hill and mountain regions other than to use the scrubby trees as lumber or the brushwood as fuel. Apparently, the idea of using these vast areas of pasturage for grazing cattle, sheep or horses has never occurred to them, or, if it has, they have never put it into execution. In Chekiang province alone there are thousands of acres of hill land covered over the year round with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, enough to feed and fatten almost countless cattle and sheep. Yet all this vast storehouse of wealth has been allowed to waste since the early days of the race. The fact that these hills and valleys abound in many varieties of deer, wild pig and various other wild animals is proof of the nutritious qualities of the flora of the region. The teachings of Buddha against meat-eating are now being unheeded, and now all classes of Chinese eat meat when they can get it, so that the supply is painfully inadequate, and prices so high as to make it almost prohibitory except to the well-to-do classes. Pork is the mainstay, with mutton a good second, and then beef in any form. Thus far desultory attempts at importing foreign cattle into China have been made, yet these attempts have been attended with most satisfactory results wherever they have been made. The German colony in Shantung has imported a number of heifers into that region, and farmers who are giving the matter serious attention are realizing most handsomely on their venture. Indeed, their profits are much greater relatively than they would be on the same amount of labor and capital employed at home.

There is an excellent opportunity for several enterprising stock-growers and dairymen to establish a most profitable business in the fertile and ideal grazing region adjoining Shanghai, the growing foreign metropolis. The stock-raiser would soon find a growing market for his breeders and meat cattle, while the dairyman would find an eager demand for all of his dairy products.

Economical in Spots.

A few weeks ago the Postmaster-General, some private members of Parliament and a lot of newspaper organs were rolling up their eyes in a fine spasm of economy when it was resolved to turn down the proposal to give the farmer free rural mail delivery. Such ruinous extravagance was not to be thought of for one moment, but the scene changed with lightning rapidity when a huge salary grab came to be rushed through in the dying hours of Parliament. It was a case of "Help ourselves, there's money to burn," and friends and foes (politically) joined in a generous saw-off, but the farmer was not in it. He comes in handy to grow the crops that foot the bills, but if he doesn't want to walk six miles three days a week for his mail after a harder day's work than most M. P.'s perform, he can hitch up the old gray mare to the buckboard.

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horses.

Manners Make the Man: Also the Horse.

The "Looker-on" says, in Mark Lane Express: "We are, or were, a nation of horse-men, though I rather fear we are now beginning to live on our reputation; yet, how seldom do we see a horse with manners, or that is properly balanced and taught to do his work, not only in the easiest way to himself, but in the way which looks the best! The two are synonymous, whatever some utilitarians may say.

Even in the show-ring, what exhibitions do we not see? Hacks that cannot or will not walk; harness horses that lean upon their driver's hand in a way which should exclude them from all chance of winning a prize; hunters that pull and throw themselves about without the slightest attempt at balancing themselves; cart horses that slouch from side to side as if it did not matter how they take their feet up or where they put them down again.

And if this is the case in the show-ring, how much more is it the case in the roads, in the fields, and on the streets? Yet, very little pains would improve matters; for a horse has a good memory, and if he easily learns bad habits, he is quite as ready in learning good ones. And when a horse has manners he does his work with ease. Just watch a couple of teams at plow, one driven by a good horseman who loves his horses and loves to see them going together as they ought to do, and the other driven by a man whose sole object is getting to the other end of the field and back again, and that not in a very great hurry. The one team not only looks a picture, but it does its work more easily, it does it better, and it does more of it. It is certainly one of those things which are not easily explained, that we, a professed nation of horsemen, should allow so much of our riding and drawing to be done by 'rule of thumb.'

Attend to Your Horse's Teeth.

The average horse owner does not appreciate the necessity, or, at all events, the advisability of frequently examining his horse's mouth to ascertain the condition of the teeth. Of course, it requires some knowledge and skill to examine a horse's mouth, but any person who wishes can readily acquire this. In the first place he must become conversant with the normal condition of the teeth, in order that he may be able to recognize an abnormal state, or one that requires attention. The ability to rectify abnormal conditions is not so easily acquired. In order to do this a man must have expensive instruments, as a mouth speculum, tooth rasps of different patterns, tooth forceps of different kinds, tooth shears, etc., and he must by practice acquire skill in using them. The knowledge of what to remove, either by shears or rasp, is very important, as it is quite possible to remove too much, and instead of improving the case matters may be made worse. It is usually wise and profitable to take a horse whose teeth require dressing to a qualified veterinarian, rather than to some "handy man" who may own a tooth rasp, or to some so-called veterinary dentist, who may have an elaborate set of instruments but does not know how to use them properly.

Colts or horses of mostly any age may require attention. Horses that are not eating well, or possibly consuming sufficient food but not thriving, are often dosed with medicines of one kind or another without effect, when a little attention to the teeth is all that is needed. A colt when born has twelve molar or grinding teeth, three in each row. Between two and a half and three years of age the first and second in each row are shed and replaced by permanent ones, and between three and a half and four years the third tooth in each row is shed and replaced by a permanent one. When the permanent tooth is growing the fangs or roots of the temporary one become absorbed, and the crown forced out by the permanent one, and when the latter has passed through the gum all that is left of the temporary tooth drops off. In some cases the fangs do not all absorb, but sufficient remain to prevent the crown dropping off, and the permanent one forces it out until it projects above or below the wearing surfaces of its fellows, according to whether it be in the lower or upper row. When this condition exists the colt cannot masticate well, hence fails to eat sufficient, and does not thoroughly masticate what he consumes, hence he is unthrifty, fails in flesh, and becomes more or less weak. When colts of these ages are noticed to be dull and unthrifty their molars should be examined, and if there be any projecting crowns they should be removed with a pair of forceps, which is easily done, as there is usually very little holding them in place. At four years old a horse should have a full set of permanent molars, hence trouble from molar crowns no longer exists. At the same time, the teeth frequently require attention. The space between the rows of molars in the upper jaw is considerably wider than that between those of the lower, hence the process of mastication has a

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tendency to bevel the teeth, those of the upper jaw from without inwards, tending to leave sharp points on the outer edge, and those of the lower jaw from within outwards, tending to leave sharp points on the inner edge, and these points scarify the cheeks or the tongue, and thereby interfere with mastication. This condition, causing imperfect mastication, is often the cause of unthriftiness and, not infrequently, indigestion, either acute or chronic, usually the latter. In cases of this kind the sharp points should be removed with tooth rasps of different shapes. In fact, there are few horses that would not be benefited by having their teeth dressed every year. The usual charge for dressing teeth is \$1.00, and the horse-owner would find it money well spent to have the teeth of every horse he owns dressed once each year. There are many cases where no apparent difficulty in mastication is noticed, but if the teeth be examined the sharp points mentioned will be felt, and their removal will be the means of allowing the horse to masticate more easily and thoroughly, and thereby receive more benefit from his food. This is a fact that is not generally appreciated, and if veterinarians were to tell their patrons that their horses' teeth required dressing when no noticeable difficulty in mastication existed, they would be blamed for trying to deceive them; but the fact remains all the same. Then, again, from different causes, it is not uncommon for one or more teeth to wear faster than their fellows, and as a consequence the opposing tooth or teeth become higher than the rest, and thereby interfere materially with mastication. In such cases they should be clipped off with a pair of molar-tooth forceps and then dressed with a rasp. Occasionally a tooth decays, and should be extracted, or may become split and a portion extracted. In fact, there are a great many abnormal conditions which may occur which renders the services of a man skilled in veterinary dentistry necessary for the comfort and well-being of the animal. The incisor teeth seldom require much attention, except when a temporary one falls to shed and is displacing the permanent one, in which case it should be extracted.

We frequently notice supernumerary teeth, called "wolf teeth," in front of the first molars in the upper row. These are generally supposed to interfere with the horse's sight, but this is a mistaken idea. They seldom do any harm, but being supernumerary and having no functions, it is well to extract them. "WHIP."

Losing Their Grin.

Those who champion the cause of the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach will find small comfort in the report of the Royal, where few entries of those breeds were to be found. England is the home of these breeds, yet at the big English show the "solid bays" were not there. Is it not "tried and found wanting"—for crossing and grading? Because, after all, that is the standpoint from which a pure-bred must be judged, namely, as an improver of the common or undegraded stock.

Stock.

Where the Sheep-owner is To-day.

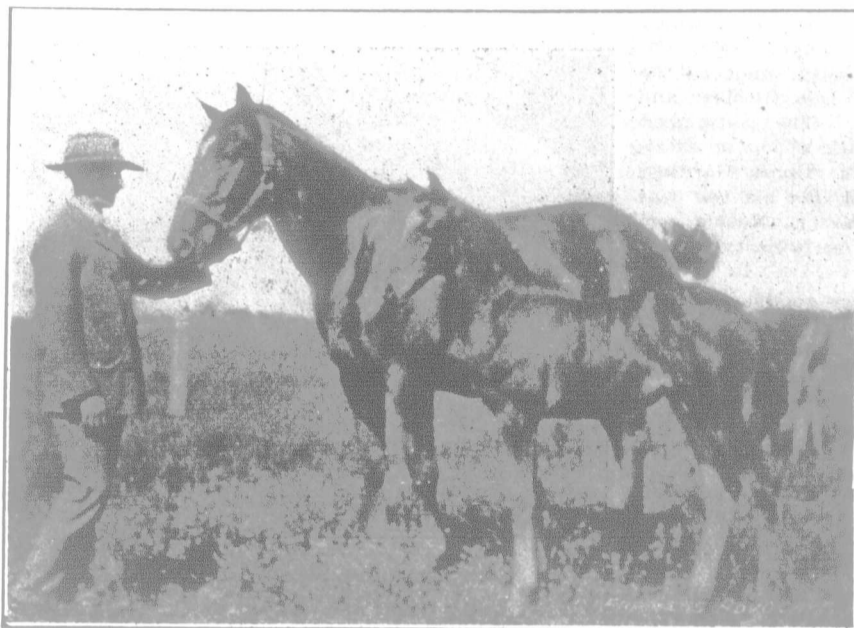
A U. S. contemporary says, "on Easy street," and contends that there will be no cheap mutton this year. Probably at the Winnipeg Industrial is to be found the best exhibits of sheep in Western Canada, if we except New Westminster and Victoria shows. In fact, the exhibit at the Chicago of Canada, as Winnipeg has been dubbed, is most misleading to newcomers, who might think that sheep-breeding was an industry in which many farmers engaged, whereas such is not the case, unfortunately, for the following reasons:

The expense of fencing, the increasing depredations of wolves, and the low price of wool, have each done its share to discourage even the men who had a hereditary interest in and love for sheep.

Further west the outlook is much more hopeful, and the rapid rise in the price of wool is doing much to encourage the ranchers. The tremendous shrinkage in the sheep stock of Australia, caused by the prolonged drouth, has materially reduced the output from that quarter, and recovery cannot be made for some time to come. The demand for manufacturing purposes is all the time increasing rather than diminishing. The Russian war also has something to do with it; but at all events, it is getting to be a fine thing for our Western sheep men. One rancher will this year net \$500 more for his clip than last year, and \$1,500 more than the year before. The Western figure for 1903 was 9½c. to 10c. a pound; last year it was 12½c. to 14½c.; this year it ran as high as 17c., or even better, for a choice lot, and the average of the whole will be 16½c., or near that. The total Western clip will be about 700,000 pounds, of which Alberta will

give about 290,000 pounds; Medicine Hat, 60,000; Walsh, 90,000; and Maple Creek, 220,000. The best class of Western wool is very fine, almost pure merino, and will clean up to 60 per cent. of scoured wool.

Manitoba wool is, as a rule, a combination of all sorts—black, white and gray, seldom a score of fleeces of one quality, badly mixed with grease and dirt. For this stuff 7 or 8 cents was, a year or two back, the going value; now it is up to 12½c., or thereabout. Even at this price it is not likely that the Manitoba sheep industry will improve very much—some of the old hands have



A Useful Type of Foal.

Sire, Thoroughbred, dam Hackney grad.

slipped out, and there are no new ones to take their places. How to stir up greater interest in the business here is a question worthy of notice.

Mutton is rarely cheap in the West, the fault, if any, being that, in many cases, breeders have not dipped heavily enough into the blood of pure-bred mutton sheep. It is wonderful how Merino muttons can be improved by two or three crosses of the British mutton types.

Sheep and Pigs at the Royal Show.

In writing a summary of the sheep section of the Royal Show of 1905 for Canadian readers and friends, the first thing we must do is to point out the fact that, so far as we were able to ascertain, no Canadian buyer was present. Amongst sheep men no face was more missed than the genial, honest one of Mr. Robert Miller, whose regular attendance at our Royal Shows for many years past made his absence this year all the more noticeable. On all hands it is trusted that this is but a temporary stoppage of the annual visits he has paid, and it is hoped that we may see him again next year.

The Southdowns made the largest entry of any breed in the show, doubtless due to some extent to the location of the show being very central for many of their breeders, but the fact of their entry being so much larger than any others shows that breeders of this class appreciate the opportunity that such a show affords them.

H. M. the King was deservedly successful, and the victory he secured by winning both male and female championship is a notable one. In the two-shear ram class the winners were the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Richmond, H. M. the King, and Mr. E. Ellis, in the order named, showing four superior two-shear rams. Probably the better one, so far as type, quality and flesh were concerned, is that with which the Duke of Richmond took second honors. In the section for

yearling rams, with 27 entries, H. M. the King was first and third. The winning ram was made champion of the breed. He was somewhat narrow, but had beautiful quality of skin and fleece. The Duke of Richmond, who came in second, had one which distinctly showed to its fullest advantage the true type of the Southdown, so far as quality, flesh and fleece were concerned. Mr. C. H. Berners came in r. n., with a wide, deep and good-fleshed ram. Messrs. E. Ellis, J. Colman, C. R. W. Adeane, and the Earl of Cadogan, were all h. c. for rams of superior quality, scale, type and substance. A new class for pens of three yearling rams was instituted this year. Here again H. M. the King took first honors, and the three rams with which he won were of superior merit, and easily first; followed by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. E. Ellis. The contest was very keen, and it is probable that Mr. Ellis' should have won; they were better matched.

The ram lamb and ewe lamb classes were of good merit, and the winning pens in each case were from Mr. Ellis' flock, and of these it may be said that the Summersbury flock never in its career has been represented in these two sections by more typical or more evenly-matched rams. Mr. C. R. W. Adeane was second in each of these classes. His pens, too, were of superior quality, with very grand flesh, and wide and deep in the carcass.

The yearling ewe class, in which H. M. the King also took first prize, and with this pen won the female championship, is one in which we cannot agree with the award, for the better pen, from the breed point of view, was that which won second prize, i.e., Mr. E. Ellis' pen. The Duke of Devonshire was third here.

The Oxford Downs were well to the fore in respect to quality and merit. Mr. A. Brassey has won many notable victories in bygone years, but none, we think, more thoroughly deserved than that he secured this year in winning first and second for yearling rams, and first for yearling ewes. They were fine sheep, with great scale. Mr. J. T. Hobbs was second and third for yearling rams, second and third for yearling ewes, first for ewe lambs, and third and r. n. for ram lambs—a record of success which at once stamps his flock as being full of merit, type and character, and needs no further comment to emphasize the high class of these exhibits. Mr. R. W. Hobbs won first and fourth in the ram lamb class, and r. n. in that for ewe lambs—a very fine collection, indeed, showing substance, type and character. Mr. James Horlick was represented by a very good entry indeed, and Mr. W. A. Trewseke, who was second and h. c. for ram lambs and third and fourth for ewe lambs, had a particularly fine lot of lambs on exhibition. They were very choice in quality, good in their fleeces, and of a scale and character that secured plenty of admiration.

The Shropshires, as is usual at this show, were largely represented, with a thoroughly typical exhibit. The two-shear ram class had Mr. R. P. Cooper's grand stud ram at its head, first as a ram lamb at the Royal, first as a yearling ram at the Royal, and now first as a two-shear, a record which shows the superior merit of this particular sheep. The yearling ram class was hardly so even in quality as we have seen it before. Of the winning rams there was no doubt that Mr. M. Williams' entry was the best; a ram of immense scale and substance, with good quality. He won easily. Mr. R. P. Cooper was second and r. n., for two very choice sheep of merit and quality. Mr. E. Nock took third honors, with another very nice ram. In the pens of five yearling rams, Mr. Cooper won again, and here was even type and good quality. Second honors went to Mr. M. Williams, who had a



Dr. Thorburn's (Davisburg, Alta.) Winning Trio.

Heavy-draft team winners, and Commissioner, two-year-old stallion.

nice lot of sheep present, with good merit. The third prizewinners here were a very choice pen indeed, from Sir P. A. Muntz's flock, and these certainly received no more if as much recognition as their merit and type entitled them to. Mr. E. Nock followed with a pen of rams, of very good quality and merit. We may mention that the whole of Mr. Cooper's first-prize pen of five yearling rams were sold by auction at the show, and they averaged the high price of £70 2s. 9d. In the selling class for yearling rams, Mr. R. P. Cooper was notably successful, first, second, third, r. n. and two h. c.'s were given to his entries. Mr. Cooper was again to the front in the yearling ewe class. Here he was first and second, with two grand pens of sheep; Sir P. A. Muntz taking third and Mr. P. L. Mills fourth honors. The ram lamb class was one in which merit and quality was found all through. Mr. E. Nock, with a pen of the choicest quality, went to the top, followed by Mr. R. P. Cooper, Jas. Harding and T. S. Minton, in the order named. The last-named exhibitor was first for ewe lambs, with a pen of excellent merit and superior quality. Mr. James Harding, however, ran him very closely indeed, for his too was a pen of high merit. Then came Mr. E. Nock's pen, and last, but by no means least in merit or type, was Mr. A. Tanner's pen.

The Hampshire Downs made a very good entry. The old rams were a small class, all of which were sold by auction, and three out of the five so sold were for Australia and the Argentine. Mr. Carey Coles won here with a ram of great quality, full of good merit and true type. The yearling ram class found Mr. James Flower at its head, with a ram of very high quality indeed, a ram such as few other breeders could produce; he, too, has gone to the Argentine, together with half a dozen more from the same flock. Mr. T. F. Buxton followed, and then came a beautiful ram of Mr. Carey Coles' breeding—very rich in flesh, and excellent in merit. Then came a wide-topped, good-loined ram, from Mr. H. L. Cripps, who had to be content with r. n. The ram lamb class had Mr. James Flower's pen at its head, a pen which has secured for the flock from whence it came world-wide renown; this pen was easily first, and with equal ease won champion honors. Sir W. G. Pearce's pen was second, and Mr. H. C. Stephens third. In both of these pens merit and quality were found, but the scale of the latter was notable, and amongst them was one ram lamb that was sold at \$500 to go to the Argentine, to head one of the best flocks there. As has been the case for many years past, Mr. Flower won first for yearling ewes, his second entry taking second honors. It will suffice to say that these ewes were as good as could be. Mr. T. F. Buxton was third; Mr. H. L. Cripps r. n. In the ewe lamb class Mr. H. C. Stephens won, with a pen that has only known defeat once, and this only by the narrowest margin; a pen which is probably one of the best we have seen for some time, showing immense development combined with good quality. Sir W. G. Pearce took second honors. This pen had many admirers, but was not quite so perfect as the leading pen. Mr. Coles was third, with a very choice pen indeed, some of which were particularly good in flesh, fleece and type.

Suffolks.—This breed, which does not at the present time enjoy a large patronage from the export buyers, has undoubtedly merit, on account of its superior flesh. This year's entry at the Royal Show was not a large one, neither do we think it was quite so good as we have seen in recent years. The winning flocks were owned by Messrs. R. Barclay, H. E. Smith, S. R. Sherwood, M. G. Hale and the Earl Cadogan.

The Lincolns made an average entry. The merit was superior, and the demand for these sheep was the keenest we have ever seen. Mr. Tom Casswell won in the two-shear ram class, with a masculine, square and deep carcassed ram. Mr. H. Dudding was second and r. n. with sheep of superior type and quality. The yearling rams had for their winner Messrs. Wright's notable ram, of whose merit and type no further comment is needed than the fact that it was sold for 1,000 gs. for the Argentine immediately after the award was given. Second and r. n. went to Mr. Dudding, but neither of these two sheep could be sold, as they are entered in Mr. Dudding's sale, a report of which will follow by next mail. Mr. Tom Casswell, with a choice-bred ram, compact and true in formation, was third, and Messrs. Dean and J. E. Casswell were h. c. In the class for pens of five yearling rams, Messrs. Wright won again, and immediately sold them at 300 gs. each. Mr. Tom Casswell came in second with another first-class pen. Mr. Dudding was third, and J. E. Casswell r. n. Messrs. Dudding and Dean won all the honors in the ram lamb and ewe lamb classes. The former was first and second for ram lambs, and third and r. n. for ewe lambs; and Messrs. Dean occupied the corresponding position in the ewe and ram lamb classes respectively. Type and character, combined with quality of flesh, were clearly apparent here. In the yearling ewe class, Messrs. Wright were first and second, with two of the best pens we have seen out for many a day. Messrs. Dudding and Dean were third and r. n., respectively. In the ewe hoggett class, shown in full fleece, Messrs. Dean were first and second, and Mr. H. Dudding third. The winning pens were all of very superior character. In the Lincoln wool class, Mr. Dudding's two entries were again first and second, and thus his unbeaten record for wool at the Royal Show has been continued.

The Leicester breed were very typically represented, Messrs. George Harrison and E. P. Jordan dividing the honors all through the four classes.

Cotswolds.—A dozen pens represented this breed, and the well-known flock of Messrs. W. T. Garne with-out difficulty secured leading honors for yearling rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs, and second for yearling ewes; Mr. W. Houlton, who has a very fine flock of this breed, taking first honors for yearling ewes, and second and r. n. for yearling rams.

Border Leicesters.—A small entry, but most typical of this breed, was present, each pen being of a very high merit indeed, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour winning all through, and Mr. Thomas Winter, a breeder well known to Canadians, taking second honors.

The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep made one of the largest entries the breed has ever made at the Royal Show, and the importance of the demand for these



Shearling Shropshire Ram.

First prize, Royal Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. M. Williams, Whetstone Hall, Wolverhampton.

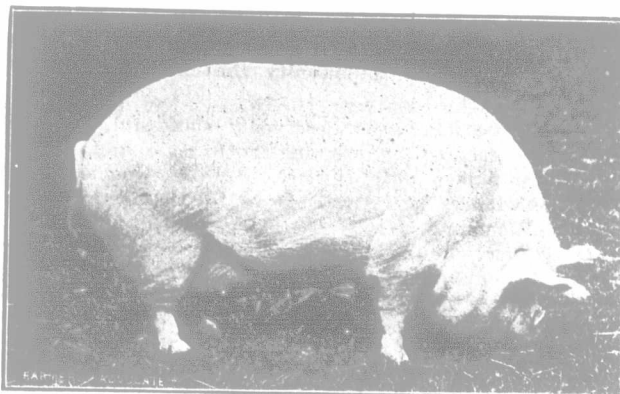
sheep for export was one of the features of the show, quite a number of the exhibits, or of the flocks they represented, having been purchased at high prices for the Argentine.

The Wensleydale breed, with 21 entries, displayed to advantage the high merit, type and quality of this particular breed of sheep. The executors of T. Willis, Lord Henry Bentinck and Mr. E. Horseman were leading winners.

The Dorset Horn breeders had at last discovered that it is advantageous to their breed to enter at the Royal Show, and the entry made this year was of superior merit, real good quality, and excellent type. Mr. W. R. Flower was leading winner. He won first and second for ram lambs, first and champion for yearling ewes, first and r. n. for ewe lambs. These were all of superior merit, and about as good a lot of sheep as we have seen out from any flock for a long time. Mr. E. A. Hambro was first for yearling rams, a decision with which we do not agree. The second ram, from Mr. James Attrill's flock, was clean away first in the class, and of beautiful type. Mr. F. J. Merson won several prizes, with sheep of high character. Mr. E. A. Hambro was second and third for yearling ewes and ewe lambs, and Mr. S. Kidner, who had present a yearling ram of high merit, was omitted from the award list, for reasons we cannot understand.

PIGS AT THE ROYAL.

A full entry, and a representative one, was found in this section. Probably, taken as a whole, swine



Walton Jewel II.

Middle White sow First and reserve champion, Royal Show, 1905. Exhibited by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart.

exhibitors have not made so excellent an entry for several years past.

The Large White or Yorkshire breed first claims attention. Worsley Duke 4th, owned by the Earl of Ellesmere, a lengthy, good-topped hog, took first honors in the senior boar class; Holywell Ezeca, from Messrs. S. Spencer & Sons, was second (and he certainly ran the winner very close); Watford Wonder 4th, owned by Mr. R. Ayre, came in third, and Fulwood Duke, from Mr. R. R. Rothwell, was r. n. The class for three boar pigs, born 1905, was a very large one. Here again the Earl of Ellesmere won first. They were good pigs, of very nice type. Mr. T. S. Jay followed with a useful pen, but we should have given preference to Mr. D. R. Daybell's third-prize winners, which had greater strength, and yet quite as much quality. The Earl of Ellesmere's second entry was r. n. The last-named breeder was first, second and third in the

sow class, the leading sow, Worsley Sunbeam, being made champion of the section. Some exception was taken to the notable success of the Ellesmere herd, but whilst giving every credit to the very excellent pigs, particularly Lindsay A., owned by Sir Gilbert Greenall, that came r. n., we do not think any undue preference was given to this excellent exhibit. Again in the sow pig class, the Earl of Ellesmere was first, second and third, and Mr. D. R. Daybell was r. n. There is, of course, always room for difference of opinion, and here we venture to express the opinion that the r. n. pen was fully as good as either of the preceding pens.

The Berkshire entry was of superior merit, and this, combined with true type and character, was notably prominent. Mr. J. Jefferson's grand boar, Peel Champion, won first in the old boar class, and was made champion of the breed. Polegate Dollar, a lengthy and well-bred boar, won second honors for the Duchess of Devonshire. Buscot Reliance took for Sir P. A. Henderson third honors, and in this boar was found great quality and a wealth of flesh that was most creditable. Mr. J. A. Fricker won first for the best three boars and for the best three sows of 1905. These six pigs were of especial merit, wealthy and of excellent conformation, with typical character. The second place in each class was occupied by Mr. G. Talfourd Inman, an exhibitor whose herd is rapidly forging ahead. The boar-pig class had for its third winners and r. n. two pens from the Duchess of Devonshire's herd. The third winners in the sow class were a very choice trio, with quality and type in abundance, from R. W. Hudson's herd, and the r. n. here went to three grand pigs from Mr. James Lawrence's old-established herd. The Duchess of Devonshire won first in the aged sow class, with Polegate Dahlia, who was made r. n. for champion honors. In Danesfield Pretty Polly, Mr. R. W. Hudson owned a very superior breeding sow. She was third, and the r. n. went to one of which the same may be said, i. e., Compton Rose, owned by Mr. Inman.

Tamworths.—Whilst not so large in number of entries, was represented by a very superior lot of pigs indeed, Mr. R. Ibbotson winning first and third honors for the older boar. The middle honor went to Whitacre Radium, owned by Mr. D. W. Philip, and Mr. E. C. Stephens' Monsieur V. took the r. n. A stronger class, or one more typical of its breed, we have not seen for some considerable time. The boar-pig was, like the sow-pig class, a small one, but of merit and quality. In the former Mr. Ibbotson won, and Mr. Stephens was second; in the latter Mr. Stephens won, and Mr. Ibbotson was second. Tamworth sows came out in good form, and in fair numbers. Mr. E. J. Morant won first and champion with an unnamed sow, whose position at the head of the class of registered Tamworth pigs was very much open to question, for without doubt the true type and characteristics of the breed were not found in her to the same full extent that they should have been found in a champion pig. Had Mr. Stephens' Cholderton Favorite 5th occupied this position instead, no exception could have been taken to the award. Whitacre Cactus, owned by Mr. Philip, was third, and she ought to have been second, and thus made room for Mr. R. Ibbotson's Cholderton Buzzard in the cash awards, instead of this excellent sow having to be content with the r. n.

Yeast Treatment for Barrenness.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, Chief of the Veterinary Dept. of Wisconsin Agricultural College, recommends a trial of the following formula for yeast mixture, to be used in case of barrenness of cows, sows and mares:

Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for twelve hours in a moderately warm place; then stir in one pint of freshly boiled, lukewarm water and allow to stand for eight to twelve hours. Mixture then will be ready for use, and entire quantity should be injected into vagina of animals to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first detected, and breed when period is about ended. The same treatment is recommended in the case of cows which have aborted.

Rape Does Not Bloat Lambs.

It seems that the lambs can revel in the rape field without danger, while the old sheep, to avoid bloat, must not be turned in until the dew is off and after their appetites are partly satisfied. The lambs are inclined to nibble at the rape, and balance up their ration as they go along by taking a bite here and there of whatever happens to be growing among the rape, while the old sheep are so ravenous for rape that they gorge themselves on that alone. They go after it very much as the cows do that are turned for the first time into a new clover field. In several years' experience of turning lambs on rape we have never had a single loss from bloat, while the losses among the old sheep were considerable, until we came to exercise considerable caution.—[Farmer.]

What the Royal Means to British Stock-breeders.

Besides being a place to display their wares, the big shows, such as the Royal, seem to be a splendid market place also. A Lincoln breeder parted with a ram for 1,000 gs. (\$5,000); a pen of five yearling rams brought \$7,500; a two-year-old Shorthorn bull 1,000 gs. (\$5,000), at auction.

The most impoverished rancher to-day with a class of sheep, is a rancher who has been weaned on the purposes of a large degree, is, to a lesser degree, a shelter. Wat river frontage, tance of 150, gether with t, range, means in many distr, preciated; he breed a class as well as go.

Manitoba a been tried, an a great deal f essary to feed are in the cov or nil, and in.

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Thoughts for the Rancher.

The most important issue confronting the rancher to-day is that of a restricted and semi-improvised range, and how to stock his limits with a class of cattle that will most advantageously meet these conditions.

It is a recognized fact that the range of to-day in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia is not nearly so good as it was some five or six years ago. Those lands suitable for agricultural purposes contiguous to water have been, to a large degree, settled upon and fenced. The same is, to a lesser extent, the case with the winter shelter. Watering places have been enclosed and river frontage fenced, in one instance for a distance of 150 miles. All these conditions, together with the increased number of stock on the range, means that the free grass lands are now, in many districts, overstocked, and must have depreciated; hence the necessity for the rancher to breed a class of stock that shall be good rustlers as well as good beeves.

Manitoba and Ontario stockers (dogies) have been tried, and although not a failure, still leave a great deal to be desired. It is absolutely necessary to feed and shed them the first winter they are in the country; otherwise, the profit is small or nil, and in many cases a minus quantity.

During the past few years large numbers of Mexican cattle have been brought into the country. Their cost, as compared with the heavier classes of stock, is very small, and their owners, by breeding them to pure-bred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, are trying to raise a very hardy animal that will also be suitable for foreign beef markets. When the first crosses are a year old they give every appearance of the desired animal; but as they grow the Mexican blood determines the conformity and size of the beast, which is slower in maturing and never grows to the weight that would be required for export, though it makes a very desirable carcass for the small local markets. Thus, it will take some years to reach the standard export animal.

The Mexican steers—rawhides—will never be fit for anything but home markets. The idea that this beef is of inferior quality is quite true; as regards the area of the "cuts," undoubtedly it is as good as that of any animal ranging on the prairie. Although Mexicans are hardy and good rustlers, they usually are very thin in the spring, and the prime beef in the fall is all new and tender flesh. As regards the prospects of glutting the markets with this class of beef, it is impossible for me to say. They have not been in the country long enough to determine the profitability of handling them.

Seeing that size and hardiness are the first qualities so necessary on the range, the rancher should endeavor to breed from the hardier and best-haired strains of the various beef breeds, and by judicious crossing improve these qualities, without materially lessening the size of the animal.

It is a well-established fact that the crossing of either the Whiteface or Black with the Shorthorn will give a beef animal that is hard to beat.

I think the same might be said of the Scottish Highlanders and the Shorthorns.

[The accompanying cut shows what the pure-bred Highlander at His Majesty's farm at Sandringham can do in the way of beef-making, the photo being taken by the editor of this paper. The cross of Highlander and Shorthorn was also being fitted for Smithfield on a Banffshire farm.]

In 1894 James Hargrave purchased a bull from Sir Donald A. Smith's Highland herd at Forres, and crossed him with range stock of a strong Shorthorn strain. The result was most gratifying, and the largest and best animals in his herd at present are the result of that cross. He was so well pleased with the experiment that in 1903 he imported from Scotland a bunch of fine males and two females, three of the males being for other parties.

A great deal can be said in favor of this cross

for range purposes. In the first place, the Scotch cattle are noted for their hardiness and rustling abilities, and they will also produce more flesh than any other breed on inferior pastures. The cross with Shorthorns is little inferior to the pure-bred in these respects, is a sure breeder, and the female is an excellent mother, never leaving her young, and protecting them from the attack of any coyote or wolf. The writer, along with a rider, has seen a half-bred cow defend her calf and a small band of cattle against the attack of three timber wolves.

Twenty half-bred calves were raised last year on Mr. Hargrave's ranch, and weaned the latter end of November, along with about 175 white-faced and Shorthorn grades. All received the same care and feed, and when turned loose the first of April it was noticeable that the Highland crosses had grown more during the winter and were much fatter than the balance of the bunch.

This cross at four years old leaves nothing to be desired. The animals are of good size, good quality, very smooth, and are ready for market before any other breed. When the buyer is through cutting beef cattle from the herd there are none of this cross left; they are among those first taken out.

A fact worth noticing is that Highland beef in the British markets demands a better price than that of any other breed—and why not the cross?

The ranchers are commencing to realize that they are a very desirable class of animal, and it is safe to predict a bright future in store for them.

Medicine Hat.

J. C. HARGRAVE.



Highland Steers at Sandringham.

[Note.—This paper some time ago called the attention of our Western cattlemen to this valuable breed, the blood of which has been gradually filtered into some pure-bred Shorthorn herds a few years ago, so we were informed, not at all to the detriment of the red, white and roans either, we understand. By the reports of the sales in Scotland, the pure-bred Highlander can be purchased quite reasonably.—Ed.]

The Border Leicester Men.

The Border Leicester Society of Sheep-breeders voted down a resolution to admit this year's lambs of the Gordon Castle (Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. C.) flock to registration. In speaking to the motion, Col. Ferguson, Pictstonshill, said there was no purer flock in the country, and, to his knowledge, none but the best pedigree rams had been purchased for the flock during the past thirty or forty years. Mr. Ferguson advocated a freer opening of the society's doors to pure flocks all over the country.

When in Scotland, a few years since, our editor looked over this flock and conversed with the manager of the Fochabers estate, who stated that "the Duke was averse to registering stock, and would not register his sheep, although such were undoubtedly pure-bred." The present Duke seems to be more up-to-date, and sees that a pedigree has a commercial value. The flock is a large one, and as far as our judgment goes, the society would have made no mistake to have accepted the motion.

Flies and profit don't go together. In this year of lush pastures the cattle should make rapid gains. Keep the flies off the stock!

Farm.

Well-digging on the Farm.

By H. Cater, Brandon.

One of the important problems for the average farmer to solve is how to get a good well that will provide an abundant supply of water for his stock and for domestic purposes. A decision should be reached, if possible, before any permanent buildings are erected, as it is much easier to place one's buildings convenient to the well than it is to move the buildings afterwards. The question may be asked, how shall I know the right place to dig? No one knows that for certain. There are several theories which have been handed down from generation to generation, regarding the place to find water, such as the ant-hill theory, the goose-grass theory, the badger-hole theory, and the water-witch theory, but they are more or less imaginary, and very little dependence can be placed on any of them. The water-witch, in my opinion, is the most reliable, and it often fails. In fact, I have known people who have dug deep wells where the witch told them and found no water, and then dug wells where they wanted the well to be and where the witch said no water was, and have found it in abundance. The same is true, and, I think, to a greater degree, of the other theories.

The best plan is to select a spot suitable for a building site, and endeavor to get water there; if you fail, try some other part of the farm, till you succeed in getting a good well. Then erect house or barns in the most convenient place. Of course, there are some farms on which water can be found anywhere; what I have said will not apply so directly to them, but in any case it is best to get the water first before erecting substantial buildings.

The well ought to be four feet in diameter (a round well is best). The circles should be made of one layer of 2 in. by 6 in. and one layer 1 in. by 6 in. nailed firmly together, and the best lumber to use is 1 in. by 4 in., 12 feet long, nailed so that the nails penetrate the 2 in. by 6 in. in each circle; there should be four circles in each 12-foot crib, one at each end, and the other two an equal space between. Tamarack lumber is the best to use, if you can get it; if not, use pine—it will last longer than spruce.

The crib should be made about three inches smaller than the well, so it will follow down freely as the well is being dug. Sometimes it is not necessary to put the crib in until the well is finished. This only applies when you dig through stiff clay or shale and there is no danger of it coming in, but in most cases it is best (and always safest) to put the first length of crib in when the well is about ten feet deep, and as you go down keep on putting in cribbing, so when water is reached your well is cribbed all the way up, with the exception, perhaps, of a few feet at the top, which can be done after the bottom of the well is finished. The top part of a well, say the first eight feet, should be cribbed with 2-inch lumber, as the top is where it rots first; one-inch lumber lower down will last as long as two-inch the first eight feet. For a platform use two-inch plank (not two ply of inch lumber).

I have said the first length of crib should be made to follow the digger down to the bottom of the well. That is true; but sometimes, where the soil is loose and sandy, it cannot be done, as the sand will press against the crib so heavily that it will not go down. This can be partly overcome at times by pounding it down with a heavy sledge hammer, or by placing heavy weights on the top of the crib; yet, in spite of all such efforts, it will sometimes stick. The only remedy, then, is to make a crib small enough to drop down inside the one already in, and dig the well accordingly.

The foregoing applies chiefly to a round well (which I consider the best). However, if a square well is preferred, it should not be more than 4 feet each way, if it is to be cribbed with lumber, and the corner post should be 2 x 4 inch scantlings, and there should always be steps nailed firmly on the scantling about two feet apart from top to bottom of well.

Says "Nurse" is Not Far Astray.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Re your article by "Nurse" on page 1053 of your issue of July 12th. I feel that I must reply by acknowledging the truth of what "Nurse" says. I am a farmer and know that I have some bad tricks, too, but I know that "Nurse" is not prejudiced against farmers, as she condemns others, too, and I myself have only too often seen and regretted just such actions on the part of a good many men. I have also seen farmers allow their hired men to come into the house with their dirty boots and hair on their clothes, and spit on the floor, when those same men would have cussed like troopers if they had found as much manure on their outfit of from five to ten horses as was on one of either their own or their hired man's boots. I have often thought

of my own tricks, and am very glad you have courage enough to publish just such a letter as you did, as it has made me see myself as others see me—you know what Burns says—and I must try again.

GUILTY.

Haymaking Pointers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Haymaking is now in order, and a few hints will, no doubt, be acceptable to new settlers. In the first place (the days of common rights), the Government fixed the date when we were allowed to commence haymaking by statute—a necessary precaution under the circumstances, but it always seems to me that folks are too apt, nowadays, to cling to the old date, with the result of spoiling the quality of the hay made of the finer grades, such as red top, which are allowed to get too ripe before cutting. The heavy swamp grasses will stand cutting much later, and it is often compulsory to keep cutting away at the edges of the swamps as fast as they get dry enough. In new districts the Armstrong mower is often the only one available, and for two years I put up hay for sixteen head of stock with it when first I came to the country, and had some to sell. There are always places that are too full of brush at first to use a horse mower, and it will often pay to cut them with the scythe, as they grow very sweet grass.

Never let hay ripen its seeds before cutting. As soon as the bloom is off is as good a time as any to commence cutting. Everyone should know when that is; but for the benefit of the inexperienced, I might explain that there is an external bloom on grasses shortly after they head out which carries the fertilizing element or pollen, and looks like small pieces of dust hanging by a thread; the colors vary in different grasses. As soon as this falls or is blown off is the time for the mower to start. At this time the hay will be sweeter and more nutritious, though more difficult to cure properly. I don't think there is often any occasion to leave hay lying before cocking for more than twenty-four hours, unless the crop is very heavy or the weather damp or cloudy. Quite sappy hay may be cocked if the cocks are not too big, and in catchy weather I would cock very green, even if I had to choose a bright day and open the cocks again before stacking. The best test for stacking fitness is to take a small bunch of the greenest hay and twist it into a very tight rope; if it shows the sap by turning a dark green and looking juicy, it is not fit to go in. A small handful is enough for the test. Hay in this country will seldom fire, but it will get musty if put up too green. If cocks are standing on damp ground, it will pay to turn them upside down when drawing in. A few minutes' exposure to the sun and wind will dry the damp bottoms and keep the stack from mustine. On a big meadow, where the hay is to be stacked and left, three men can put in a large quantity of hay in a day with a tumbling rake. Take a stick six inches in diameter and ten feet long, and cut a groove all around each end about six inches. Bore holes two feet apart, commencing a foot from the end and taking care that they are all exactly true by each other, so that the points of the teeth will lie level on the ground. Make five teeth about four feet six inches long and one and a half inches in diameter and fit them solid in the holes, wedging them in. These should be oak or ash and pointed sharp, with the points taken off the bottom and sides of the sticks, leaving the upper surface level. Bore two holes for handles one and a half feet each side of the center and put in handles four feet long, raking them back so that the tops will come two feet or so behind the rake as it sits on the ground. One strong horse or ox attached to this by ropes from the traces looped round the grooves cut in the ends of the main beam, will take from five to eight cocks at a load to the stack. To load it after the first two cocks are on, when you arrive at the next cock pull the handles backwards and run the load on top of the cock, then pull back the rake and let the teeth run under the cock. To unload, give the handles a smart lift and the teeth catch the ground and the rake turns over onto the handles, then over the handles to its place again, leaving the load behind. It is a terrifying implement to use at first, and in this part is known as a "go devil."

When using a scythe, the swath will require throwing out and turning, but with a mower the sun will do the work without, unless in a very heavy, sunny crop, like Hungarian grass or millet. If greenish when raked, make small windrows and let it lie as long as possible before cocking. I always run the bunches together with the rake, and in cocking pull out from the bottom of the bunches as much as possible, so as to leave the middle of the cocks solid. Don't cut too much before cocking, and don't have a greater quantity in cock than you can stack quickly. A week's stacking in cock in broken weather means a terrific lot of work or very poor hay. In stacking, always keep the middle of the stack at least four feet higher than the outside and in topping, always keep the top well bowed out. Never forget, in stacking, or cocking even, all the weight of

the top comes on the middle of the stack and packs it down, and rain will find its way into the solidest stack if the outside straws point downwards and inwards. If stacked in the marsh, never neglect a fire-guard, and this should be double always—three or four furrows nearest the stack, and eight or ten about twelve feet out from them again. The first guard weakens the fire, and if it does not stop it the second does. I had several stacks saved by the second guard one year in a very heavy fire which in these cases jumped the first guard. As to the quantity of hay to put up per head of stock kept, an average of three good loads per head of horned stock, young and old, will be none too much if no straw is available, and at least four loads per head to carry horses over to grass. I put up sixty loads of hay last year, and sold four tons out of it after wintering twelve horses, sixteen horned stock and thirty-odd sheep, and have some left. But I fed the straw from thirty acres of oats besides, and all stock got a ration of oats every day, and they came out fat. This is about my average. I feed hay to milking cows, calves and lambing ewes; the rest of the stock, with exception of driving horses, get straw all winter, till near spring. If any of them show signs of indigestion they get some hay, or all hay, till they get right again. A little oil cake is a great help—but, this is not writing of haymaking for new settlers.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

The Nurse and the Farmer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of July 12th I noticed an article written for the benefit of farmers in general, signed by "Nurse." I have read her letter, but I cannot be convinced by it that all Canadian farmers are as she states. If it were so we would be more fit for associates of the dumb brutes than for human beings. I can also claim the privilege of having some knowledge of farmers in different parts of Ontario, and I have also lived in the city, and as far as my experience goes, I find as much filth in the one as the other. I have yet to find the farmer who will walk straight into the parlor without cleaning the barnyard dirt off his boots, and, although it may be so, it is a rare thing to find an incubator in the kitchen. Of course, I will admit that farmers do not appear as neat and tidy as those of other occupations, but you must allow that some of the farmer's work is very dirty, and that it is almost impossible to get his boots perfectly clean. Does "Nurse" think that a farmer must change his clothes outside and appear as a clerk with collar and tie on, or be followed all over the house by his wife with a broom and dust-pan? Does she think that a man will find comfort in his home if that were the state of affairs? If a wife is so extravagant as to place a nice carpet where her husband has to step in his everyday life, well, let her take the blame, for it has no right there. If "Nurse" has happened in some dirty farm homes, I do not see why she should condemn all because of the few. My experience has been rather wide, and I have yet to find a farmer in whom I could find the faults as she describes them.

FARMER.

How the North Dakota Farm Distributes Pure Seed.

At the beginning of the work of disseminating improved strains of small grain, which the Station had collected and bred up, a half bushel of the seed of North Dakota No. 66 wheat was sold to each wheat-grower desiring it at \$1 for thirty pounds, which price included the grain sack in which the seed was shipped. Many of our best wheat-growers protested that a half-bushel sample was too small to bother with, and, in response to their request, the quantity supplied to a single grower was raised first to five bushels and later to ten bushels, where the amount of a single variety of grain on hand at the Station would permit sending it out in that quantity.

The Station has charged from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel for seed wheat, 75 cents per bushel for oats and barley, and \$2.00 to \$2.50 for seed corn, sent out. It has been the policy of the Station to cease distributing seed grain as soon as the persons to whom it was sent were prepared to supply the demand, and thus give them the pecuniary advantage due them for their faith and trouble in caring for and reporting upon the new things sent out. Occasionally, after the seed of a new sort has become plentiful and the Station has felt that it could sell a quantity of seed without being unfair to farm seed-producers, it has sold a quantity of seed to a single individual, as will be noted in the above report. That the plan of distributing seed grain in a little larger quantity than was first planned is a satisfactory method is evidenced by an average of about 75 per cent. of the persons who have received seed from the Station having returned reports on their success with the grain, grass or other field crop purchased from the institution. Farmers who work into these improved strains of grain are urged to charge about the same price that the Station has done for the seed, and it has been gratifying to the Station workers to find that it is possible to refer persons inquiring for seed

of the particular strains sent out by the institution at the earlier dates to men in their own counties in nearly every instance in recent years. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations are properly criticised as being unfair when they compete with seedmen and stock-breeders by selling improved grain and live stock, and they are doubly censured when they sell improved animals and seed at prices below those prevalent for their grade and pedigree in the hands of the commercial breeders of improved field seeds and farm animals.

This Station has thus far been free from that criticism, in so far as the head of this department has been able to learn, and that is certainly a point which is worth much to the Station. The Station authorities have been charged with being too deliberate about sending out new strains of seed, but the policy has been to lose a year or two and be doubly sure, rather than take a chance of sending out a strain of seed which will not prove valuable.

Says She Told the Truth.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Since reading the letters in reply to the open letter of "Nurse," I feel compelled to say something in vindication of the truth. "Nurse" deserves praise for her courage in exposing some of the disagreeable habits of ordinary people, for, the statements of "A Farmer's Wife" to the contrary notwithstanding, the faults complained of and many worse ones are only too common; in fact, households are too scarce where some of them are not in evidence. Most people try to hide such things from their neighbors, but they are generally known, though seldom mentioned. The statements of "Nurse" may be one-sided (women have their little shortcomings also, I take it), but they are, unfortunately, not exaggerated. I could mention cases of most of those mentioned. I do not contend that they are the common actions of the people referred to, but they are worse, because they are committed with the express purpose of annoying or punishing, as I have heard them say, their unfortunate and weaker companions, and this by men who call themselves and pass in the community as good Christians. But enough has been said; we all have our faults, which are glaring enough in other people's eyes.

A FARMER'S SON.

Dairying.

Quiet Heifers.

Each dairyman knows that it pays well to be on intimate terms with all his animals, young and old. "But," says one, "there is other work to do besides petting the calves." True, and yet it often pays to drop some of the other work and handle these developing animals. Groom them, and convince them that you are their best friend. Manipulate the udder frequently, and go through the motions of milking. This may help to develop the udder and familiarize the animal with the process, and soon she enjoys it, and expects you to thus handle her. How often do I hear people ask: How can I cure a kicking cow? If you bought her, sell her again as soon as you can. If your heifer or cow kicks, you are to blame, not the animal. In fact, you have no business to have a kicking cow. The heifer's udder for a few days after calving is swollen and inflamed; she is nervous and excited. She has entered, to her, a new world. If you have handled her and fully gained her confidence previously, she will now look upon you as "a friend in need," and if you approach her gently, speaking to her kindly, first rubbing the udder, and then drawing the milk very gently, using plenty of time and patience, she will feel the great relief, and not only have full confidence in you, but transfer to you her maternal affections, and ere long she would suffer torture ere she would lift a foot. This is not preaching. Every animal in my stable was raised on my place, and can go in and set the pail under any one, from the seventeen-year-old to the eighteen-months-old that had a calf but a few weeks ago, and sit on my stool and finish milking, and not a foot will be lifted. It pays in more ways than one to be on intimate and friendly terms with your animals. —[Dairyman.

Where Are the Milking Machine Manufacturers?

The working dairy, in the form of a butter-making competition, is one of the attractive features, because so clean, in more ways than one, of the Industrial. If, in addition, there could have been a milking machine at work, what an attraction it would have been, and what an advertisement for the manufacturers! Why not a hand-milking competition at some of our smaller fairs?

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Preparation and Use of a Culture.

That there has been such a strong prejudice against the use of cultures in the minds of some of our best cheese buyers is not to be wondered at when we consider the careless, slipshod methods in which some makers prepare cultures, and the unrestricted use of them by others, regardless of the ripeness of the milk, or the acidity and flavor of the culture. The flavor of the culture used will largely determine the flavor of the cheese or butter made; the need of full and exact knowledge of the proper method of preparing and using cultures is manifest.

First, provide suitable cans. It is better to have a duplicate set, if possible. Cans similar to the ordinary shotgun cans, which are eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep, are quite suitable. When the milk is in small lots it can be more readily heated and cooled than if kept in larger quantities. For convenience in heating and cooling, a special box or tank, large enough to hold the cans containing the culture for one day's use, should be provided. This should have steam and cold water connections. The cans may be left in this box, so as not to be influenced by the outside temperature.

In starting a culture, it is advisable to use a commercial pure culture. Such may be obtained from our Bacteriological Department, or from any of the dairy-supply houses. Empty the mother culture into a quart of cooled pasteurized milk, and allow it to stand at a temperature of 75 degrees F. until coagulation takes place. Two per cent. of this culture may then be added to pasteurized milk at a temperature of 70 degrees for the next propagation.

After selecting the milk for culture, heat to a temperature of 185 degrees, stirring occasionally while heating. Allow it to stand at this temperature for 20 or 30 minutes, then cool rapidly to a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees F. To this milk add sufficient of the culture already prepared to develop an acidity of not more than .7 at the time the culture is required for use.

If the culture is to be kept for more than 24 hours, it is advisable to use a lower temperature—60 degrees F., or under. Aim to produce the same acidity from day to day. Before using, remove one or two inches of the milk from the surface of the can, as the surface is more liable to contamination from outside sources; break up the remainder by stirring well in the can. At this time take out a small quantity to propagate culture for next day. A glass sealer should be provided for this purpose.

The indications of a good culture are as follows: The whole mass is firmly coagulated, no liquid is found on top, and it has a milk-acid flavor pleasant to taste and smell.

A culture may be used to advantage when the milk is maturing slowly, or when it is tainted or gassy.

One-half of one per cent. is the greatest quantity which should be used at any time, and this quantity should be used only when the milk is known to be in a sweet condition.

Milk should be set slightly sweeter when culture is used. With gassy milk its use is especially beneficial. Culture with bad flavor or with too high an acidity should not be used.—[W. Waddell and A. McKay, in Bulletin 143, O. A. C.]

Horticulture and Forestry.

Weeds in the Alberta Garden.

Your Alberta correspondent has been too busy practicing what she preaches to write you any notes for a long time. Thus far the season of 1905 has been a fine one for our gardens; even our potato tops minded very little a somewhat heavy snow in June, and we are thankful for abundant moisture after the preceding very dry year. Light frosts continued almost every night well into June, but did not seem to do much damage—not nearly so much as one heavy frost after warm weather would do.

A day or two after one of our rains I went into my garden to loosen the surface soil. I seldom use a hoe, but a garden rake is the ideal implement if used at the right time, which is after each rain before the ground bakes, when the soil crumbles easily into a fine dust blanket.

One little corner had been neglected after the last rain, and the ground had baked and hardened till the hoe had to be used, and as I wielded it with effort and cut off an occasional weed, I recalled various remarks I had heard from would-be gardeners in the past: "Well, my potato patch is getting so weedy I've got to be hoeing it one of these days," or, "I can hardly tell now which is onions or weeds. I suppose I'll have a job pulling those pesky weeds. If it wasn't for them garden work wouldn't be so hard." True, if it wasn't for the weeds I fear nothing would grow in some gardens. And then I thought, "What a blessing weeds are in some gardens!"

What are weeds? Shall I tell you what weeds I find mostly in my Alberta garden? Lamb's quarter, said to make the finest of greens, and I

fear my garden does not sport enough of it to supply an ordinary family, if I ever let it reach a useable size. Wild rosebushes, whose beauty enhance our prairies. One or two flowering annuals which I have planted and tended with care in their proper beds, but which self-seed. And grass—that tenacious grower—which first brought settlers to this great Northwest. So, you see, weeds are but plants out of place, and but following a natural disposition highly prized under other circumstances.

But why do I say they are a blessing in the garden? Surely not to sap the upstature and food from vegetables? No, but to insure some cultivation of the growing crop. It is well known that weeds should not be tolerated among growing vegetables, but it does not seem to be so well known that the plant roots need the air, and that, especially in dry weather, the surface must be kept loose or the tiny rootlets will cook. Weeds are surely unsightly in a garden, but they are only a sign of a great neglect. But not because the weeds are there will the crop be small, for they may but prove fertility; but because the proper cultivation of the soil has not been done. Had the surface soil been loosened with a garden rake soon after each rain period, just at the time when it can be done easily and rapidly, the weed seeds just germinating would have been destroyed. Very little extra effort need be made to keep a garden free from weeds. When they become an eye-sore, you may know that by neglect you have already lessened your yield, though the weeds may not yet have done any damage.

A lady said to me: "Hoeing is such hard work for a woman!"

"Oh! but I seldom hoe in my garden," I replied; "and never, unless I have neglected some spot. Using a garden rake is not hard at all."

There are some weeds, however, that a rake will not touch. The wild rosebush is tenacious of life, growing from every tiny rootlet. The only method of dealing with it is entire extermination. The first year I gardened in Alberta its cruel spines bruised my hands and spirit. I asked an old-timer how long the roses would trouble one in a garden. He replied: "Well, I don't know, but our garden is five years old, and they are still there." I then and there made up my mind that my garden should not be infested with wild roses for five years, and I waged immediate and effective war upon them. Every time a wild-rose root turned up it was pulled out, and soon I was rid of them. Otherwise, they would never die by cultivation. The same may be said of an undesirable raspberry patch. I wished to move one, and found it took persevering effort to reduce the old patch to other crops. But where such a thing must be done it is best to do it thoroughly at once, for such roots grow persistently here.

To people starting new gardens here I would say: "Do the first year's work thoroughly; subsequent years will be just so much easier. A certain amount of work has got to be done to subdue a garden, and the sooner it is done the sooner you will have a fine garden and easy work."

People who visit me usually speak of my garden's freedom from weeds, as though I must do a great deal of work to keep it so. I really think very little about weeds, except as they call my attention to them. What I do think of is to get the garden so subdued that I can use a

rake, and to keep that moving often enough to keep a dust blanket, and so prevent dying out, etc.

Many people do more and harder work over a neglected, stunted, weed-grown garden than would have kept a fine garden in order had the work been done at the right time. Remember, one rod well cared for will yield more than four rods neglected, and the latter is sure to take harder work in the long run.

Undertake less and do it better. Nothing hurts my eyes worse than to see a sickly garden in this land of rich soil and cool, growing summers. ALAR.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

According to insane asylum reports just issued for last year, insanity is alarmingly on the increase in Ontario.

A large abattoir and pork-packing factory will probably be built on the property of the Union Stock-yards at Toronto Junction.

A site of ground near Alliston, large enough for the training of 10,000 men, has been selected as favorable for a military camping ground for Western Ontario.

Parliament was prorogued at Ottawa on July 20th. For the first time in the history of Canada, the speech from the throne was delivered by the Governor-General standing.

T. Eaton's new store on Portage Ave., Winnipeg, was formally opened to the inspection of the public on July 15th. The total floor space of the new building is 6.52 acres.

The Ontario Government has revoked the license of the Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates, Limited, a company organized in Great Britain to exploit mining properties in the Rainy River district.

The C. N. R. will before long resume construction on the Neepawa-Clan William branch. The line when completed will make the distance between Winnipeg and Edmonton 300 miles shorter than by the C. P. R. route.

Mr. Rider Haggard, Commissioner for the Imperial Government, has sent a letter to the Premier, asking for a grant of land, consisting of 240,000 acres, or ten townships, upon which to settle families of English poor. Sir Wilfrid has expressed himself as favorable to the scheme.

The Canadian rifle team at Bisley has won the Rajah of Kolapore's challenge cup, the best team-prize offered. One of the Canadians, Capt. A. Elliott, 12th York Rangers, also made the highest total score in the competition, 103 out of a possible 105.

On July 17th it was announced to the Dominion Parliament that a substantial increase in salaries has been made. In future the Premier will receive \$12,000 instead of \$8,000 annually, and the leader of the Opposition \$7,000 annually; these sums in addition to a sessional allowance of \$2,500, which is to be the salary of all members of Parliament henceforth, instead of



A Substantial Farmhouse. Home of Jas. Duncan, Glenboro, Man.

\$1,500. There will also be an increase in the salaries of judges, and all ex-Cabinet Ministers of five years' consecutive service will receive an annuity of half their salary. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's and Sir Charles Tupper's shares in the general distribution of good things will amount to \$4,000 a year.

British and Foreign.

The work of double-tracking the Siberian Railway will be resumed at an early date.

Another attempt has been made to kill Governor-General Trepoff by a bomb at St. Petersburg.

The Chinese, in retaliation for the exclusion laws of the United States, have begun a boycott of American goods.

Lieut. Peary is en route for the North Pole in his new vessel, The Roosevelt, Captain Bartlett. The crew will consist of eight picked Newfoundlanders.

During the past week deaths by the score and prostrations by the hundred because of the heat have been reported daily from the cities of the United States.

According to the Accident Bulletin, issued for the United States, the total number of deaths on U. S. railways during the months January, February and March of this year was 904. The number injured was 14,897.

Holman Hunt, the famous British artist, a reproduction of whose painting, The Light of the World, recently appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate," has just completed another large picture, The Lady of Shalott, which is said to equal any of his former work. Mr. Hunt is 78 years of age.

Despatches from Manchuria report the landing of a Japanese battalion on the Siberian Coast, near Dekatrics, a point 700 miles north of Vladivostok. This landing is regarded as the first step towards seizing the mouth of the Amur River with a view of despatching gunboats and torpedo boats upward toward Harbin. A report from Osaka also asserts that a large Japanese army is attacking the Russian position on the Tumen River.

M. Witte, whose appointment as chief peace plenipotentiary has given unbounded satisfaction to Russians in general, is of the opinion that the terms demanded by Japan will be such as Russia cannot accept. He says Russia is by no means crushed as the foreign press has it, and that, although the Empire is coming through an internal crisis, it is far from being on the verge of dissolution.

Field Notes.

The salmon run in B. C. is reported to be heavy this year. The lighthouse keeper at Carmanah states that many other large fish are preying upon and pursuing them.

The largest land deal of the season in B. C. has been made by the purchase of a large tract of land from the C. P. R. by P. A. Paulson & Co., of Cranbrook. The tract will be utilized as the largest hay ranch of the Province.

In deference to many requests and suggestions, coupled with the difficulty of securing the speakers desired for an August meeting, the convention of the American Pomological Society has been postponed till September 19-21, 1905. It will occur at the Coates Hotel, Kansas City, the place first announced, and under the same auspices. This change assures a good attendance, a good fruit exhibit, a cool pleasant temperature, and an excellent programme. John Craig, Secretary, Ithaca, N. Y.

Secretary T. E. Orr advises us that the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will convene at Cincinnati, Ohio, at 3 p. m., on Thursday, Jan. 18th, 1906, the place to be announced later. An adjourned meeting will be held at Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday, October 12, 1905. The new edition of the Standard of Perfection will be ready about August 1st.

The Hudson's Bay Outlet.

Mr. J. W. Tyrell, who is known as an authority on the Hudson's Bay and its environments, having spent much time, and made many trips across and around it, has expressed an opinion that the big inland sea is destined, at no very distant day, to become "the great outlet for the produce of the Canadian Northwest," the first link in an important ocean route from the Northwest to Europe. He says he is convinced that the Hudson Straits are safely navigable for five months of the year, the Bay itself being always navigable, as, with the exception of the harbors, it never freezes over. Whether this water route will materialize as soon as Mr. Tyrell predicts or not, it certainly seems evident from his report of the resources of the Bay in seals, whales and fish, and of the surrounding shores in mineral products, that this immense northern land and water district is but one more treasure-chamber of the great Dominion which is only waiting for the key of time to unlock.

Territorial Bacteriologist.

Residents of the Territories are to be congratulated upon the possession of Bacteriologist G. A. Charlton, M.D., Dept. of Agriculture, Regina.

Dr. Charlton is a McGill University man, and in that celebrated institution did considerable research work, under the direction of Prof. Adami, previous to graduation. After obtaining his degree in medicine, the subject of our sketch was given charge of the Mont-



G. A. Charlton, M. D.
Territorial Bacteriologist, Regina.

real Hospital for Infectious Diseases, and was also connected with the Board of Health of the City of Montreal for about three years. In 1900 he was elected Governor's Fellow in Pathology at McGill, holding the position for two years, resigning to take the Fellowship of Pathology and Medical Research for the Rockefeller Institute of New York, the first year being spent at McGill and the Ottawa Isolation Hospital in research work connected with scarlet fever. The chief work done was to test an anti-streptococcal serum (strepto-lyric) for the treatment of scarlet fever, which gave very satisfactory results, only 4 deaths in 212 cases, although in the same epidemic 15 per cent. died in cases at home without the serum. The second year's fellowship work was done in the laboratories of Vienna, where, under Prof. Escherich, research work was done with dysentery and infantile diarrhoea. The chief laboratories of Europe were visited, and several months spent in the Thompson Yates laboratory (Liverpool), in the study of tropical diseases (chiefly trypanosomiasis), a course of study of the greatest value in connection with research work on swamp fever, maladie-du-coit, etc. The training above is such as to render Dr. Charlton in a position of vantage for doing research work unsurpassed by any other bacteriologist in Canada. Problems are constantly arising in which the bacterial flora play quite a part in diseases of human beings and animals, and also in the growth of leguminous plants, and much benefit may be expected to accrue to the Territories by the employment of an investigator with a first-class scientific training.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is Published in the Interests of Agriculture.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I presume the "Farmer's Advocate" is published in the interest of the agriculturists. As such we may expect it to be very generous in its treatment of what they have to say, by allowing prompt and prominent place to their letters, and fair criticism when such is necessary, and not a mere unsubstantiated opinion.

You certainly did not understand me when you put me to advocate a more extensive "separation of the people into sections or classes." My highest ambition is to bring about a united and harmonious humanity, but in the meantime until that ideal is reached I believe the farmers should combine for self protection. When you say "no class is non-essential," you remind me of the rude old doctrine that used to be held, that every nuisance was essential. But, sir, there are classes in society, like weeds and pests in crops, which we can very much better do without. I am quite satisfied that the majority of the farmers are with me on this point. Why do you want to persuade us that the millionaires have a right to what they take out of us?

Regarding Mendel's law and other things, perhaps it would be more honorable to show others their mistakes and ignorance than to throw vague hints.

The "Farmer's Advocate" recommends cream separators, but I challenge anyone to demonstrate that they are profitable.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Alberta's Fall Wheat in Demand.

The farmer growing fall wheat in Alberta need not worry as to the sale of his product. Elevators are springing up and mills also to grind the wheat, large quantities of which are shipped West. Last fall one of our big commission houses, Thompson, Sons & Co., handled a shipment from Alberta. We understand the Raymond district expects a 2,000,000 bushel crop.

Crops and Conditions at the Experimental Farms.

Just after the heavy rain on the 15th of July a member of our staff walked with Superintendent Bedford over the fields and test plots of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Mr. Bedford is a big man, unlimited in his optimism, tireless in his energy, and with far more than the average supply of patience, but the havoc of the storm among his crops was most depressing for one of even Mr. Bedford's magnanimity, although he has had a lifetime of Manitoba vicissitudes. The crop had made a splendid growth up till the time of the rain and promised an abundant yield, but the storm flattened out patches all through it which can scarcely rise now and fulfill its promise. Immediately after a storm, however, a crop always looks its worst, and by this time the wheat and oats on the experimental farm have considerably recuperated.

The land under Mr. Bedford's care is a little too rich for a season when the June rains extend well through the month of July. This land has been managed with the objective of making it productive under most general conditions—dry summers—and its management has been a success, as crops in other years have proved. This year the unusual is the rule and the crop has been interfered with, but it yet promises well, and, considered all in all, it has been the wisest plan to do as has been done—fill the ground with humus to retain moisture. It ensures a good crop in dry years, is able to produce big yields in average years, and even in this season of greatest rainfall there is every prospect of a yield twice as large as the average during the past ten years throughout the West.

But if the grain crops suffered from the heavy rains the corn seemed to be benefiting from the downpour. A large field of Pierce's Prize Profific is growing this year for ensilage, and where the warm sun beats down it literally "reaches up" to the clouds. The potatoes also practically roll in the abundance of plant food provided by the rains, and look good for seven or eight hundred bushels to the acre.

A crop that Mr. Bedford has demonstrated to be wonderfully adapted to many Manitoba soils is the field pea. There is a large field of it growing this year at Brandon, and all varieties are simply bedraggled with pods. Last year the field peas averaged eighty bushels to the acre, all clean of grubs and weevil, even in size and pure in color. This statement should be considered, for a crop that will yield so heavily and sell for as much per bushel as do peas, even though they are not so easily harvested as wheat, should commend itself to a man on a quarter section if not to a larger farmer. It in part answers the question of how to make a given acreage return a large revenue, and it also provides a needed change of crop on an overcropped farm. In the growing of peas there is a science, but anyone can learn it. It simply consists in getting the seed in early and deep on land prepared as for wheat. Nothing beats a disk drill for seeding them.

Alfalfa and the clovers, red and alsike, were all heavy crops on the farm, but, unfortunately, they were not grown in large areas. But the growth they make and the readiness with which they start indicates that they and their bacteria are in mutual relationship on the Brandon farm at least, and Mr. Bedford thinks that, with but very little inoculation, the same conditions ensue wherever clover is sown.

At Indian Head the weather was less severe on the crops, for, although nearly as much rain fell as at Brandon, it was not accompanied by any wind. Some of the crop, however, went down on the experimental plots, but the grain in the fields stood up well. At Indian Head the fields are much better protected by trees from high winds. This protection shows to good advantage this year since a heavy windstorm swept over the district early in July, whiping the blades of wheat about with such force that the ends were bruised and have died back, but in the protected fields on the experimental farm little effect is noticed. The fields of growing grain, where seed is grown for distribution, could scarcely appear to better advantage than they did the latter part of July. One must naturally regret the policy which dictates that so much good seed is taken out of the country where it is produced, for distribution, even though it is to the advantage of our friends in Eastern Canada. Mr. McKay shows some splendid fields of peas, but in the past peas have not ripened early enough to give much good grain. This year they are sown on some rye-grass sod plowed in the fall, and upon corn stubble land. Corn promises well this year, as also does every other crop about the farm. The whole farm is a veritable agricultural paradise in summer, but we "saw" very little clover "therein." Several varieties of alfalfa are grown, but the Turkestan sorts are far superior. Alsike was completely killed out last winter, and the red was badly thinned. What still remains is being left for seed, with the object of developing more hardy

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plants. Brome and rye grass are the two varieties, used almost exclusively for hay. Mr. McKay has had some difficulty in getting timothy to catch, so has made more general use of the two grasses named. The care given to trees and shrubs at both farms affords a splendid object lesson. The cultivator is used about three or four times between seeding and harvest; it keeps down grass and promotes healthy growth. The prairie being naturally treeless, the desire to have trees grow is with some men quite intense, and the attention necessary to grow them develops a love for them, so that in time the average Western farm will be provided more liberally with wind-breaks and groves than homesteads where trees are indigenous.

Excursion to Indian Head.

The monster excursion arranged by the Territorial Department of Agriculture to Indian Head, on the 19th of July, proved to be all that the most sanguine could have wished. When the trains from the west, north and east had discharged their throngs of passengers, fully three thousand people were ready to enjoy the sights and pick up information about the Experimental Farm. The weather was perfect, and the farm could scarcely have appeared to better advantage.

Superintendent Angus McKay received the visitors at the entrance to the farm, and formally welcomed them after luncheon. In his remarks he said little of the work he is doing for Northwestern agriculture, but nothing could have spoken more eloquently than the swaying fields of wheat, oats, grass and other crops, and the rich profusion of all kinds of shrubs, garden plants, small fruits and trees. He did remind his hearers, however, that if they applied to him during the month of November they could receive samples of any tree, shrub or grain they saw about the farm until the supply was exhausted.

Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, then addressed a few words of welcome to the excursionists, and announced that the milling tests of the different grades of wheat, which Prof. Harcourt, of Guelph, is conducting again this year for the Territorial Department, are sufficiently advanced to warrant the announcement that they will corroborate the evidence secured from last year's work, namely, that there is but a very slight difference in the quality and quantity of flour made from wheat graded No. 1 hard and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 northern. In view of these facts, Dr. Elliott urges every farmer to utilize every means available to secure a more just system of wheat marketing, so that the producer shall be paid for his wheat on its flour-producing basis, rather than upon the color of its bran and its general appearance. The present system, he said, is one of the greatest injustices to which a wheat-producing community could be subjected. The full details of the tests, as conducted by Prof. Harcourt, will be published as soon as completed, and circulated throughout the country.

Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Public Works for the Territories, followed Dr. Elliott, and emphasized the value of the object lessons to be seen on every side about the farm. The visitors were then driven in parties over the farm, those remaining at the buildings being treated to horse-judging demonstrations by Dr. Standish, V. S., of Walkerton, Ont.; to buttermaking demonstrations by W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Creameries, and cooking demonstrations by Miss Edith G. Charlton, graduate of the Rochester school of domestic science, and teacher of household economics at Buffalo, N. Y. The keenest of interest was evidenced in all the proceedings, and no doubt the suggestions given on different subjects, and the proof of the adaptability of different trees, shrubs, fruits and garden plants to Western conditions will result in better farming, better housekeeping, and the building up of more attractive homes.

Co-operation in Selling Wheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A few words re co-operative selling of our wheat, which at present is such an important matter to the farmers of this country, and which in my experience so far is looked upon in a very narrow-minded way by a large majority of them. The cry seems to be, can we depend upon ourselves to run the business honestly? Now, there is no reason why we cannot, for such a large undertaking must be run on a strictly business principle; for instance, our organization meeting will be held in Brandon, our annual meetings will be held in Brandon. It will be a strictly home concern—all the business done right here in our midst. Every shareholder can attend such meetings with very little expense, and have his say and also his vote; but, of course, I do not contend that the business can be run to suit every farmer, but I do contend that it can be run to pay every farmer. Do let us throw such nonsense to one side, and let us go ahead with our business and not allow our hard-earned grain to be sacrificed to make millionaires of a few grain dealers, and to build a grain exchange (as they call it) at such an enormous cost as they contemplate building this summer. Now, fellow farmers, do let us rally and give this co-operative scheme which is before us a trial. It only means a load or two of wheat to each one. We are given more than this to the grain dealers every year.

T. G. TAYLOR.

Cartwright.

Railroad Commission to Sit in the West.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11th; New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 19th, are the dates. Notice of the specific places and hours of sittings at these points will be given later.

The Board will not sit at other points in Western Canada unless for the purpose of hearing complaints, which shall have been formally made to it in writing, and duly served upon railway companies, or other parties interested, in sufficient time to have become ripe for hearing under the general rules of the Board.

Attention is called to the following provisions of the rules:

"3. Every proceeding before the Board under this Act shall be commenced by an application made to it, which shall be in writing and signed by the applicant or his solicitor; or in case of a corporate body or company being the applicants, shall be signed by their manager, secretary or solicitor. It shall contain a clear and concise statement of the facts, the grounds of application, the section of the Act under which the same is made, and the nature of the order applied for, or the relief or remedy to which the applicant claims to be entitled. It shall be divided into paragraphs, each of which, as nearly as possible, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively. It shall be endorsed with the name and address of the applicant, or if there be a solicitor acting for him in the matter, with the name and address of such solicitor.

"The application, so written and signed as aforesaid, shall be left with or mailed to the Secretary of the Board, together with a copy of any document, or copies of any maps, plans, profiles, and books of reference, as required under the provisions of the Act (a) referred to therein, or which may be useful in explaining or supporting the same."

The complainant must have the application served on the opposite party, who is allowed ten days from service of the application to answer it, and the applicant is allowed four days from receipt of the answer to reply to it. Ten days' notice of hearing must be given, unless for special reasons the Board shall order otherwise.

The above rules must be observed, and the notice gives Grain-growers' Associations and Cattle-breeders' Associations time to get ready and formulate their case, if they have complaints to make. In any event, these organizations should have representatives there to watch the case for them.

Do not forget such things as protection at crossings, the Ferris case, loading platforms, car doors, and fire-guards.

Portage and Lakeside Show.

The annual exhibition of Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society was held on July 18th and 19th in Portage la Prairie, in the beautiful park south of the town. As is to be always expected in a district where the farmers put a premium on a good horse, the showing of both light and heavy horses was exceedingly creditable. A feature of the show was three exhibits of four-horse teams. It attracted a great deal of attention, showing that it might be included in the prizelist of other shows. One of the largest and best classes of harness horses was the agricultural teams. There were a few exceedingly good entries, and the competition was close. In the general-purpose class there were several good horses, but at the same time an absence of the type best fitted for general-purpose work.

The cattle exhibit was very good, but scarcely could be said to be much improvement on former years.

An event of the show, for which the management is deserving of commendation, was the prompt removal from the grounds of a band of fakers that had gained entrance in some way, and had begun their diabolical operations, relieving the less intelligent visitors to the show of their spare cash.

Seeing that this agricultural society has a park which is probably the most beautiful for show purposes of any in Manitoba, and a number of excellent buildings, sufficient also to accommodate a big show, it is surprising that the people of the district do not give the agricultural side of the show larger patronage. This year the judging was completed at noon on the second day, for the purpose of having horse races in the afternoon. The crowd came for the latter, but there was a noticeable absence of people during the livestock judging. There is no reason whatever why there should not be a big agricultural show at Portage, the same as is being held elsewhere in the Province. It will not be, however, so long, as the main feature is a free-for-all.

Consumption to be Treated in Manitoba.

A sanitarium is mooted for the treatment of consumptives in Manitoba, the location favored being near Holland, in the spruce woods. A large deputation, under Manitoba Provincial Board of Health auspices, looked over the ground recently. The outdoor treatment, with a proper diet regime, is proving successful, and will be adopted soon, it is to be hoped, in the above manner here. Preventive measures are: Never neglect a cold, and to sleep and live in well-ventilated sunny rooms. The consumption bacillus, like all other powers of evil, likes dark places.

Things to Remember.

FAIRS.

Wolsley	August 3 and 4
Carlyle	August 4
Gainsborough	August 8
Moosomin	August 8
Indian Head	August 8 and 9
Carnduff	August 9
Ft. Saskatchewan	August 9
Regina	August 9, 10, 11
Wapella	August 10
Alameda	August 10
Grenfell	August 10, 11
Prince Albert	August 14, 15
Fairmeade	August 15
Lethbridge	August 15, 16
Raymond	August 17, 18
Moose Jaw	August 17, 18
Red Deer	August 30, 31
Olds	September 19, 20
Strathcona	September 21, 22
Maple Creek	September 26, 27
Medicine Hat	September 28, 29
Saltcoats	September 29
Macleod	October 3, 4
Pincher Creek	October 5
Killarney	August 8, 9, 10
Manitou Show	August 11 and 12
North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, N.D.,	August 29 to September 2

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia.	Aug. 25 to Sept. 1
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster,	B. C. Sept. 27, Oct. 7
Birtle, Man.	September 28

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Shoal Lake	August 8
Vermilion Fair, Vegreville	Sept. 29
Strathclair	August 9
Oak River	August 10
Hamiota	August 11
Dauphin	August 9
Swan River	August 10

FALL FAIRS.

Woodlands	September 27
St. Andrews	September 27 and 28
Stonewall	September 27 and 28
Gilbert Plains	October 3
St. Jean	October 3
St. Pierre	October 4
Brokenshead	October 4 and 5
Russell	October 5
Macgregor	October 6
Austin	October 6
Headingly	October 11
Meadow Lea	October 12
Grenfell Grain Show	December 7

Secretaries of fairs and agricultural societies are requested to send in their dates, so that their fixtures may be made known to our readers.

On the Move.

The movement of Alberta live stock has now begun in earnest. During May only 160 head were marketed; in June the numbers had run to 2,000 head, and during the first half of July 3,000 were moved, and cars ordered for 3,500 more. For August the prospects are for 600 or 700 cars of exporters. It is expected that the total export this year from the ranch country of Alberta will reach 45,000 head. The cattle men are becoming optimistic over the good prospects.

Elevators and Flour Mills for Alberta.

The air is full of rumors of the building of elevators and big flour mills in Alberta. The latest is that arrangements are under way for the construction of flour mills at Lacombe, Red Deer, High River and Pincher Creek. The firm of Hall & McNabb, of Lumsden and Winnipeg, are the contracting parties, and they ask from the towns interested a free site, exemption from taxes for three years, and a cash bonus of five thousand dollars. Mr. McDonald, Western agent for the firm, reports crop prospects in Alberta as exceptionally favorable.

Heading for Hudson's Bay.

A C. N. R. engineer has started to locate a line from Erwood (C. N. R., Prince Albert branch) in the direction of Canada's great inland sea.

Mr. J. L. Reid, of the Indian Department, returned lately from a trip to the Peace River District. He reports crop prospects as excellent, and states that Mr. Alex. Brick has seventy-five or eighty acres of spring wheat in that country. It was all headed out when he left, and gave promise of a splendid yield.

The Exhibition.

The Winnipeg Exhibition, Western Canada's big annual carnival and agricultural-products display, was opened as per schedule on July 20th, and closed July 29th.

The weather previous to opening day and later was most unfavorable to the condition of the grounds and track, but this did not seem to deter the crowds, nor curtail the exhibits, although it doubtless will affect the show in future. Nature has contributed nothing to the suitability of Exhibition Park for the purpose for which it is intended, and the feeble efforts of the management to improve conditions have been altogether unequal to the natural unfitness of the place. The situation demands that the location of Exhibition Park be changed to a drier, cleaner place, or that a thorough system of drainage be installed. Under present conditions the risk of accidents and disease through having to keep animals in such unsafe and unsanitary conditions is almost too great to warrant the exhibiting of valuable stock.

The live stock were all in the stalls on Monday, July 24th, and judging began on some of the breeds at ten o'clock. Mr. John Guardhouse, Highfield, Ont., made the awards to heavy horses; Mr. Thomas Ferris, Windsor, Ont., in light horses; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., in Shorthorns; Mr. Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., in other beef breeds; Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C., in dairy cattle; Mr. Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man., in fat and grade cattle; Mr. John McQueen, Carievale, Assa., in sheep, and Mr. Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., in swine.

The live stock exhibit was weak and strong in places. Shorthorn cattle, racing horses and Clydesdales were the most numerous. With the exception of Watt Bros.' herd from Salem, Ont., all the Shorthorns were shown by Manitobans. Sir Wm. Van Horne, J. G. Barron, W. H. English, R. McLennan, Bennie Bros., H. O. Ayearst, T. E. M. Banting, John Graham (Carberry), G. L. Ferguson, Adamson Bros., A. A. Titus and Hon. Thos. Greenway being the exhibitors.

Herefords were very well represented by the herds of Messrs. Bing and Wilson, Glenella; J. A. Chapman, of Beresford, Man., and Thos. Wallace, of Cartwright.

Holsteins and Jerseys were more numerous than other dairy breeds, while H. V. Glendinning, Harding, was the only exhibitor of Red Polls.

Clydesdales were well displayed by Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; J. A. Mitchell, Kildonan; John Graham, Carberry, and several others, each of whom showed an odd individual or two.

Agricultural horses, roadsters and racers were quite numerous. Sheep and swine made rather a small display.

British Columbia's fruit display attracted wide attention and much favorable comment. Threshing outfits were able to make a "fair" display of their prowess, despite the sea of mire in which they were located. The previous policy of the management with regard to "attractions" was adhered to, namely, that whatever the public would patronize was justification for its presence on the grounds; consequently, the park thronged with the "most wonderful" freaks of creation, and perpetrators of the "most difficult and daring" feats of skill "ever seen."

The Dairy Cow.

Someone has said that a "cow is partly born and partly made," and that will appeal to everyone as being exactly true. We hear a good deal about feeding and we hear a good deal about breeding, and the advocates of each claim for them about all the virtues that are discoverable. The fact is, however, that it is a combination of the two that will produce the kind of cow we must have. It is the combination of the two that has produced the cow we now have, whether she be good or bad.

A naturally poor dairy cow badly fed will prove continuously unprofitable. A poor dairy cow well fed may yield a small revenue. A good dairy cow badly fed will produce only a little revenue, and it is probable that she will never

have her full capacity developed. One of the things that has been brought out by good feeding is that many cows that were supposed to be poor cows were simply cows that had been always so poorly fed that they had never had their full capacities developed.

The man that is bright enough to study breeding till he can get a herd of highly-bred cows, and study feeding till he can get every cow to giving milk to her full capacity, is the man that will make money out of his dairy herd.—[Farmers' Review.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report says: At the present time a conjunction of circumstances makes the weather influence on the growing crops of the northern hemisphere one of supreme importance in its bearing on the prices of wheat during the coming crop year. It is a well understood fact that at the present date world's stocks of wheat and flour, visible and invisible, are smaller than at any time since July, 1898, the year of the Leiter boom; also, that during the last few years the consumption of wheat has increased more than the increase in production. The breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war eighteen months ago was the beginning of great speculative activity in the American markets, and this was increased later by the gradually dwindling down of the prospective large crop in America last season, with its extremely large percentage of low grades, until it culminated in the excitement and high prices of August and September, 1904. Ever since then wheat speculation in the American markets has been rampant. The foregoing applies altogether to the American trade, for while the crop was so small and stocks so low in America as to prohibit exports, except to a very small amount, crops in Europe were larger than average, and the crops of Argentina, Australia and India, and also Russia, were record breakers, and thus importing Europe has been kept liberally supplied from sources outside of America, and over there prices have been steady and trade on an even keel nearly all the past year. It was hoped that with the beginning of a new season and prospects for a much larger crop in America than last year, trading in the speculative markets would be on a steadier basis, but for some weeks it has been seen that the speculative trade in America is in a very live and alert condition; in fact, it is more than ever before being run on the lines of a huge gambling institution, there evidently being combination and origination of different kinds to advance and depress the market as desired. In this way every change in the weather as affecting the growing crop is being given special prominence, and reports are exaggerated or minimized to affect the market. Thus the improved and excellent weather experienced in the first half of July was followed by selling operations, which put down prices 6c. to 8c. per bushel. This of late has given place to reports of too hot weather and rust, affecting the spring wheat in Minnesota and South Dakota, with the inference that this will spread northward as it did last year, and in the last few days September and December wheat in American markets has jumped up 5c. to 6c. per bushel, with prospects of further advance. It would indeed be a calamity if the grand crop now heading out over the spring wheat country of America and Canada becomes badly blighted by rust, but it is too early yet to know what may result within the next few weeks, and in the meantime the trade will do well to calmly await the progress of the season until definite knowledge reveals results. As mentioned in our recent reports, crops in Europe are good, except that in France and Russia they are going to be less abundant than last year, and the Spanish crop is very light. Present prospects for the coming crops in Argentine and Australia are very favorable, and the acreage has been considerably increased. Russia continues to export heavily

and India liberally. There is no demand for any grade of wheat for milling or shipping, and outside of the interest caused by the July deal, trade in cash wheat is stagnant. October wheat is freely traded in on the option market. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.16; No. 2 northern, \$1.13; No. 3 northern, 84½c.; No. 4 extra, 75½c.; No. 4, 74½c.; No. 5, 68c.

PRODUCE.

Wholesale Prices.

Oats—No. 2 white, 42c.; No. 3, 40c.; feed grades, 36c. to 37c. per bushel, in car lots, on track, Winnipeg. Barley—No. 3, 40c. per bushel; No. 4, 37c. per bushel; car lots, on track here.

Flaxseed—\$1.10 per bushel for No. 1 northwestern, Fort William basis.

Millfeed—Bran, \$14 per ton in bulk, delivered to the trade; shorts, \$16.

Ground Feed—Oat chop, \$29 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley chop, \$20; mixed barley and oats, \$27; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Fresh baled, in car lots, on track, \$6 to \$7; loose hay, farmers' loads, \$7 to \$8.

Potatoes—Farmers' loads, 80c. bushel; car lots, on track here, 75c.; new potatoes, imported, 2c. per lb.

Cheese—Jobbers are selling Ontario at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; Manitoba, at 11c. per lb.

Butter—Choice creamery, in bulk, is worth 17c. to 18c.; bricks, 18c. to 19c. Dairy is coming in very freely, and demand is still somewhat slow. Bricks and rolls are not wanted in warm weather. Jobbers are paying 12c. to 13c. for choice tub; round lots, 10c. to 12c.

Eggs—Are in good demand; supply is fairly good. Jobbers are paying 16c. to 17c. for fresh eggs, in case, delivered in Winnipeg.

Poultry—Fowl, 15c.; imported chickens, 22c.; turkeys, 19c.; ducks, 15½c.; geese, 14c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Are coming in very briskly; the market is crowded. Best butchers' cattle, 2½c. to 3c. per pound; medium grades, 2c. to 2½c.

Sheep—Choice mutton sheep are worth about 3½c. to 4c., and lower grades 3c.

Hogs—Are still moving quite freely. Live hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, are bringing 5½c., and 250 to 300 pound hogs, 5½c. off cars, Winnipeg.

Toronto Horse Market.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, quote as follows:

Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	150 to 225
Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds	125 to 175
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds	125 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds	150 to 225
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 100
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 110

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.15 to \$5.90; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.40 to \$6.10; good to choice, heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.02½; rough, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.75; light, \$5.50 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$6. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.65 to \$4.95; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.50; native lambs, \$5 to \$7.

Montreal.

Cattle—Good, 5c. lb.; pretty fair, 3½c. to 4½c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Sheep, 3½c. to 4c.; lambs, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Select hogs, 7½c. lb.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

Dominion Heraldry.

J. A. M., of Tregarva, Assa, asks us to describe the Dominion Coat of Arms.

The Arms of the Dominion are composed of the arms of the four original Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—quartered or combined in one shield, as is shown below, the upper left



Arms of the Dominion.

quarter being Ontario's, below that Nova Scotia's, upper right Quebec's, and lower right New Brunswick's. It is not unusual to add the armorial bearings of the other Provinces that have been brought into the Union since 1867—Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, the latter two illustrated below,



ARMS OF MANITOBA.



ARMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

but this cannot be done without express royal authority, and until this is so ordered the correct and legal Dominion shield is as stated above. Dominion Flags.—The famous English Flag, commonly called the

"Union Jack," is flown from all the fortresses and garrisons of Canada, whether under the charge of Imperial military authorities or Colonial militia forces. The Union Jack is a combination of three flags. The red cross on the white ground is for England, the white cross with the Arms placed diagonally on a blue ground for Scotland, and the red cross with the Arms placed diagonally on a white ground for Ireland.

The Dominion of Canada has also authority to display on all public occasions a national flag, viz., the red or blue ensign, a flag of plain red or blue, having the Union Jack in the upper "canton," or corner next the mast, and the Dominion Coat of Arms in the "fly" or field of the flag.

The red ensign is displayed at the opening and closing of Parliament, and on national occasions. The blue ensign is a distinguishing flag of the Government vessels of Canada; the mercantile marine of the Dominion has a right to use the red ensign.

The Governor-General has authority to use a plain Union Jack in the center of which are the Dominion Arms, surrounded by a garland of maple leaves and surmounted by a crown. Imperial regulations at present, for some reason, limit the use of this flag to occasions when the Governor-General is "embarked in boats and other vessels." The Union Jack is ordered to be flown at the Government House at Ottawa on ordinary occasions, the Royal Standard at the Government Houses at Ottawa and Quebec, and at the citadels in Quebec and Halifax (an Imperial garrison) on the Queen's birthday, and on the days of His Majesty's accession and coronation. On the Toronto Government House the private flag of the Lieutenant-Governor is used, and other Lieutenant-Governors have, presumably, the same right, though the Union Jack is flown on ordinary occasions at Quebec. This Provincial capital appears, also, to occupy an exceptional position with respect to the uses of the Royal Standard.

William of Germany.

Whether William of Germany has it in mind to figure as a second Frederick the Great in Europe, is at present an interesting subject of conjecture. Personally, there is no doubt whatever that his tastes are warlike and his ambitions almost wholly military. He is, moreover, of a peculiarly erratic and visionary temperament, exactly the kind of disposition which leaves little margin as to what may be expected of one endowed with it. He is, however, most popular with the German people, and during his regime Germany has become a prosperous and powerful nation, with a standing army which has lost nothing of its former efficiency, and a new and untried fleet which promises to be truly formidable. It is, however, just possible that, whatever his ambitions may be, he may have judgment enough to recognize how far he may go with impunity, and that, whether to his credit or not, his country may be spared the horrors of a false glory, and his reign marked in history by the better and nobler halo of peace.

How the Door was Opened in Japan.

It seems a rather discreditable reflection upon nations which proudly vaunt themselves as peace-loving, that such a war as that which has been raging in the Far East should have been necessary to the advertisement of Japan. Marvelous, to be sure, its revelations have been. It has shown the Japanese as a people of wonderful resources, skilled in every artifice of modern art and science; and yet for the space of less than half a century before the war broke out Japan was making strides in intellectual, political and commercial lines quite as wonderful as those which she has since proved in the arts and artifices of war. It is interesting to note that almost every advancement in modern civilization which Japan has made has been accomplished since 1853.

For two hundred years before that Japan had been completely closed to foreigners—a little nation, made up of a people who toiled away on their patches of farms, cultivated their flowers, fought their tribal battles, and put their criminals to death

ual" rulers of Japan, a misconception which was due, doubtless, to the great difficulty of obtaining any reliable information as to interior conditions of the country, and to the fact that, in the first intercourse with the island empire, negotiations were carried on wholly with the Shogun. Under such conditions it was scarcely wonderful that the Mikado came to figure pretty much as a myth.

YANKEES TO THE FORE.

To the United States is due the credit of having begun the work of opening the door to Japan. In 1853 Commodore Perry sailed up to the islands with two or three warships and opened negotiations with the Shogun, demanding certain trading privileges, to be confirmed by treaty. The Shogun and his men looked with awe on the big warships and their cannon, and, deeming discretion the better part of valor, made haste to assent to the American proposals, it may be necessary to state, however, without the slightest intention of keeping their agreement. To gain time was, at the present juncture, the main consideration.

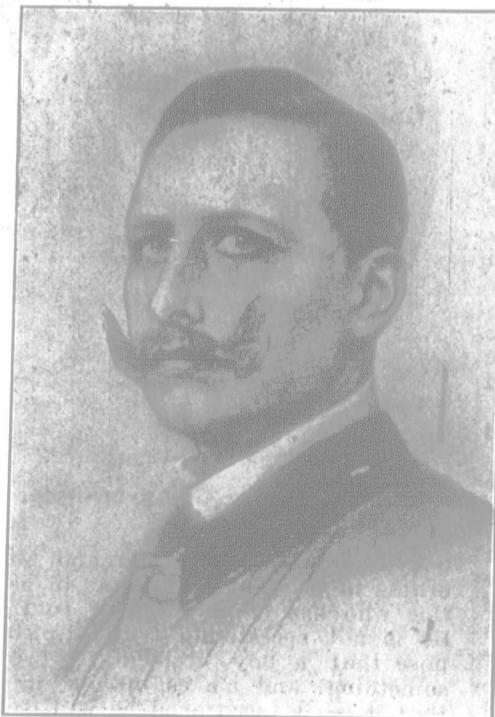
For the next ten years the history of the opening door was chiefly made up of a series of not very vigorous attempts—since the resources of Japan were not yet fully understood—upon the part of other nations, to secure a foothold on the islands, the Japanese, meanwhile, making every effort to increase their fighting numbers and strengthen their fortifications. During this time anti-foreign sentiment was very strong amongst them, and its demonstrations frequent. Upon several occasions, indeed, missionaries and merchants who had boldly taken up their residence in the country were murdered, sometimes tortured, then hacked to pieces in the most brutal way.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S FIST APPEARS.

At last, in 1863, some prominent English officials were thus killed, and the British Government demanded the punishment of their murderers. No notice was taken of the demand, and a detachment of the British fleet was sent to enforce compliance. The warships anchored off Kagoshima, which had been especially fortified as the Japanese then best knew how. Instead of submitting, the little brown men opened fire, and the British vessels retaliated by bombarding the forts, which, needless to say, were speedily obliged to capitulate.

A WONDERFUL REVOLUTION.

Now occurred a revolution unparalleled in the history of the world. Convinced by the Battle of Kagoshima that there were other nations more powerful than Japan, and much to be learned from them, the "Clansmen of Satsuma" immediately resolved to profit by their enemies. Immediately their arms were opened wide to the afore-time "foreign devils." Western customs were adopted, Japanese students were sent abroad to learn, foreign merchants were admitted to the "towns of Nippon," and, in 1868, all the



William II., Emperor of Germany.

The Man by Reason of Whom All Europe is in Hot Water.

with horrible torments, all very much in the way of the savage East. In those days the civilization and literature of China were the only ones known to Japan. Her religion was either Shintoism, with its ancestor worship and sacrifices to dead heroes; or Buddhism, with its creed of transmigration of souls, and Nirvana, or "nothingness," as the ultimate destiny of the blessed. And her Government was, for many years, a strange medley, in which the hereditary but nominal emperor, the Mikado, and his party were in constant conflict with the usurping ruler, the Shogun, and his adherents. Out of this dual government arose the fabrication, prevalent in the geographies of thirty years ago, regarding the "actual" and "spirit-

trading privileges were granted which had been refused to the United States in 1853. From that day civilization advanced, not with steps, but with leaps and bounds. With the free entrance of foreign ships and peoples came also the free entrance of all their inventions and institutions. Occidental science, occidental education and literature, everything occidental, in fact, which had been proved useful or powerful, was seized upon with an insatiable avidity, and all, doubtless, looking to the time when the Land of the Rising Sun should be no more the least among the nations.

The system of government, too, was revolutionized. Long since the people had abolished the Shogunate, and put the reins of power into the hands of the Mikado and his advisers; and a little later, by a "voluntary act of abdication," they had abolished the ancient feudal system under which the land had been held, in order that a united Japan might turn its face to the world. Now, in 1885, the Cabinet system was introduced, parliamentary government was established on the most approved basis, and the criminal law revised, so that never again might atrocities such as those that had disgraced the name of Japanese, even as late as in 1867, lie as a blot on the fair name of the land of flowers.

To-day, not a single art or artifice known to the Western world is strange in Japan. Steam, electricity, the science of building—all are hers. In addition, she has launched out into investigation on her own account, and has made inventions and discoveries of no little moment, especially in medicine and surgery, while her sanitary system is the most perfect in the world.

She has hundreds of little experimental farms. One day a few years ago, a wide-awake Jap called at the "Farmer's Advocate" office to get samples of a few extra good issues and ideas how to run a first-class agricultural paper. Despite the tremendous efforts expended in the war, her agricultural and other operations have gone on as usual. A wholesale dealer told us a while ago that Japanese tea is being exported just the same as if no war was in progress.

Never was advancement so rapid and complete, and yet the little brown people do not boast. Silently they are going on as they went on before; not less startling, it may be, will be their future achievement. Like all other Orientals, they are hard to understand, and they have been applauded to the echo, and idealized as the incarnation of integrity and honor. Yet here and there a dissenting voice has arisen. The Australians fear and distrust the Japanese. "We like the Chinese better," says a writer in the recent Australian Review of Reviews. It may be that the admirers of the little Eastern giant are right, and that, he is in all respects as worthy of confidence as any of his Occidental brothers. At all events, he has demonstrated his place among the other giants of the world, to whom the open door of Japan will henceforth be a matter of solicitude and, possibly, even of concessions.

A MEAN MAN.

John T. McCutcheon, whose "Bird Center Cartoons" have achieved an amazing popularity, told a Bird Center story at a recent dinner.

"The mean man of Bird Center," he said, "took his little boy fishing one day. The boy sat with his feet hanging over the end of the pier, and, losing his balance somehow, he fell head foremost into the water.

"A bystander plunged after him. This hero had to dive down to the bottom time after time before he found the boy. At last he got him, and altogether exhausted he climbed painfully out, and handed to the father his wet and unconscious son.

"What have you done with his hat?" the father said."



Making a Man.

Once I was at a Sunday-school convention, when a worried teacher said to a superintendent: "Can you tell me what to do with bad boys?" Quick as a flash his answer came: "I don't believe there are any bad boys."

You may be sure I agreed with that remark, for, after about twenty years' experience with boys in Sunday School, I have failed to find such a monstrosity. But, though really "bad" boys may be hard to find, some are certainly much nicer than others. Some don't seem to be putting much heart into their fight against evil. Every boy should make his life "tell" in the world. It is a very poor ambition to aim at simply "getting on" in business, or to set the heart on becoming a millionaire. You country boys of Canada have your country's future, to a large extent, in your hands. Are you shouldering that heavy responsibility with a will? Are you laying strong foundations of personal integrity—honesty and loyalty in your relations with God and man, truthfulness, fearlessness, and pure-hearted honor and self-respect? You can make your life "tell" even now—at home, in school, in the playground—if you will only go the right way about it. The boys who influence others for good, and are respected by every-

hearted in your determination to make the most of these most important days. Many a man would gladly give all he has to have the chance of starting fair again. You have the chance; don't throw it away. "The boy is father of the man" in very truth, and you are making a "man" now—adding a little to him every day. Do you think you will admire him or be ashamed to own him when he is made? One thing is very certain, whether you like his company or want to get rid of him, he will stick to you as persistently as the Old Man of the Sea did to Sinbad the Sailor. The "making of a man" is too important a business, both to the man himself and to the world, to be trifled with. A very small boy once applied for a position in a store, and was asked whether he expected to engage as a "whole boy or half a boy." The proprietor of the store said that he didn't question the fact that the little chap had the usual number of arms and legs, but was afraid his mind might not be all there. It might, he suggested, be wandering about after a baseball game or something interesting of that sort.

The small, freckle-faced lad drew himself up and answered proudly: "I like baseball first-rate; but when I'm here, I'll be all here, and when I'm through here, I'll be all there. I'll play for all I'm worth both places, but I ain't big enough to divide."

And he wasn't, of course—who is? I know that women sometimes have to keep their mind on half a dozen things at once—when they have to watch the children, cook the dinner, wash the clothes, etc.—but these are only outside things. No one can be a real servant of God if he is only half-hearted in the matter. Unless you are climbing up—and feel that it is a real climb—then, look out! for you must be slipping down, and spoiling the man that is being made inside the boy.

Then, there is another thing to be considered. You want to be a gentleman, I suppose, and a real gentleman—you would scorn to be only a sham article—a real gentleman always takes special care to wear his best Sunday-go-to-meeting manners at home. He is ready and obliging to his sisters, obedient and respectful to his father, and tenderly thoughtful of his mother. I sometimes go unexpectedly into a neighbor's house, and find the boys of the family washing the dishes, cleaning the lamps, or doing some other indoor "chore," and looking as bright and jolly as possible over the job. Don't you think it is more "manly" to lift the heavy burdens of the women a little, instead of carelessly making extra work for them? And the women would probably prefer to do these things themselves, no matter how overburdened they might be, if the boy's help be given grudgingly or snappishly.

Lastly—you are tired of this sermon, are you not? but it is nearly done—lastly, I want to remark that if you set yourself to manufacture a really satisfactory article in the shape of a man, you must make him dependable. He must not think that the easy excuse, "Oh, I forgot!" justifies him in neglecting



Going-on-Nine.

body, are straightforward and honorable in thought as well as in act. One who has never actually told a lie is not necessarily truthful. Suppose that a boy accidentally broke something, and makes up his mind that if he is questioned he will deny having done it. Perhaps no questions are asked—it may be taken for granted that the cat or the baby has been to blame, and the boy congratulates himself that he has not told a lie. But surely that is a terrible mistake, for, in intention, he has committed the sin; and, therefore, in the sight of God and of his own conscience, he is really a liar and a coward. Never imagine that the disgrace of a sin is the shame of being found out, nor that a wrong thought is not really a sin unless it works itself out in act. I once read a story of a man who had planned to kill another person; but, by mistake, he gave some harmless medicine instead of the poison he thought he had in his hand. Surely such a man would be, in solemn reality, a murderer, though he could not be hanged for a crime that had only been committed in intention.

You can never go through boyhood again; so don't be half-

his work or failing to keep his promises. He should cultivate the habit of being prompt in trifles. A young Prince was once in a very dangerous position in Africa, and was urged to retire. "Oh," he said, "let us stay here ten minutes and drink our coffee." Before the time was up the Zulus arrived and he was killed. Perhaps you think that was only an unfortunate accident; but it was really the natural consequence of a boyish habit. His mother said afterwards: "That was his great mistake from babyhood. He never wanted to go to bed at the right time, nor to arise in the morning. He was constantly pleading for ten minutes more. When too sleepy to speak he would hold up his little hands with the ten fingers spread. On this account I sometimes called him 'Mr. Ten Minutes.'" Strange—and yet, not so strange after all—that a childish nickname should prove so well-founded.

A little boy was once pacing up and down in front of a tent in the orchard, and could not be tempted away for any other amusement, because, as he declared, "I'm a sentinel on guard." Later in the day his mother sent him to the store for some groceries. "Now, don't be long," she said, "for I want those things as soon as possible."

An hour later his uncle found him idly throwing stones into a creek.

"Hello, Neddie!" he said, "I thought you were on duty."

"No, sir, was the surprised answer," we are not playing soldiers now. Mamma sent me on an errand."

"I thought I heard her giving you a commission which was to be executed with promptness and despatch; and, knowing you to be such a soldierly fellow, who could not be tempted away from duty for a moment, I wonder, rather, to see you standing here."

Neddie saw the point of his uncle's remark, and was off to the village like a shot.

A dependable boy—one who can be depended upon to act like a soldier on duty, out of sight as well as in sight—is a far more valuable person to have around the place than a clever or handsome boy.

The boy who is bright and witty,
The boy who longs for fame,
The brilliant boy, his teacher's joy,
And the boy who leads each game—
Right cordially I greet them
And wish them every joy,
But the warmest part of my boy-loving heart

I give the dependable boy.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Going-on-Nine.

If I didn't forget how old I was,
Do you think I'd act like I often does?
Do you think I'd swing on the front-yard gate,

If I could remember that I was eight?

If I didn't forget how soon I'd be
Grown-up and "proper," you'd hardly see

Such a picture as this of a jolly child
Who looks like a tom-boy all run wild.

Do you think I'd make my ma so cross
By staining my frock with bright green moss?

Would daddy call me a "rattle-pate,"
If I didn't forget I was half-past eight?

If I could remember, do you suppose
I'd climb like this and tear my clothes?

Would I scratch my legs on a horrid tree,
Would you, if you were as old as me?

If I didn't forget, do you s'pose that I
Would ever be baby enough to cry?

Now, don't you suppose I'd behave just fine,
If I didn't forget I was going-on-nine?

Pa says he believes I was meant for a boy—
Though sometimes he calls me his "dearest joy"

An' aunt Lou says she don't suppose
I'll ever behave, but ma—she knows,
An' she hugs me close with a kiss, because

She says I "forgot how old I was."

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Thank God, there's still a vanguard Fighting for the right! Though the throng flock to rearward, Lifting, ashen-white, Flags of truce to sin and error, Clasping hands, mute with terror, Thank God, there's still a vanguard Fighting for the right!

Through the wilderness advancing, Hewers of the way, Forward! far their spears are glancing, Flashing back the day. "Back!" the leaders cry, who fear them; "Back!" from all the army near them; They, with steady step advancing, Cleave their certain way.

"Slay them!" From each drop that falleth Springs a hero armed. Where the martyr's fire appalleth, Lo, they pass unharmed. Crushed beneath the wheel, oppression, Bold, their spirit holds possession, Loud the cross-purged voice out-calleth, By the death-throes warmed.

Thank God, there's still a vanguard Fighting for the right! Error's legions know their standard, Floating in the light. When the league of sin rejoices, Quick outring the rallying voices: "Thank God, there's still a vanguard Fighting for the right!"

Dear Hope,—It was with very great pleasure and thankfulness I read the "Quiet Hour" page, "The Kingliness of Manhood," in the "Farmer's Advocate," May 17th. I think it is high time someone should sound a warning note along that line throughout Canada, and we hope it may inspire many to be up and doing the work that is calling them. It is as you said, "grandly true" that there are "many kingly men eagerly pressing after that ideal." We see here and there in nearly every paper that all eyes are turned to Canada. Deputations and parties from all lands are visiting Canada, for the purpose of investigating, sight-seeing, learning, etc. Realizing this fact, it is evident that the Dominion is before the world, and being compared with the other nations and countries. Emigrants, thousands of them, are entering this country, and Canadian ways of living will be largely followed. They will become Canadianized, or we shall become foreignized. Which shall it be? Can Canada unblushingly point to her sons as worthy examples—stalwart and brave leaders? It is with patriotic pride we say, she can—to some—to many of them, but ah! what of the remainder? Many thinkers predict a great future for Canada. If this be true, what of the present? The young men of to-day are to be the workmen in the world's work to-morrow, and the little tots, who are now cooing in the cradle and those building sand castles, will be entering their various vocations and looking hopefully towards the future. Canada is nearing a crisis. Will she be able to meet it? Much, so very much, depends on the mothers. Oh, who can estimate a mother's power for good or evil! Also, the "Canadian Girl" has her own share of responsibility. I think, as a general rule, Canadian women are not anxious for public work or public speaking (and we hope this condition may continue, for so doing is not her divinely-appointed sphere); she rather desires to be the worthy and honored helper of man, and loves to follow a capable and worthy leader, whom she can reverence. Further, to have the ideal relationship, that leader will follow Christ, and here lies the secret of a nation's greatness. In proportion as we, as individuals and as a nation, live close to Jesus, shall we rise or fall. One of the most needed things in this country is more Bible study and

close communion with Christ by all professing Christians, and also heart-to-heart talks with each other on Bible themes.

How is the problem of Bible teachers in our churches to be solved? Why is the Sunday school mostly treated as if it were an organization for women, children and weaklings only? The Bible contains truths deep enough, and literature, history, tragedy and romance enough for the mightiest and broadest mind of man to study and feast on for years; also the gospel is simple enough to be understood by all who are willing to investigate. What, then, is the cause of the present apathy in regard to the greatest of all books? Is it because we do not care to exert our minds by searching the Scriptures? It is when nations make great strides in civilization and prosperity the people are in danger of forgetting God in reality. Our heads and hearts are apt to be turned by the thirst for wealth, fashion, education and worldly pleasures, unless we hold fast to the Hand which will never lead us astray. If we cannot afford to spend some of the time God has given us to His World and work, a dark future awaits our land, but "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Is it because of this growing prosperity we do not fully realize the great need at the present time for studying and using the "Sword of the Spirit?" Throughout St. Paul's epistles we learn that men are to be "apt to teach" and women are to "learn in quietness." What then? Can the problem be solved by the girls and women quietly, leaving Sunday-school teaching undone, and silently praying that young men, filled with the spirit, with wisdom and zeal, may nobly come forward and do the work? Is this unreasonable? If we believe in the power of prayer, why not ask for this?

Because of the lack of interest in Bible study on the part of many young men, and older men also, the boys of about twelve and thirteen often drop out and drift away from the Sunday school. This is only natural and reasonable, because any normal boy wants to do what he thinks is manly, and can anyone blame him for following the example of his elders? May we hope that Canada's sons and daughters will give this subject due thought, and arise to the present and future need of the land we love.

"O, Canada, fair Canada, the home of the Stalwart, the brave and the free."

Can we still remain listless and unmoved, when we think of the vast crowds in our native land who are without Christ? Listen to Amos, the prophet. In the midst of our comfort, luxury and music, we should not forget the "affliction of Joseph." Can we afford to "Fill high the bowl with Samian wine," and dance, sing and play, simply for our own and other's amusement and gratification, while the souls of men and women are starving, dying, for the pure gospel of Christ? In the seeking after happiness, the heart goes hither and thither, but in Christ alone can it be found if we seek it the right way. "But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you."

With best wishes to you and the "Quiet Hour." A. B. CURRIE.

Recipes.

Drop Cakes.—Three cups of the best flour, 1½ cups sugar, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, butter to make like pie crust, currants and chopped lemon peel as desired; mix with milk to a very stiff batter, and put in small heaps on a well-greased pan; bake in a quick oven.

Rough Bun.—Three cups of good flour, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 cup raisins or chopped figs, butter and lard size of an egg each, 1 tablespoonful sugar, enough milk to wet a little at a time into a stiff dough; bake in rough heaps in a quick oven.



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THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

"Nor I, sir. I used to try and explain it by thinking her sensibilities had been blunted, or that she was too ignorant to comprehend the seriousness of what had happened, but as I learned to know her better I changed my mind. There was too much method in her gaiety for that. I could not help seeing she had some future before her for which she was preparing herself. As, for instance, she asked me one day if I thought she could learn to play on the piano. And I finally came to the conclusion she had been promised money if she kept the secret and was so pleased with the prospect that she forgot the dreadful past and all connected with it."

"Wait one moment," Mr. Gryce broke in. "You speak of her endeavors to improve herself. What do you mean?"

"Her desire to learn things she didn't know, as, for instance, to write and read writing. She could only clumsily print when she came here."

"I thought Mr. Gryce would take out a piece of my arm, he gripped it so. When she came here! Do you mean to say that since she has been with you she has learned to write?"

"Yes, sir. I used to set her copies and—"

"Where are these copies?" broke in Mr. Gryce. "And where are her attempts at writing?"

"I don't know, sir. I always made it a point to destroy them. I didn't like to have such things lying around. But I will go and see."

"Do," said he; "I will go with you. I want to take a look at things upstairs, anyway."

At the end of ten minutes they returned with a lot of paper boxes.

"The writing paper of the household," observed Mr. Gryce; "every scrap and half sheet which could be found. But before you examine it look at this." And he held out a sheet of bluish foolscap, on which were written some dozen imitations of that time-worn copy: "Be good and you will be happy."

"Mrs. Belden says this girl has known how to write as good as this for more than a week. But let us look at the paper she used to write on."

Dashing open the covers of the boxes, he took out the loose sheets and scattered them out before me. One glance showed they were all of an utterly different quality from that used in the confession. "This is all the paper in the house," said he.

"Are you sure of that?" I asked, looking at Mrs. Belden. "Wasn't there one stray sheet lying around, foolscap or something like that, which she might have got hold of without your knowing it?"

"No, sir. I had only these kinds; besides, Hannah had a whole pile of paper like this in her room, and wouldn't have been apt to go hunting round after any stray sheets."

"Look at this one," said I, showing her the blank side of the confession. "Couldn't a sheet like this have come from somewhere about the house?"

"I never had a sheet of paper like that in my house."

The mystery seemed impenetrable, and I was beginning to despair of success, when Mr. Gryce leaned toward Mrs. Belden and said:

"You received a letter from Mary Leavenworth yesterday?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was the letter, as you see it, the only contents of the envelope in which it came? Wasn't there one for Hannah enclosed with it?"

"No, sir," replied she. "There was nothing in my letter for her, but she had a letter herself yesterday. It came in the same mail with mine."

"Hannah had a letter!" we exclaimed, "and in the mail?"

"Yes; but it was not directed to her. It was directed to me. It was only by a certain mark in the corner of the envelope that I knew—"

"Mrs. Belden," cried I, "where is this letter? Have you got it?"

"No," said she, "I gave it to the girl. I haven't seen it since."

"It must be upstairs, then. Let us take another look."

"You won't find it," said Mr. Gryce.

"I have looked. There is nothing but a pile of burned paper. By the way, what could that have been, Mrs. Belden?"

"I don't know, sir. She hadn't anything to burn unless it was the letter."

"We will see about that," murmured I, hurrying upstairs and bringing down the washbowl with its contents. "If the letter was the one I saw in your hand at the post office, it was in a yellow envelope."

"Yes, sir."

"Yellow envelopes burn differently from white paper. Ah, the letter has been destroyed; here is a piece of the envelope."

"Then there is no use looking here for what the letter contained," said Mr. Gryce. "We will have to ask you, Mrs. Belden?"

"But I don't know. It was directed to me, but Hannah told me when she first requested me to teach her how to write, that she expected such a letter, so I didn't open it when it came, but gave it to her."

"You, however, stayed by to see her read it?"

"No, sir; I was in too much of a flurry. Mr. Raymond had just come, and I had no time to think of her."

"But you surely asked her some questions about it before the day was out?"

"Yes, sir, but she had nothing to say. She didn't even admit it was from her mistress."

"Ah, then you thought it was from Miss Leavenworth?"

"Why, yes, sir; what else was I to think, seeing that mark in the corner? Though, to be sure, it might have been put there by Mr. Clavering," she added, thoughtfully.

"You say she was cheerful yesterday; was she so after receiving this letter?"

"Yes, sir; as far as I could see."

"Wait!" cried Mr. Gryce, and beckoning me into a corner, he whispered, "Now comes in that experience of Q's. While you are gone from the house and before Mrs. Belden sees Hannah again, he has a glimpse of the girl bending over something in the corner of her room which may very fairly be the washbowl we found there. After which he sees her swallow in the most lively way, a dose of something from a bit of paper. Was there anything more?"

"No," said I.

"Very well, then," cried he, going back to Mrs. Belden.

"When I went upstairs to bed, I thought of the girl, and going to the door, opened it. The light was extinguished and she seemed asleep, so I closed it again and came out."

"Did you notice how she was lying?"

"I think on her back."

"And that is all you can tell us?"

"All, sir."

"You know Mr. Clavering's handwriting when you see it?"

"I do."

"And Miss Leavenworth's?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, which of the two was upon the envelope of the letter you gave Hannah?"

"I couldn't say. It was a disguised handwriting, and might have been that of either; but I think that it was more like hers than his."

With a smile, Mr. Gryce enclosed the confession in his hand in the envelope in which it had been found. "You remember how large the letter was which you gave her?"

"Oh, it was large, very large; one of the largest sort."

"Large enough and thick enough to contain this?" laying the confession before her.

"Yes, sir," giving it a look of startled amazement, "large enough and thick enough to contain that."

"Mr. Gryce's eyes flashed around the room."

"Do you need to ask now," whispered he, "where and from whom this confession comes?"

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"I am going back to New York. I am going to find out from whom came the poison that killed this girl, and by whose hand this vile forgery was written."

"But," said I, "Q and the coroner will be here presently, won't you wait to see them?"

"No," said he; "I can't afford to wait."

"If I am not mistaken they have al-

ready come," said I, as a tramping of feet announced some one at the door.

Judging from common experience we had every reason to fear that an immediate stop would be put to all proceedings on our part, as soon as the coroner was introduced upon the scene. But happily for the interest at stake, Dr. Fink, of R—, proved to be a very sensible man. He had only to hear a true story of the affair to recognize at once its importance, and the necessity of the most cautious action in the matter.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Fine Work.

Mr. Gryce had told me enough of his plans for me to understand that the clew he intended to follow was that given by the paper on which the confession was written.

I was, therefore, not surprised when upon visiting his house the next morning I beheld him seated before a table on which lay a lady's writing-desk and a pile of paper, till he told me the desk was Eleanor's. "What," said I, "are you not yet satisfied of her innocence?"

"Oh, yes; but one must be thorough."

"Did you see Miss Leavenworth this morning?" I asked.

"Yes; I was unable to procure what I desired without it. But it would have made but little difference if she had known the truth! There's nothing here she need dread having seen."

"But let us see what we have here," pursued he, drawing the package of paper toward him with a look of great expectation. "I found this pile, just as it is, in the drawer of the library table in Miss Leavenworth's house, in Fifth Avenue. If I am not mistaken, it is what we want."

Taking the confession from his pocket and a sheet from the pile before him, he looked at them closely, then held them out for my inspection. A glance showed they were of the same color.

"Hold them up to the light," said he. I did so; the appearance presented by both was precisely alike.

"But," cried I, "isn't there any room for doubt? This paper is of the commonest kind. Every family on the block might easily have specimens of it in their library."

"That isn't so," he said, "it is letter size, which has gone out. Mr. Leavenworth used it for his manuscript, or I doubt if it would have been found in his library. But, if you are still incredulous, let us see what can be done,"

and, jumping up, he carried the confession to the window, and finally discovering what he wanted, came back and pointed out one of the lines of ruling that was markedly heavier than the rest, and another which was so faint as to be almost undistinguishable. "Defects like these often run through a number of consecutive sheets," said he. "If we could find the identical half-quire from which this was taken, I might show you proof that would dispel every doubt;" and taking up the one that lay on top, he rapidly counted the sheets. There were but eight. "It might have been taken from this one," said he; but upon looking closely at the ruling, he found that it was uniformly distinct. "Humph! that won't do!" came from his lips.

The remainder of the paper, some dozen or so half-quires, looked undisturbed. Suddenly he took up the next half-quire. "Count the sheets," said he, thrusting it toward me, and himself lifting another.

I did as I was bid. "Twelve."

He counted his and laid them down. "Go on with the rest," cried he.

I counted the sheets in the next; twelve. He counted those in the one following. Twelve again.

With a sigh of impatience he flung it down on the table and looked up. "Halloo!" cried he, "what is the matter?"

"There are but eleven sheets in this package," I said, placing it in his hand.

"Oh, beautiful!" he exclaimed. "See! the light line on the inside, the heavy one on the outside, and both in positions corresponding to those on this sheet of Hannah's. What do you think now?"

"The veriest doubter could ask no more," returned I.

"Did you have an interview with Miss Mary Leavenworth this morning?" I asked.

(To be continued.)

Canning and Preserving Fruit.

By Elizabeth Clarke Hardy, in July Housekeeper.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Pick the berries over carefully and place them in the kettle, adding nearly water enough to cover the berries. As soon as they begin to boil add one-half cup sugar to two quarts berries, let boil until scalded, and then can.

PINEAPPLE MARMALADE.

Pare the pineapple and dig out the eyes with a sharp silver knife; chop the fruit and cook it in its own juice, adding a very little water. When tender, add the sugar and cook about an hour, when it will be thick and smooth.

RASPBERRY MARMALADE.

Cook the raspberries until soft in a small amount of water and then press through a puree strainer. Add three-fourths pound sugar to every pound of the pulp and cook slowly, stirring constantly until, when a portion is cooled, it can be cut with a knife.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT JAM

Either raspberries or currants may be made into jam by this rule, but the mixture of raspberries and currants is much more delicious. To five pounds raspberries and five pounds currants add five pounds granulated sugar; mash the fruit and sugar together and boil gently until it will jelly upon a cold plate. Put in small jars and cover.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Sprinkle sugar over the raspberries in the same proportion as for strawberries. As soon as the fruit comes to a boil, carefully remove the scum and fill the cans. A cupful of ripe currants added to each quart of either red or black raspberries greatly improves their flavor, as raspberries are rather insipid in flavor without the addition of some tart fruit.

QUINCE MARMALADE.

Pare and quarter and core the quinces; and cook the cores one hour, strain the juice through a strong jelly bag to extract all the gelatinous substance. The quinces should, in the meantime, have been covered with cold water. Drain the fruit on a cloth, add the juice, mash through a coarse colander, add the heated sugar, and cook about 15 minutes, or until thick and smooth.

PLUM MARMALADE.

Plums come a little later in the season, but the knowing just how to make a marmalade that will not have the bitter twang that is found in most plum preserves, may not come amiss. The plums should be perfect and not over-ripe. Cover them with ice-cold water and let them just come to a boil, dip out and throw the water away. Cover them again with ice-water and heat up, being careful not to break the skins. Throw this water away, also, then cook the plums in as much water as will keep them from burning, until tender, rub them through a sieve, add pound for pound of sugar, and cook until thick and shining.

In preserving the freshness of cut flowers, salt is invaluable. If one wishes to prevent roses or other flowers from opening too widely, place some salt in the water with the stems.

If several large new marbles are dropped into the kettle where fruit is cooking, they will prevent burning on the bottom, the marbles being kept in motion by the boiling. Try it when making apple butter, marmalade or catsup, requiring constant stirring.



Octavia's Answer.

"Edith," in the "Farmer's Advocate," and several others have asked me how to make "useful copy," and also what it is. I think that it is best described in the words of an editor who wrote to me once. He had made some extremely kind remarks concerning me in his paper, and I wrote to tell him that I was a little surprised as well as pleased, as I always considered myself in the light of a stop-gap. He said that the agricultural journals, papers, etc., were like a fence round a field, and now and then that a rail was wanting—a gap required stopping, or the best use of the fence was gone. The writers from outside, who are not those on the regular staff, were the old rails and stop-gaps that kept the whole fence together. Now, when you read a journal, magazine or paper constantly, you will very quickly begin to learn where each class of story, anecdote or piece may be found. In most papers, the agricultural journals especially, you are sure to find some subject that interests you—almost always there is room for some subject that you study deeply. It may be only swine tending, but if you are considering your work, you will learn something fresh every day. There are many others who would like to learn this fact too. It may be some serious difficulty that you have learnt either to overcome or avoid. If you are successful in any branch, give your experience briefly, divide under headings, don't say I think, but say it is so, if you have proved it to be so. Now, to proceed: Don't lose your temper under adverse criticism; don't worry the editor; send a stamp, if you want it returned—your copy, I mean. Concerning the advertisements, there are many poultry and farm journals that are willing to give you the value of your copy in advertising your poultry, pigs, or what not, in return for a steady contribution. You see a steady advertisement is the only kind that is a credit to you. My name is really (Mrs.) Octavia Allen, but I don't want to be a poultry-breeder when I am talking to my friends in the Ingle Nook, so I like to sign myself—

OCTAVIA.

Some Hints on House Furnishing.

Dear Dame Durden.—Your suggestion in Ingle Nook Chats, May 31st, has interested me greatly, and I have felt I should like to write a few hints upon home furnishing; am glad you have taken up this subject. I know of no factor in homemaking more important. The elevating tendencies of a home depend so largely upon the articles contained in it—the colors affect us either consciously or unconsciously. I shall merely give a few first considerations in this letter, and should any of your patrons desire more information, perhaps they would be good enough to write you stating just upon what lines.

We are all more or less hemmed about by circumstances, and have in our possession many things we would rather not have, and cannot just afford to give away, so in making new purchases let us be most careful, think twice, and never buy without a distinct plan in mind, furnishing always according to plan.

You have spoken of a dining-room and "sitting-room," or living-room, I would rather call it. First of all, we must consider location and light, as certain colors must be used with certain lights in order to be successful. For example, in a north room, where light is cold and does not change, use yellow in some form; in a bright, sunny west room, use cooler color, green, and so on.

Having decided upon your color, commence with your floor. Have it darker in color than walls or ceiling, and if you care for design, use a self-tone or flat design. By flat, I mean one that will not obtrude itself as you walk over it.

Your wall paper should harmonize in color with your floor, and have it plain, or self-tone design, if you wish to have

it as a background for pictures or china. Your ceiling must be plain, and several tones lighter than your walls, but in harmony. This plan will give a restful tone to your room, and be in no way disturbing to the eye.

These points settled, think of your furniture and fittings. Have in your dining-room a nice round or square table, simple in design, chairs either leather-cushioned or rush-seated, but with plain, straight lines in frame, a plain sideboard and dinner wagon, and a china cabinet, if you wish, with glass doors. Curtains may be of art muslin, either cream or colored to suit your color scheme. Should less expensive curtains be desired, use plain muslin with frills, either draped back with cords or hung straight from simple, inexpensive extension rods.

In a home where a furnace is used, have a fireplace in your room; it always gives cheer as well as improving ventilation—two necessary points. Over your fireplace have a simple board shelf, stained or painted to match your wood-work and furniture, and on it place your brass or pewter candlesticks, old china, etc.

THE LIVING-ROOM.

The sitting-room, or living-room, too, must be comfortable and cosy. Always remember what it stands for—a resting place, after the day's work is over, where the family may gather for a quiet hour. Make sure of your color according to light, and, first of all, have your generous fireplace, with dog-irons, where you may burn your driftwood caught from the river in early spring. A large, covered, stained box with iron hinges may stand beside the fireplace, filled with the wood. Your dog-irons may be most inexpensive, even made by your nearest blacksmith to serve the purpose admirably. The fireplace does not mean extra work to the housewife, as, by means of a swinging bottom leading to a cellar ash-box, ashes may be left a whole winter without being removed. By having such a fireplace, two points are gained: the artistic appearance enhanced, and economy in fuel secured.

Have a nice, large, round library table—walnut, if you can—with a lamp nicely shaded for reading in the center of it; some comfortable armchairs placed near it; a good soft sofa in front of your fireplace; chairs and smaller tables about the room for sewing, etc.; a few plants in your windows, and with a few good photographs of famous pictures on your walls, and some bookshelves with books about the room, you will feel your living-room a rest-room, and one which will delight your friends.

RE EXPENSE.

Without a definite room in view, with proper estimates and measurement, it is impossible to give any idea of prices, but comfortable rooms may be furnished at a low figure. It is not necessary to use more than a simple stain for wood-work to have effective results, and this item alone makes a great difference in the cost of a room. Merchants usually have cheap sales during the "between season" period, and many changes may be made inexpensively.

When arranging for material for your rag carpet next season, try not to have in mind a broad-striped pattern with a dash of bright color in it. Rather dye all your material olive green, and use green warp to weave it with. When finished put it in your living or dining room and see how lovely it will look. Your dye will cost you but a few cents, and when you have the carpet on your floor, you will be repaid for your trouble.

I hope, Dame Durden, to hear from you soon again.

ONE INTERESTED.

"There's nothing like perseverance. It wins out in the long run." "Not always. Did you ever see a hen on a porcelain egg?"

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



IT'S THE DE LAVAL

'NUFF SAID

The De Laval Separator Co. 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN. Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

Refreshing, Invigorating and Pure

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea, Black, Mixed or Green Tea

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb. By all Grocers.

Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster Wood Fibre Plaster Plaster of Paris THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 Union Bank, WINNIPEG.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

- Alton, A. L. ... McGregor. Baker, G. P. ... Russell. Barry, W. H. ... Cartright. Braund, F. J. ... Wawanesa. Bradshaw, H. ... Portage la Prairie. Brockton, G. E. ... Clan William. Clark, J. S. ... Russell. Coxe, S. A. ... Brandon. Crutkshank, J. G. ... Deloraine. Dand, J. M. ... Deloraine. Douglas, A. R. ... Brandon. Dunbar, W. A. ... Winnipeg. Elliott, H. J. ... Brandon. Fisher, J. P. ... Brandon. Graham, N. ... Indian Head. Harrison, W. H. ... Glenboro. Hayer, G. P. ... Birtle. Henderson, W. S. ... Carberry. Hillard, W. A. ... Minnedosa. Hilton, G. ... Portage la Prairie. Hinman, W. J. ... Winnipeg. Hurt, W. N. ... Whitewater. Irwin, J. J. ... Stonewall. Kennedy, M. S. ... Elm Creek. King, Thomas. ... Souris. Lake, W. H. ... Mondak. Lawson, R. ... Shoal Lake. Ledue, L. ... Winnipeg. Little, C. ... Winnipeg. Little, M. ... Pilot Mound. Little, W. ... Boissevain. Lipsett, J. H. ... Holland. McArthur, D. A. ... Hartney. McFadden, D. H. ... Emerson. McGillivray, C. D. ... Birtle. McGillivray, J. ... Manitou. McKay, D. H. ... Brandon. McLoughry, R. A. ... Moosomin. McMillan, A. ... Brandon. McQueen, L. H. ... Selkirk. Mack, J. S. ... Neepawa. Martin, W. E. ... Winnipeg. Milloy, J. P. ... Morris. Murray, G. P. ... Winnipeg. Pomfret, H. ... Elkhorn. Robinson, P. E. ... Emerson. Rowcroft, G. V. ... Birtle. Rutherford, J. B. ... Ottawa. Seurfield, R. D. ... Crystal City. Shoultz, W. A. ... Gladstone. Smith, H. D. ... Winnipeg. Smith, W. H. ... Carman. Snider, J. H. ... Emerson. Stevenson, C. A. ... Reston. Stevenson, L. A. ... Carman. Stiver, M. B. ... Elgin. Swenerton, W. ... Carberry. Taylor, W. R. ... Portage la Prairie. Thompson, Wm. ... Minnedosa. Thompson, S. J. ... Winnipeg. Torrance, F. ... Winnipeg. Walton, T. ... Killarney. Welch, J. ... Roland. Whaley, H. F. ... Glenboro. Whimster, M. A. ... Hamiota. Williamson, A. E. ... Winnipeg. Woods, T. Z. ... Winnipeg. Young, J. M. ... Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.



Write us for prices and terms on

EMPIRE EASY-RUNNING CREAM SEPARATORS.

Smyth, Hardy & Co. Cor. 7th Ave. and 1st St., East. P.O. Box 3, - Calgary

HANNA FARM HEREFORDS

Am now offering for sale, or in exchange for horses, twelve yearling bulls; all good rustlers and easy feeders. Farm convenient to station.

E. W. HANNA, - Griswold, Man.

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred WEST HIGHLAND BULL

three years old. Also Thoroughbred Southdown Ram, four years old. For full particulars, pedigrees and prices, address HUGH A. ALLAN, care of H. & A. Allan, MONTREAL.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Strayed from Burnside Ranch, two miles east of Fort Kipp, on Belly River, three four-year-old steers, brand resembling a pair of inverted shears, with a left-handed L on the right and a bar after, left ribs. Five dollars reward for each animal. M. C. McKenzie.

The Travelers' Watch
A watch to be adapted to the use of the traveler must be able to maintain its accuracy under widely varying conditions of temperature. One reason why

THE ELGIN WATCH

is pre-eminently the travelers' watch is found in the fact that Elgin Watches are thoroughly tested by oven heat and by refrigeration before leaving the factory.

Send for illustrated history of the watch, free
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Ill.

HIGHEST UNITED STATES TEMPERATURE LOWEST UNITED STATES TEMPERATURE

WATCHES

Our Prices the Lowest.

- Nickel case, stem-wind watch.....\$ 1.50
- Heavy gun-metal case, good movement..... 3.00
- Heavy nickel case, with Waltham or Elgin movement..... 5.00
- 20-year case, with Waltham or Elgin movement..... 9.00
- Ladies' 25-year cases, with Waltham movements..... 12.00

ALL WATCHES FULLY GUARANTEED.

THE WESTERN SUPPLY CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

490 Main Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

BLACK POLLS AT GLASGOW.

At the Highland Show for 1905, there were 67 entries for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Mr. Jas. White's three-year-old, Irish-bred bull, Jim of Devlin, was first in aged bulls. Mr. Macpherson's Khar-toum of Ballindalloch was second, and Mr. Geo. Cran's Jeshurun, who was second at the Royal, was third here. The young bull classes were not strong. In a good class of cows, Mr. R. W. Hill's three-year-old Barton of Glamis was first; Mr. J. R. Findlay's Pride of Honor second, and Mr. Willsher's Merry Nell third. Mr. Kerr scored with two-year-old heifers with Juana Erica; Mr. Hunter's Ruritania being placed second, and the King's Princess Irene 9th was third. The King won in yearling heifers with Gwyth. The championship went to Jim of Devlin, and Mr. Wylie Hill's cow, Barton of Glamis, was reserve number. She won the Ballindalloch cup for females.

Galloways made a good showing, there being 38 entries, of which 16 were males and 22 females. In a class of seven aged bulls, the four-year-old, Defiance, shown by Mr. Fox-Brockbank led, the second prize going to John McCormick's three-year-old, Othello of Kilquhanity. War Cry, shown by Mr. Jas. Wilson, was third. Mr. Cecil Randolph was first in two-year-old bulls with Chief III.; Mr. Thos. Graham second with Marchfield Stanley and Major Maxwell third with Campfollower of Glenlair. Yearlings were not strong, and of the four forward, first award went to Black Pearl, shown by Mr. Robt. Graham. The first prize for aged cows went to Mr. A. B. Matthews for the six-year-old Knockstock's Jessie, an animal of fine quality and almost perfect in outline. The Castlemilk cow, Alice II., was placed second, and Luxury, of the same herd, was third, while Lady Alice of Castlemilk won first in two-year-old heifers, Messrs. Biggar & Sons being second with Baroness of Chapelton, and Mr. Jas. Wilson third with Harriet VII. The yearling heifers, a good class, were led by Mr. David Brown's Evelyn of Steppford, followed by Messrs. Biggar's Bonny Jean VI. and the Castlemilk Countess III. The President's medal for the best Galloway of either sex went to the first-prize cow, Knockstock's Jessie, and the silver medal for best bull of the breed to Mr. Graham's Defiance.

NOTICE is hereby given that by Order-in-Council, dated 10th July, 1905, that portion of the Territories of Alberta and Assiniboia bounded by the International boundary, the Rocky Mountains and a line drawn from the Rocky Mountains along the south-eastern boundary of the Stony Indian Reserve, then along the north-eastern boundary of the said Reserve to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along the said line of Railway to the line between Ranges 5 and 6, west of the 5th Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between Townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, thence north along the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, to the line between Townships 30 and 31, thence east along that line to the line between Ranges 26 and 27, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, then north along that line to the line between Townships 34 and 35, thence east along that line to the Red Deer River, thence north along the Red Deer River to the line between Townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the Red Deer River, thence along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between Ranges 7 and 8, west of the 3rd Meridian, thence south along that line to the International Boundary Line, is declared to be infected with Mange.

It is further provided, that all cattle within the said area are to be treated for the said disease between August 15th and October 31st, 1905, subject to certain limitations and provisions which, together with all other details, are set forth on posters issued by this Department and circulated throughout the above-mentioned area.

Copies of the poster in question will be furnished on application to the nearest detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police or to the undersigned.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, July 11th, 1905.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Direct from the Looms.

Our Popular Canadian Parcel.

- 5 pairs of Lace Curtains, for \$6.30 postage free. (White or Ecru).
 - 1 pair superb DRAWING-ROOM CURTAINS, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide, post free..... \$2.45
 - 2 pairs handsome DINING-ROOM CURTAINS, 2 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, post free..... 2.95
 - 2 pairs choice BED-ROOM CURTAINS, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free..... 1.70
 - The 5 pairs in one lot, \$6.30 post free..... \$7.10
- Parcel packed in Oilcloth sent direct to your address next Mail. Save 50 per cent, and import your own goods, British made and reliable. Lace Curtains, Laces, Blouses, Linens, Hosiery. Write for illustrated price list and receive also a sample Lace cover—FREE.
- S. PEACH & SONS, The Looms,
Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

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

GOSSIP.

SHORTHORNS AT THE HIGHLAND.

At the Highland Society's Show at Glasgow this month, the Shorthorn class was judged by Mr. James Roger, Keir Mains, Dunblane, and Mr. R. Stratton, Newport, Monmouthshire. In the aged bull class of eight entries, Mr. A. J. Marshall, Stranraer, won first and champion with Roan Conqueror, by Collynie Conqueror, who was champion of the Royal Dublin and second and reserve champion at the English Royal, where Royal Emblem was rated above him. The latter was not at Glasgow. Strowan Champion, shown by Capt. Graham, Sterling, was second, the third award going to Primrose Knight, by Primrose Pride, shown by Mr. Marshall. In a class of ten two-year-old bulls, Mr. R. P. Cooper's white bull, Meteor, by Moonlight, and who was second at the Royal, was here first, followed by Lady Gordon Cathcart's Edgar of Cluny, by the Collynie sire, Royal Pride, as second, and by Mr. Geo. Harrison's Pioneer, bred by the King, as third. In the big class of yearlings, Mr. Deane Willis captured first honors with Orphan Chief, who was second at the Royal. Mr. A. T. Gordon's Fascinator, who was third at the Royal, was second here, and Mr. Harrison's Royal Ensign, another white, bred by Mr. Duthie, and got by Royal Edward, was third. In a small class of cows, Mr. Willis' white cow, White Heather, of the Kibbaleen Beauty tribe, was first; Mr. Harrison's Ursula second, and Sir Jno. Gilmour's Annie Wenlock, by Brave Archer, third. Mr. McWilliam won in two-year-old heifers with Hilda 2nd, by Bright Stone. Mr. Cameron was second with Butterfly 89th, by Ruthven, and third went to Mr. Malcolm's Lady Kathleen, by Golden Thistle. Mr. Haley, with Bright Jewel 6th, by Sir George, won first in yearling heifers, followed by Mr. Sowerby's Eastthorpe Gem and Lord Lovat's Lady Teazle. Roan Conqueror was champion Shorthorn, and the yearling, Bright Jewel 6th, was female champion.

MR. FLATT'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

The auction sale to take place at Hamilton, Ontario, on August 23rd, of 50 imported registered Clydesdale fillies, as announced in his advertisement by Mr. W. D. Flatt, should interest very many farmers throughout the Dominion, affording as it does a rare opportunity to secure good breeding mares of the type that is in general demand for the production of the class of horses that sell readily at paying prices, even when times are dull, and in these prosperous times are taken at any figure within reason that the seller may ask. These fillies have been carefully selected by competent judges, with a view to suiting the Canadian trade. They are the get of some of the best sires in Scotland, and a number have been stunted to high-class stallions before being shipped. Interested parties will do well to apply for the catalogue and plan to attend the sale.

The outlook for the wool clip in the Territories, says a Winnipeg despatch, is splendid. The total will be about 700,000 pounds, of which Alberta will give about 290,000 pounds; Medicine Hat, 60,000 pounds; Walsh, 90,000 pounds, and Maple Creek, 220,000 pounds. The best class of Western wool is very fine, almost pure merino, and will clean up to 60 per cent. of scoured wool.

Live-stock Agent McMullen, of the C. P. R., estimates that Alberta will send out 45,000 head of export beef cattle this summer, provided market quotations continue fairly favorable, as they have been up to date.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

WHICH DO YOU WANT?

- Tubular or Bucket Bowl?
- Simple Bowl or Complicated?
- Izzers or Hasbeens?
- Waist Law Can or Head High Can?
- Self Oiling or Oil Yourself?
- Wash 3 Minutes or Wash Thirty?
- All the Butter or Most All?
- Best Butter or Medium Butter?

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog Q-186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

Look at This Before You Buy

10,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands close to the rising town of Leavings, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Macleod. Cheaper than the cheapest. For particulars write

W. McLEOD, - Calgary, Alta.

POULTRY AND 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.

THE TINLING POULTRY CO. To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially.

What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$250? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chicks surely from each dozen, which, in four months' time, will bring you in \$1, and with the abundance of waste grain you have will cost you nothing but your time to look after. Ascertain who is our agent for your territory, and let him know how many he may expect to get. We want at least a half a million birds. Who will help supply them? Wishing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely,
E. C. TINLING, Manager.

Advertise in the Advocate

FREE AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION FREE

In order that all those who suffer from any pain, ache, ailment or disease, may obtain health, comfort and ease, we are going to give away, FREE, thousands of samples of the wonderful "7 MONKS REMEDIES." We do this to convince people how wonderful and remarkable the "7 MONKS REMEDIES" really are. Be sure and call at the "7 Monks Temple of Health" in the Winnipeg Building at the Exhibition Grounds. The chimes in the belfry of the 7 Monks Temple of Health will direct you to the spot. If you cannot come personally, send your name and address and state your ailment, and we shall be only too pleased to mail you a free sample.

7 MONKS COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

Box 742.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE 50 IMPORTED Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected from leading Scottish studs for breeding, size and quality,

AT HAMILTON, ONT., ON

Wednesday, Aug. 23, '05

These fillies are from one to three years old, and a number have been bred to high-class sires before leaving Scotland. For catalogues address

W. D. FLATT, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

TO HAVE

EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY,
SAFETY, CONVENIENCE and STRENGTH

BUY THE _____ All Combined in One,

NATIONAL



The Cream Separator that skims the cleanest, wears the longest, and has a low down supply can.

Only five bearings, three of these are "case hardened" ball bearings. Very easy to turn and easy to clean.

The skimming device in No. 1 consists of only two parts; No. 1A, only three cylinders.

Don't buy before examining the National.

Made in three sizes:
No. 1A—500 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —350 lbs. per hour.
No. 'B'—250 lbs. per hour.

Write for Booklet and Prices to
RAYMOND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
344 PORTAGE AVENUE,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

A SNAP IN LAND.

3 Sections first-class Wheat Land at ELBOW OF SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN

Price for a short time only, on easy terms:

\$6.50 per acre for all in block.

\$6.75 per acre for one section or more.

\$7.00 per acre for smaller quantities.

All our other lands at the Elbow have been raised to \$8.00 per acre and these three sections are equal in quality and cannot be surpassed as an

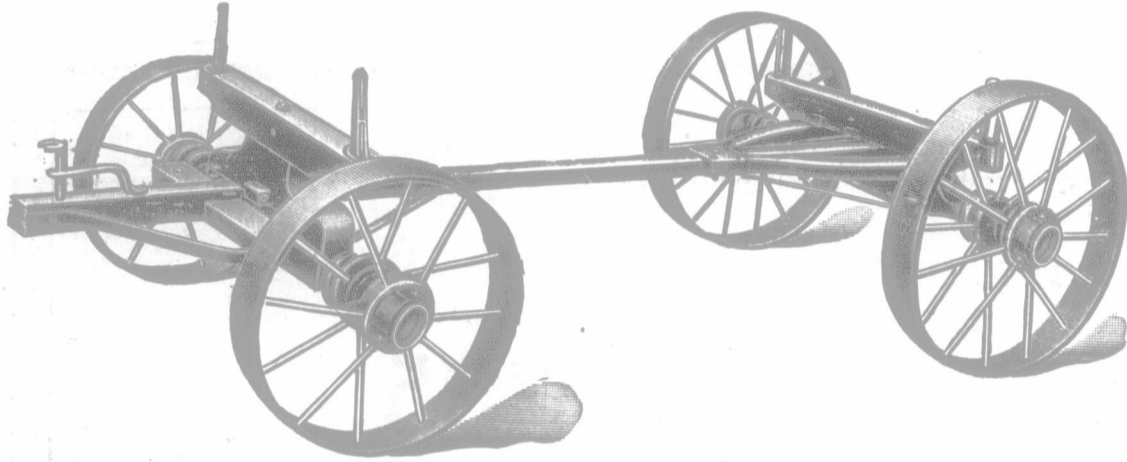
INVESTMENT OR HOME

W. N. REID & CO.,

Brandon, Man., P. O. Box 38.

Regina, N.-W.T., Searth St., P. O. Box 371.

The HANDY WAGON, Made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



A cheap wagon for the farm, made with wide tire iron wheels, and built low to facilitate loading and unloading. Carries a heavy load, runs easy, and won't out into the ground.

For the convenience of our Manitoba customers, we have opened an agency in Winnipeg, and always carry a full stock there. For particulars and catalogue, write

H. H. Anderson & Co.
Winnipeg

Our Western Representatives

WANTED

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

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are omitted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 5 cents.

BLACKSMITH—I wish to communicate with farmers where a blacksmith is wanted. A. Tappin, Wapella, Assa.

BEEWAX WANTED—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.

CABBAGE Plants for Sale—Early and late cabbage plants at 50c. per 100; tomato, 1c. each, or 90c. per 100; cauliflower, 1c. each, \$1 per 100; all carefully packed. Menlove & Thirkens, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C. P. R. Apply E. Blaquier, box 683, Brandon, Man.

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

FARM FOR SALE—Three hundred and eighty acres, black clay loam, on west slope of Green Ridge; slightly rolling, well drained. Fifty acres pasture, well fenced and watered. Six miles from Dominion City. Five from Ridgville. Both good wheat markets. Half mile from school and church. Three hundred acres under cultivation. Apply Robert Gunn, Green Ridge, Man.

GASOLINE Threshing Outfit—Capacity 75 bushels wheat per hour. Practically new. Purchaser can thresh with ordinary help and save big outlay. Having rented farms, a bargain awaits first applicant. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, m

LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River. m

THRASHING OUTFITS FOR SALE

A number of rebuilt portable and traction engines; also separators, all in first-class running order. We have practically all sizes and can supply complete outfits, or separate machines, as desired. Low prices and terms to suit.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co.
P.O. Box 481. (Limited) Winnipeg, Man.

The King Edward Collie Kennels

7 Concord Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Have some very choice Collie puppies and brood bitches for sale, various ages, from the best stock in Canada.



Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet. Ask for Yellowstone Park Folder.

\$45

Portland Exposition

VIA

Yellowstone Park

Choice of Routes returning. Stopovers. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes

Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS

Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office, 341 Main Street
H. SWINFORD, General Agent. R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agent.
Phone 1446, Winnipeg.

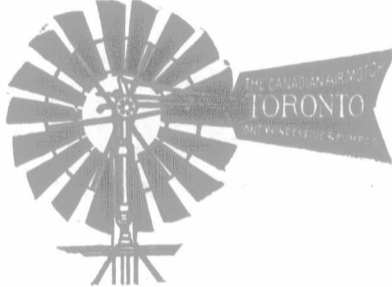
TOWN OF NANTON

Southern Alberta, in the Line of C. P. R. Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success. McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
Please Mention "Advocate"

Mr. Farmer

Now the seeding is over and the growing grain looking lovely, it makes you feel good—feel like going on with some of the improvements you have figured on. One of these is a power outfit. We have everything in this line you want.



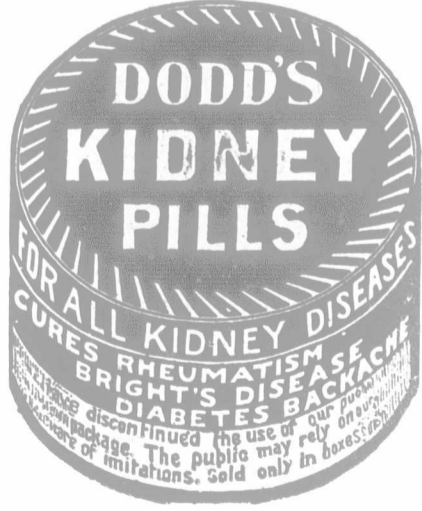
CANADIAN AIRMOTOR, 12 ft., 13 ft., 14 ft., 15 ft., 16 ft. sizes.
STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 25 h.p.
H. Bell & Sons' Tread and Sweep Powers, all sizes. Pumps, Saws, Grinders, Tanks, Feed Cutters and Root Pulpers.

Write us for prices and catalogues, and state which kind of power you think of installing.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited,
83-91 Chambers St.
Between Logan & Henry Ave. WINNIPEG.

SHEEP AND CATTLE LABELS with initials, name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address, F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Flatbroke—I'm sorry I can't pay that bill now—you'll have to wait a while. And I'd like a suit right away, too. Tailor—you'll get it. I'm going to start one to-morrow.

Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., expects to sail for the Old Country within a month or so to bring out an importation of top-notch Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

PINKEYE.

I have a mare which foaled June 25th. Since then she has been on the grass in the day and in barn at night. June 22nd we worked her a little on the plow. On the 23rd her eyes seemed trifle dull, and on 24th she was a little stiff and swollen in hind legs. The colt doesn't seem to feel well either. Could you tell me what is the matter? E. B. Q. Man.

Ans.—If pinkeye (influenza) is at all prevalent in your neighborhood, I should be inclined to suspect the disease as the cause of the trouble. On no account give any purgative medicine, unless the following: Turpentine, 1 ounce; raw linseed oil, half pint; mix and give as one dose; follow with a drench of carbonate of ammonia, 1 dram; nitre, 2 drams; water, 1 pint, three times daily. Keep salt before the animal; no medicine to be given the foal.

Miscellaneous.

WHO OWNS THE TUB?

A buys butter tub from B, and takes it home and fills it with butter, and brings it back to B and sells him the butter, B weighing the butter, and docking for weight of tub. Can A compel B to replace butter tub, or pay for it? FARMER.

Ans.—The tub belongs to A, but is hardly worth scrapping over; but it is the principle, we believe, our querist wishes observed.

DUCKS EGGS FROM AUSTRALIA.

In the issue of June 28th, there is a reference to Buff Orpington ducks from an Australian friend. Can those ducks be procured in Canada, and where? Could one have the eggs come from Australia in safety? H. W. B. Alta.

Ans.—We have never seen any in Canada, and do not know of any place where they can be had. The eggs might be got from Australia, if they are well packed and carefully handled.

WANTS EXTRACTS OF OUR ARTICLES TO PRESERVE.

I am sending 12s. per post office order, being my subscription for two years, and good value, too. Though the crops are different out here—pumpkins, potatoes, millet, mealies, corn—I would not be without the "Farmer's Advocate." I should like to know if you ever extract notes, etc., on different subjects, such as potato-growing, lucerne, etc., and put them up in book form, because if so, I should like to order one. It would save one time, and instead of looking up all the old numbers. H. W.

Ans.—Would suggest that you write the Director, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for Grisdale's bulletin on alfalfa, and the 1904 annual report. Money order not enclosed in letter, as stated, on arrival here.

CHICKENS DYING.

I would like to know what is wrong with our chickens. They begin to look sleepy and drop their wings, and die in a short time. Little turkeys act the same way. J. P. Assa.

Ans.—Death might result from lice or apoplexy. See that there are no lice about the head; if there are, dust the birds with insect powder, or rub on some grease. Give their roosting place a good coat of whitewash. Apoplexy, a rush of blood to the head, might be caused by the extreme heat, over-eating, fright or severe exercise caused by being chased. It is generally not noticeable until the bird is too far gone to be treated. Giddiness is a mild form of apoplexy and can sometimes be relieved by bleeding under the wing, also give two drops of croton oil. For best results with poultry, the birds should have shade by having liberty to run in a wind-break or bluff, another good reason for planting trees.

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

ECONOMICAL



Yes, economy in its right place is essential to success. Canadians find that it is economical to use

STEVENS' OINTMENT

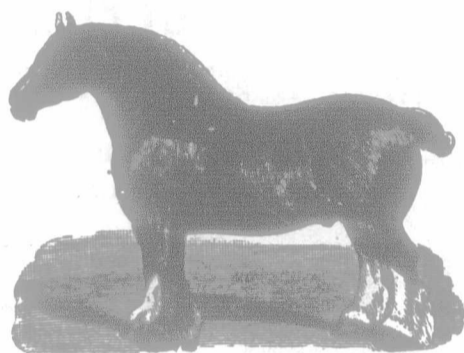
A little goes a long way, and, what is more important, gets there and cures

Spavin, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle. \$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man.
Wholesale Agents.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS



Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them. No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry

AUCTION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

The undersigned will sell by public auction at ANNABLE'S STABLE, Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., on

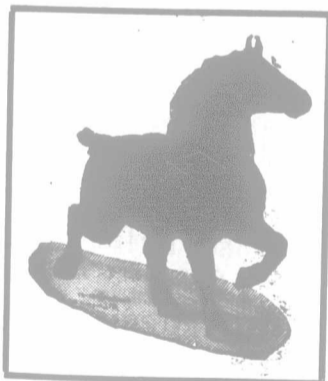
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1905,

33 Imported, Canadian-bred and Home-bred Clydesdale (33) stallions, mares and foals, and fillies. We will also sell at our sale Three Shorthorn Bulls. Sale to begin at 2 p.m. sharp. Terms—20% cash, balance 3 months' time on approved joint or lien notes, bearing interest at the rate of 8% per annum; 5% discount where all cash is paid. Please write for catalogues.

PAUL & MACFARLANE

Springburn Stock Farm
Box 138, MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair
Won the Following Group Prizes:

Percheron

Get of Sire, 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Produce of Mare, 1st and 2nd.

French Coach

Get of Sire, 1st. Produce of Mare, 1st.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

St. Paul, Minn. Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In STALLIONS during next three weeks. We are offering some grand horses for less than half-price, in order to close them out before our new importations arrive. We have several first-class

Clydesdales, Suffolks & Percherons

One beautiful FRENCH COACHER of choice breeding, and two THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS. You can secure any of these at a great bargain by applying at once to JAMES SMITH, manager for

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

DEBILITY—LUMP JAW.

1. Cow was very thin and weak, and coughed sometimes, before going on pasture.

2. Cow has a lump on side of jaw. It is loose, not attached to bone. It breaks and discharges a little matter frequently. Is it safe to use the milk?

S. B.

Ans.—1. I would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin. If she reacts, destroy her, and if not, give her one dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily, and feed well.

2. This is lump jaw, and as the bone is not affected, the best treatment is to dissect the tumor out, stitch up the wound, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid daily until healed. Follow up by giving one dram iodide of potash three times daily for ten days. The milk of an affected cow is not considered fit for human food.

V.

SALIVATION—UMBILICAL TROUBLE.

1. When my horses were brought in off pasture this morning they were salivating very freely. Water ran from their mouths in streams. Give cause and cure.

2. Three-weeks-old colt has a hard roll of swelling at the navel. Colt's skin is also itchy.

T. McD.

Ans.—1. The salivation is due to white clover, or some weed they get in the pasture. Treatment consists in removing the cause, or, in other words, changing them to pasture that does not contain ingredients that stimulate the salivary glands. In some cases salivation is due to irregularities of the teeth, but in such cases the trouble is no worse when the animals are on pasture.

2. An abscess is forming. Leave it alone until it gets soft in the center, then lance it (be careful to not cut too deep), and flush the cavity out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle.

V.

NON-APPEARANCE OF OESTRUM—CONTROLLING SEX.

1. Several of my cows do not come in heat. They are in good condition. Give cause and cure.

2. At what stage of oestrus should they be bred so as to control sex of offspring?

C. E. S.

Ans.—1. Nature's failure to assert herself in cows in good condition and under favorable circumstances cannot be understood or explained. We know that such conditions occur, but are not able to alter or control them. On the assumption that the non-appearance of oestrus is due to want of nervous tone, we recommend two- to three-dram doses of nuxvomica three times daily, and that a bull be allowed to run with the cows. This treatment frequently gives good results. Try it.

2. All systems for controlling sex have proved abortive. Many theories have been advanced, but all have failed in practice.

V.

INDIGESTION.

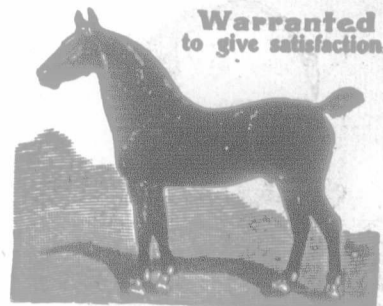
Cow milking well and due to calve Oct. 15th suddenly failed in milk, and rumination was almost suspended. I gave 1 1/2 lbs. salts and she got better and gained in milk. This morning she is sick the same way again. The last one I had that way had a bunch of hair in her 2nd stomach.

F. R.

Ans.—The cow suffers from indigestion. I think it is probable the hair ball you speak of was in the 4th stomach, and there may be some foreign substance in any compartment of the stomach which would cause the trouble. If in the 1st or 2nd compartment it could be removed by an operation by a veterinarian, but the trouble is to determine its presence. If in the 4th compartment (not likely to be in the 3rd) nothing can be done. Give her another purgative, of 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger; follow up with 1 dram each, sulphate of iron and gentian three times daily, and feed lightly. If she has future attacks get her examined by a veterinarian.

V.

Physicians say that those who sleep with their mouths closed have the best health. If you happen to go to bed with your mouth open, or awake in the night and find it open, get up and close it at once.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

IT SAVES TROUBLE

and annoyance many times to have

ABSORBINE

handy in case of a Bruise or Strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and you can work the horse. No blister, no hair gone. ABSORBINE cures Lameness, always pain, removes any soft bunch quickly. \$2.00 per bottle delivered or of regular dealers. Book 6-E Free.

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

If the pig troughs or watering tank leaks rub some cement into the cracks. Cement makes good corking, and they say the time is coming when the whole tank will be made of it.

In an address before the meeting of the South Dakota Sheep-breeders recently, Mr. Frank Cronk said: "In buying your ram get one as nearly perfect as possible. Don't be afraid to spend a few dollars in finding him. When I started in the sheep business I wrote a noted Canadian breeder, describing the ram I would like to buy. He replied: 'If I had as good a ram as that I would use him myself.'"

ANOTHER VOICE ON THE PRAIRIES

Tells of Diabetes Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

W. G. Bartleman could Get No Relief Till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T., Aug. 1st.—(Special).—This thriving town furnishes one of the most remarkable cures of Kidney Disease that has ever been reported on the prairies. Mr. Wm. G. Bartleman, a well-known farmer, is the man cured, and he makes the following statement: "I had Kidney Trouble and it developed into Diabetes. I went to the doctor, but his treatment was of no use whatever to me. I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills in December, 1902. I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work my farm. I took twelve boxes in all, and in August I was able to work."

"Now I am quite strong. I worked all winter without pains in my back or any part of my body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

If the Kidney Disease is of long standing it may take time to cure it. But Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it.



FREE HELP FOR MEN

The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvelous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedies have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocoe, pain in the back and falling memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials, Correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, Montreal.

TIME IS THE TEST
of durable construction in a high-speed machine like the cream separator. No other machine a farmer uses has a harder test. Run twice every day, winter and summer, it must not only do thorough work, but to be permanently profitable, it must be durable.

U. S. Cream Separators
Which hold World's Record for Close Skimming, are built for long service. A solid, low frame encloses entirely all the operating parts, protecting them from dirt and danger of injury. The parts are few, simple and easy to get at, every one being subjected to most thorough inspection, both of material and workmanship. Ball bearings at high speed points, combined with automatic oiling, reduce wear as well as insure the easiest operation. Every machine is tested before shipment. Such careful and thorough construction is what enables the U. S. to better

STAND THE TEST
than any other separator. You don't have to buy a new one every year or two. And remember: the U. S. does the closest skimming all the time.

Read a few of the thousands of letters from people who have used the U. S. 5, 8, 10, 12 or more years. They know about the "test of time." Send for Catalog No. 550. It's free and it's interesting, and will point the way for you to save money as well as to make money in your dairy.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLows FALLS VT.
PROMPT DELIVERIES. 18 DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES IN U. S. AND CANADA.

Sunshine Furnace

Don't Shovel Ashes

Not one make of furnace in twenty is supplied with an ash-pan. Without an ash-pan the ashes must be shovelled into a pail or some other receptacle for removal—means dust in the eyes, ruined clothes, extra work; a dirty disagreeable job—the meanest part of furnace tending.

The Sunshine Furnace has an ash-pan which catches all the ashes, and slides in and out easily. Has two handles for carrying. No shovelling, sweeping or dirt.

This is only one of a dozen good features possessed by the Sunshine Furnace, none of which are found on any other furnace.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to any other in its class. It is simple, reliable, and economical. It can be mounted on any wagon at small cost—portable, for traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher & 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. Andrew Rutherford, of Bradwardine, is clearing out his large herd of grade cattle, and will replace many of them by pure-bred Shorthorns.

A. E. Harvey, of Oak Lake, Man., recently purchased from Mr. E. W. Hanna, of Griswold, two pure-bred Clydesdale mares, Gyp Bengowline and Bell Benedict. The first was brought up from Ontario, and the second was imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon.

THE COUNTRY MILLER'S FLIGHT.

The chief difficulty confronting the miller at present is the scarcity of milling wheat. There is a fair quantity passing into store from farmers' hands at the moment, but this is only to be found at some points, and many of the country mills have not got enough to keep them going. In such cases the economical course is to close down. This they are doing in many cases.

ODE TO FOGGY DEW.

By the Lusty Lyre.
"Foggy Dew," the new bull feature. Rain in the south-west and "foggy dew" north-west made the strength. "Foggy Dew" was rather a new proposition. It was reported as the sure forerunner of black rust.—[Minneapolis Journal.]

Foggy Dew,
How'd'ye do!
You're something new.

After a drink or two
Of "mountain dew,"
The Krop Killer Crew
Discovered you;
Something to snare with,
Something to scare with,
Fearsome, if true.

They killed the grain
With too much rain,
But, when the sun shone out
The rain, non est,
Wheat looked its best,
They raised another shout,
A hullabaloo
Of you,
Foggy Dew.

No one knew
Where you grew,
Foggy Dew;
They found you,
Foggy Dew,
How'd'ye do!

You were well met.
They needed a new scare
And so, in the wet,
They found your lair,
Phew!
Foggy Dew.

Forerun, thou Foggy Dew,
Even as they say you must,
Even as they say you do
Forerun the rust.
You'll do
For a hoodoo,
Foggy Dew,
Adieu!

Chorus of Krop Killers.
Foggy Dew or Dewy Fog,
Found within the darksome bog,
Rust and ruin; rain and hail,
All contribute to our wail.
Blast and blight the growing crop,
So we make the markets hop.
(Exeunt in search of new calamities.)
—[Northwestern Miller.]

Chicago Great Western Railway
The Right Road
To Portland, Ore.

Via Omaha, the gateway to the West and through the Colorado mountains. Choice of routes going or returning. Low rates every day. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lamé Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers
DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.**

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.
H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. **M. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.**

"INGLESIDE"
The finest collection of

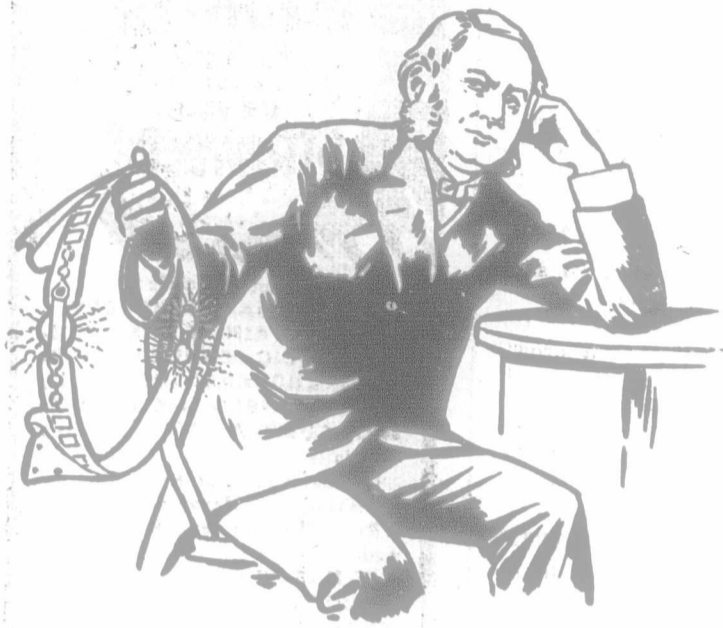
IMPROVED HEREFORDS IN CANADA

Cows in calf and with calves at foot, heifers of all ages. Foundation herds a specialty, and at prices that cannot be equalled, considering high merit and quality. Over three-quarters of sales made through correspondence (particular attention given to this). State carefully your requirements, whether for show stock, improving your registered herd or for raising beef cattle, and for the latter nothing can surpass the Hereford.

SPECIAL—5 bulls, 15 to 20 months old, any of them fit to head a herd. Rock-bottom prices if taken this month.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Free Until Cured



Not One Penny in Advance or on Deposit

Forty years ago, when I first discarded drugs and devoted my whole attention to the study of Electricity, I could not afford to do business on to-day's basis, but I have so perfected my Electric Appliances, and the knowledge I have gained from all these years of experience and research is so great, that I will now give my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, to any man who suffers from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Losses, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, absolutely

FREE UNTIL CURED.

I don't ask you to pay or deposit one cent until I convince you. Simply call or write for a Belt and wear it for two months, and if cured pay me the usual price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If not cured, return the Belt, and that ends the matter. If you prefer to pay cash, I give you the usual wholesale discount. Be sure you get the genuine. My great success has brought forth many imitators, and I must caution the public against their worthless, blistering imitations.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or write for one and my two valuable books on Electricity and its medical uses. Sent, sealed, free by mail.

DR. C. T. SANDEN,

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays, until 9 p.m.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm

A new importation, just out of quarantine, are on the way west, and will reach home about May 1st.

SHORTHORNS

A select number are included, mostly heifers.

GALLOWAYS

There are 3 bulls, all yearlings and toppers; one of them won 1st at Newton Stewart Show in a large class.

Anyone in want of Shorthorns or Galloways, don't forget to write or call before buying.

JOHN GRAHAM, - - - CARBERRY, MAN.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, C.P.E., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C.N.R.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

GOSSIP.

PEDIGREED SEED THE BEST SEED.

A correspondent, who, last spring, sowed some pedigree Red Fife seed as well as the ordinary Fife wheat seed, procured in his district, informs the "Farmer's Advocate" that the stand from the pedigree seed shows at present a marked superiority over that of its less aristocratic rival.

THE MANGE AREA DEFINED.

We desire to draw the attention of stockmen and ranchers in the Territories to the advertisement of the Veterinary Branch, Department of Agriculture, which defines the mange area in the stock country. The Minister and the country are to be congratulated on the persistency shown in cleaning up the affected territory.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER'S ?

Have the transportation interests learned anything from the lessons of the last two years, or will they, when a new and abundant harvest comes to market, repeat the mistake which is responsible, more than anything else, for the decay of the export trade both in flour and wheat? Do they at last understand that, by making a rate on export wheat less than the rate on flour for export, they enabled the British miller to put himself in a position where he was independent of both American wheat and flour? That by expediting the export of the raw material, they first killed the export of flour and later the export of wheat also? If they have not realized this, then they will probably repeat the same old mistake and suffer the same ultimate loss of traffic.

If they have at last grasped the truth underlying the whole business; if they actually know that it is fatal to the export trade both of wheat and flour to discriminate against the manufactured product, then, with the coming of a new and plentiful crop, the trade may look forward with confidence to a return of the export trade in wheat. The product of the American miller will again set the pace for foreign competition, and in order to equal this product a certain amount of American wheat is essential. At present, with American flour entirely out of the market, the foreign miller can use such wheats as he can get cheapest, for there is no standard of color or quality which he is forced to meet. The future of the export trade in wheat and flour now rests with the American carrier.

HEREFORD BARGAINS.

Two miles and a half north of Griswold, which is the third station west of Brandon, on the Main line of the C. P. R., is located "The Hanna Farm." Hanna Farm comprises somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of as good rolling prairie soil as the Province of Manitoba contains. It has for its north-westerly boundary the winding Assiniboine, in the valley of which pastures the large herd of low-bodied, meek-eyed, rustling Herefords. It is of the Herefords we wish to speak now, although in the management of the broad, fertile acres there are many lessons to be picked up.

There are about ninety head of pure-breds all told and of all ages. Several of the older females have been contributing annually to the increase of the herd, and other are nursing their first calves this season. The breeding cows give all their milk to their calves, and the latter testify to the value of new milk for the development of broad back and heavy quarters. Naturally in a herd of this size there are a few which attract particular attention. Among these are two yearling heifers and others that were prominent in the show-ring at Brandon last year. At present there are for sale a two-year-old bull, Prince of Wales, by Prince of Poplar Grove, out of Hattie, by Young Ingleside II., one of J. E. Marples' breeding; twelve yearling bulls, by Prince of Poplar Grove and Prince Brandon. These bulls are good feeders, and rustle in the river bottoms in the summer. They should make a good purchase for anyone requiring grazing cattle. Three bulls from this herd were recently sold to Mr. Geo. Leason, of Calgary, to go to his ranch. Another, Prince Brandon, was sold to D. G. McCauley, of Winnipegosis. Parties having horses to exchange for bulls might also make a good deal with Mr. Hanna.

Itching, Burning, Stinging Eczema

With All Its Unbearable Torture is Entirely Overcome by the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Itching skin diseases such as eczema, salt rheum and tetter are the despair of the doctors. They prescribe some relief for the itching or an internal medicine to act through the blood, but usually tell their patient candidly that they cannot cure such ailments.

We do not recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as an experiment, for it has long since passed the experimental stage as a cure for itching skin diseases. It has positively proven its power to relieve and cure in thousands of severe cases, and if you could read the sincere letters of recommendation which come to these offices you could not help but consider this the most successful treatment for diseases of the skin that was ever discovered.

It exercises to a remarkable degree that soothing, healing, antiseptic influence which alone is successful in making a thorough cure of eczema and other itching skin diseases.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Sittytton Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1908 and 1904.

FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittytton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Alta.



Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Orin Chief—24077—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—20275—and General—30892. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 100, headed by Challenge—30499—and Royal Sailor—31071. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages. T. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2-year-old red bull (Imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" Chief—22226—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

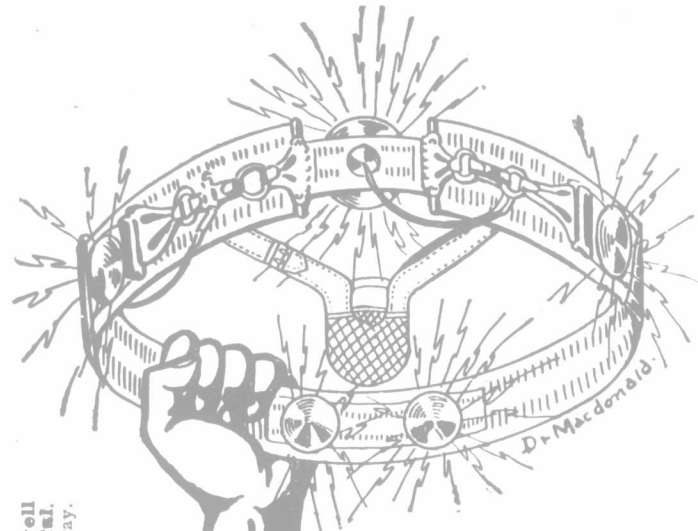
MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by Imp. bull, and in calf to Imp. bull. Also two first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

"I feel much stronger and better in every way."



This is what a man in Ladysmith, B. C.,

DR. MACDONALD:—It is with pleasure that I now write a few lines to let you know how well I feel. It is all thanks to your kind advice. I have given it a fair trial. I have followed the directions and feel much better in every way. I am telling all my friends of the good that I have received from your use. Yours truly, CHAS. B. ROBELEC, Ladysmith, B. C.

who was suffering from one of those so-called incurable diseases—diseases that are incurable by drugs and the old methods—writes to us. He obtained one of Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belts, and is now almost as well as ever he was. Why don't you follow his example? Write now, stating your case. If you are suffering from rheumatism, Bladder Trouble, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Lamé Back, Impotence, etc., do not hesitate any longer. Do not take any more useless drugs. Remember, I guarantee to cure you. I have never yet failed with any case that I have taken up. My Belt contains a certain specific quality of Electricity, which is more beneficial to your system than any other. By means of the belt this is poured into the system, and disease and weakness cannot resist its overwhelming healing force. It will cure you permanently. It will give you back your native vigor of body and mind—it will replenish your stock of health and strength.

To prove that I will cure you, I let you wear this marvellous Belt for 30 days. This means that in many cases you will be cured before you pay me a cent. It shows that I am in earnest when I say I can cure you.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BOTS.

Q.—Mare when driven acts as though bots were troubling her, shakes and bobs her head up and down, and will stand and stamp her front feet, soon breaking out into a sweat. D. C.

Ans.—Bots rarely injure horses, unless present in very great numbers. Try 2 drams tartar emetic in the food daily for two weeks.

DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING.

Q.—A colt one month old when he sucks milk runs out of his nostrils. Colt is lively but thin. G. L.

Ans.—Due most probably to a growth or enlargement of the glands of the throat, hindering the swallowing act. If an enlargement can be noticed from the outside apply a mild liniment, and give 10 grains iodide of potash twice daily in a little milk.

OVER ON KNEES—NOISE WHEN TROTTED.

Q.—Have a four-year-old driver (gelding) which was worked on the gang plow last year and is now gone over in the knees. Can he be straightened? Same horse when trotting makes a very unpleasant sound in his stomach or sheath. Does not do it all the time. How shall I treat him for this? Does a mare or an old horse do this? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Try feeding this horse from the floor in place of from a manger, and lower the heels. It is doubtful if the knees can be straightened entirely. The noise is due to the entrance of air into the sheath, and cannot very well be stopped.

DISCHARGE FROM IN-FOAL MARE—BLOODY MILK.

Q.—A mare has had three colts, missing one year between each colt. She had a discharge when last in foal. I had a veterinary to see her. He asked me whether she would eat aloe; I said she would. He prescribed twelve powders to give her, aloe, to inject; this was about one month before foaling time. She foaled ten days too soon, and the colt was dead; that was three weeks ago. I have not been able to get her in foal since; the second entry closes very tightly. I have opened her nearly every time she was bred; find it quite hard to open it. I always open it so my hand can go in quite easy. Do you think she will breed again? Is a very fine, large mare; has large colts that are of good value.

2. A young cow, last fall, gave some bloody milk, and for a short time I let her go dry. When she came in this spring her milk was all right for awhile, then got bloody again. At times lumps of blood form, which clog the teats; the milk seems to be all right, it is only the last that gets bloody. Do you think I had better dry her and let her go for beef?

I am a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" and would not be without it.

SPRUCE.
Ans.—1. A veterinary surgeon that would prescribe aloe for a mare in foal is taking big chances of causing trouble. Try the yeast treatment described in this issue; and do not bother opening up the mare yourself, let the stallion groom do it, if he considers it necessary. The mare would be the better of a tonic, such as the following: Sulphate of iron, 1 ounce; nux vomica, 1 ounce; gentian (pulv.), 4 ounces. Divide into twelve doses; give one in the feed morning and night. Give the treatment a few weeks before breeding her.

2. Give nitrate of potash, one-half ounce daily for ten days; but would advise feeding for the block.

Homeseechers' Excursion.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to December, inclusive. For further information apply to H. L. Wood, T. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

DEWFLOWER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Is nature's specific for
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.
Pleasant and Harmless to take.
Rapid, Reliable and Effectual in its action.

IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

BEFORE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to
ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scotch Prince (Imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) Vol. 20, at head of stud. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, O. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address,
B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT Apple Hill, C. P. R.**

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

YORKSHIRES

We are now able to ship young stock, six weeks and two months old, out of imported and Canadian-bred sows, at prices that should appeal to you, if you want to get some well-bred young stuff. We can supply pairs or trios, not akin. Write us for prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rossor, Manitoba

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELL, ASSA.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 20 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, om Manager, Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeders of choice
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Stratford, Ontario.
SHORTHORNS and FLYDESDALES
Present offerings including bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service, also cows and heifers of various ages, 12 fine imp. stallion and two imp. dams. Inspection available. Visitors welcome. Terms on application in town.

Advertise in the Advocate



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:
5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
7 imp. cows and heifers.
very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE

One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.
Stations Brooklin, G. T. R. Martle, C. P. R.
Long distance telephone.

For Sale, Some Young Cows, with calves at foot, and
ARTH. BEGS, The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, York hirs and Berk-hires.

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

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

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

E. LTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township Man.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

G. ORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

H. HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.

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

J. G. WA: HINGTON, Ninga, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.

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

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

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

L. LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.

L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Berestford, Man. Stock for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O. Ont., and tele-graph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves

R. DIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer-hounds, B. Rocks, B. E. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

R. REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Shorthorns for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

R. ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

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

S. SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

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

T. TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

T. THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

T. THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LAUGHLIN, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. W. K. pipe), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 104B.

GOSSIP.

This suggestion to owners of cribbing or wind-sucking horses appeared in the Live-stock World: Nail a rough sheep-skin about eight inches wide the length of the manger, with the rough, woolly side out, and sprinkle it thoroughly with cayenne pepper, renewing it occasionally. It wouldn't cost much to try anyway.

"Can you tell me," said the seeker after knowledge to the showman, "what the hump on the camel's back is for?" "What's it for?" "Yes. Of what value is it?" "Well, it's lots of value. The camel would be no good without it." "Why not?" "Why not? Yer don't suppose people 'ud pay sixpence to see a camel without a hump, do yer?"

Here is an explanation of the old horseshoe superstition: "St. Dunstan was a skilled farrier. One day while at work in his forge, the devil entered in disguise and requested Duncan to shoe his 'single hoof.' The saint, although he recognized his malign customer, acceded, but caused him so much pain during the operation that Satan begged him to desist. This St. Dunstan did, but only after he had made the evil one promise that neither he nor any of the lesser evil spirits, his servants, would ever molest the inmates of a house where the horseshoe was displayed."

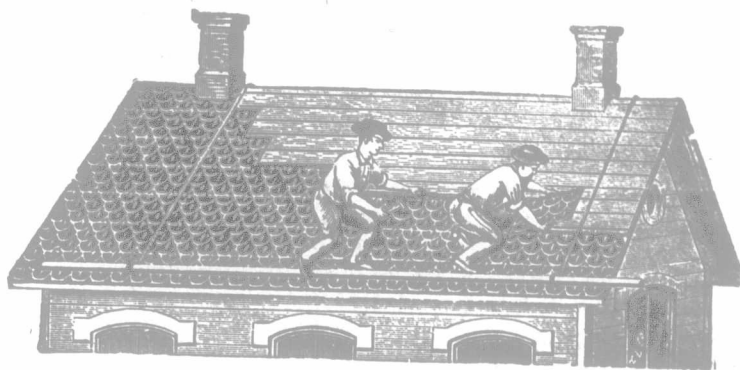
The Canadian horse, Sidney, sire of the fast new pacer, Gertie Hunter, 2.18 1/4, was owned for several years near Seaforth, Ont. He was sired by a horse called Doctor, a son of Field's Royal George, so says Mr. E. M. Stewart, of Guelph. There are several good sons and daughters of Sidney racing in the Dominion this year. A quarter of a century ago the Royal George horses were quite popular, but nowadays we hear but little of them. Indeed this Canadian horse, Sidney, is the only grandson known that is producing speed at the present time.

That there is a steady demand for wool is shown in the cabled announcement from London about wool sales, in which it is stated that wool reshipped from Boston was sold at an advance, which indicates that wool is needed by the manufacturers very much just now, especially by the English manufacturers who are now making a large amount of blankets and woollen clothing for the Japanese for use in Manchuria. "It is a sort of distribution," said Senator Power, of Montana. "These people shipped the wool to Boston in anticipation of selling it, and then as the London market opened and the demand became evident reshipped it to England at a good profit. It is a sort of a distribution of wool supply that means wool is in no little demand."

BILL NYE AS A DAIRYMAN.

When I was young and used to roam around over the country, gathering watermelons by the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity—kind of self-made cow. I remember her brow was low, but she wore her tail high; and she was haughty, oh, so haughty! I made a commonplace remark to her, one that is used in the very best society; one that need not give offense. I said "So"—and she "Soed." Then I told her to "Hist," and she "Histed." But I thought she overdid it. She put too much expression to it. Just then I heard something

Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding for Residences, House, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high-grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Headed and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2,000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF. Send in your order for as many squares (10x10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Wave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes. All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.

MONTREAL, Que. OTTAWA, TORONTO, CALGARY, Alta. VANCOUVER, B.C. 767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 50 Yonge St. 201 7th Ave., E. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office.

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

MEN, IT'S FREE. SEND FOR IT NOW.



ASK ME TO SEND YOU, SEALED, FREE, a book just completed which will inspire any man to be bigger, stronger, younger (if he is old), and more vigorous than he ever felt. I am a buldler of men.

I can take any weak, puny man and make him feel like a Sandow. Of course I can't make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and husky. I don't mean that.

But I can take a man who started with a fair constitution and before it got fully developed began tearing it down. That fellow is weak-nerved, slow, poky, lacking in vim, ambition and self-confidence. I can make a man of him in three months, so that his own friends won't know him.

Every man who is weak and "going back" knows that there ought to be something which will restore that old "steam" to his physical body. He has tried the usual drug method and found that a fizzle, and yet he knows there must be something.

I know it, too, and I've got it. It's Electricity. You can't name anything more likely to have that force which a weak man lacks. It's a natural power. I can pump it into a weak man while he sleeps and make him feel like a Sandow in no time. It's the spice of life. So get the book if you want to be stronger.

"I am very much pleased with your Belt, and think it is a grand remedy. I feel well in every way and shall always recommend it."—CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS, Cranbrook, B.C.

"The Belt I purchased from you in 1901 has given me lasting benefits, and I have never felt better in all my life than I have since wearing your Belt."—HENRY HOFFMAN, Berlin, Ont.

I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that, because I know my Belt will cure any case I undertake if given a fair chance. All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. Remember,

IT DOESN'T COST YOU A CENT UNTIL CURED.

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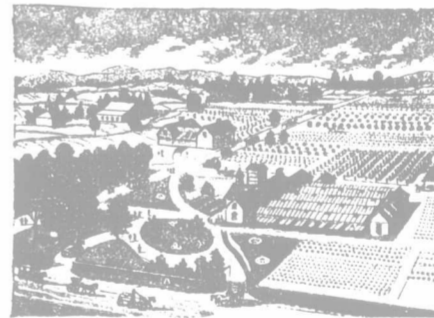
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