

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

EXHIBITION

NUMBER



DOMINION OF CANADA EXHIBITION
New Westminster, B.C.

SEP: 27 to OCT: 10TH. 1905.

National Cream Separator Facts.

Made in Canada for Canadian Farmers by the Raymond Manufacturing Co., of Guelph.

Only two or three pieces in bowl to clean, and guaranteed to do perfect work under all conditions.

Only four speed bearings—three of these case-hardened ball bearing.

Extreme simplicity and finest materials make it the most durable.

Low-down milk can, two large stands, short handle and convenient.

The Women's Favorite Cream Separator.

Whatever is new and desirable in Cream Separators is found in the National.

Thousands of users perfectly satisfied.

Nothing half so easy to turn or wash.

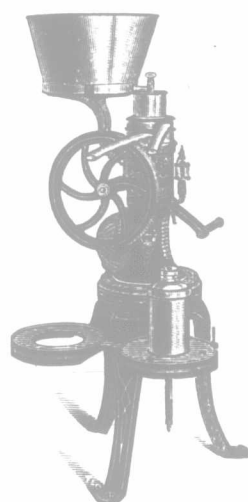
See and Try the National.

The favorite of them all.

Catalogues free.

Prices and terms given on application to

RAYMOND MFG. CO., Limited
 Makers of
 Raymond Sewing Machines
 344 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

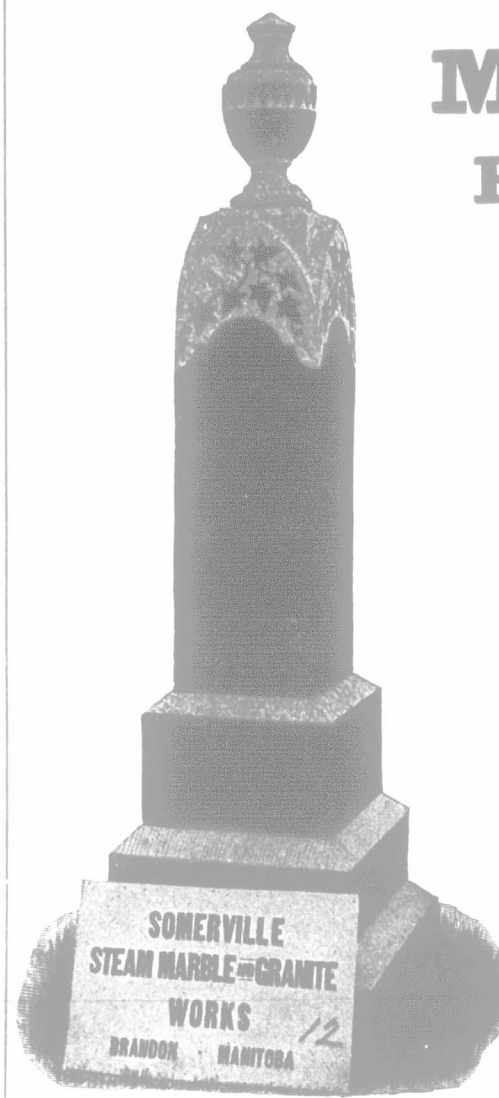


Somerville STEAM MARBLE
 and GRANITE WORKS
 (THE ORIGINAL FIRM) Brandon, Man.

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

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.
 Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act."
 Registered in the Northwest Territories.

A WESTERN COMPANY DOING A STRICTLY WESTERN BUSINESS

The Central Canada Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

All classes of property insured against loss from Fire or Lightning. | Growing grain crops insured against loss from Hailstorms.

Valuable Pure-bred Live Stock insured against loss from Accident or Disease.

EVERY POLICY ISSUED IS A DEFINITE CONTRACT OF INSURANCE, AND FREE FROM OBSCURE OR AMBIGUOUS CONDITIONS.

Local agents will furnish information as to rates, etc.

We invite correspondence with our Head Office on any question pertaining to the above-mentioned lines of insurance and on which specific information is desired.

FRANK O. FOWLER,
 PRESIDENT.

ANGUS McDONALD,
 VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOS. CORNELL,
 MANAGER.

In answering my advertisements, please kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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WHAT MAKES THIS THRESHERMAN SMILE, SAY YOU?
HE'S USED A "CASE" THE SEASON THROUGH,
AND NOW HE'S PLEASED IT'S BEEN SO TRUE,
FOR BETTER WORK HE NEVER KNEW-
THE MACHINE THAT NEVER GETS OLD.
THE "CASE," AS THE YEARS HAVE TOLD,
HAS PROVEN TO BE THE MACHINE TO HOLD,
TO MAKE YOUR SILVER AND YOUR GOLD,
PAY YOUR DEBTS A THOUSAND FOLD,
BRING YOU PLEASURE UNFORETOLD-
THE BEST MACHINE THAT'S EVER BEEN SOLD.

Chicago
ENG CO

J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., RAGINE, WIS. U.S.A

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

**Here it is !
Up-to-Date!**

The JEWEL

**Sure to give
Satisfaction**

We Make

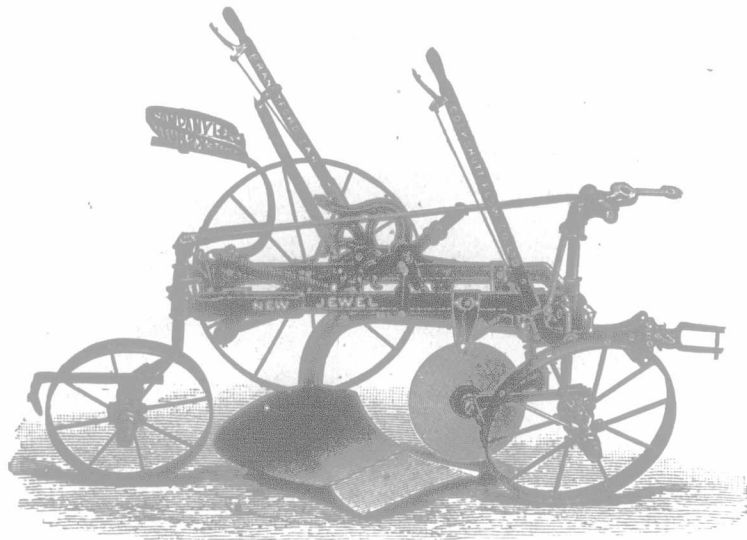
a complete line of High-grade Implements.

You Want the Best

Cockshutt Plows are uniformly tempered and polished, our new factory being equipped with the latest improved machines for doing this work in a scientific manner.

Your Money's Worth

is what you get with every Cockshutt implement.



JEWEL SULKY PLOW.

THIS is our 1905 Improved Jewel Sulky Plow. It has all the latest and best ideas in plow building. It is equipped with our new foot-lift which is within easy reach of the operator. The wheels have 1000-mile dust-proof boxes. The furrow and rear wheels are connected by a controlling rod which works automatically.

The frame is strong and rigid. The bottom turns a nice furrow and will clean in any soil.

**The Cockshutt Line of Implements
Is Unequaled**

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.
Factory, - Brantford.

MR. FARMER

We herewith show cuts of a few of the good things we manufacture and deal in, and herewith EXTEND YOU A HEARTY INVITATION to call at our warehouses, 83-91 Chambers St. (take the Belt Line car), when down at the Winnipeg Exhibition in July, and look over our goods. No trouble to show you goods, and quote you our best prices on same.

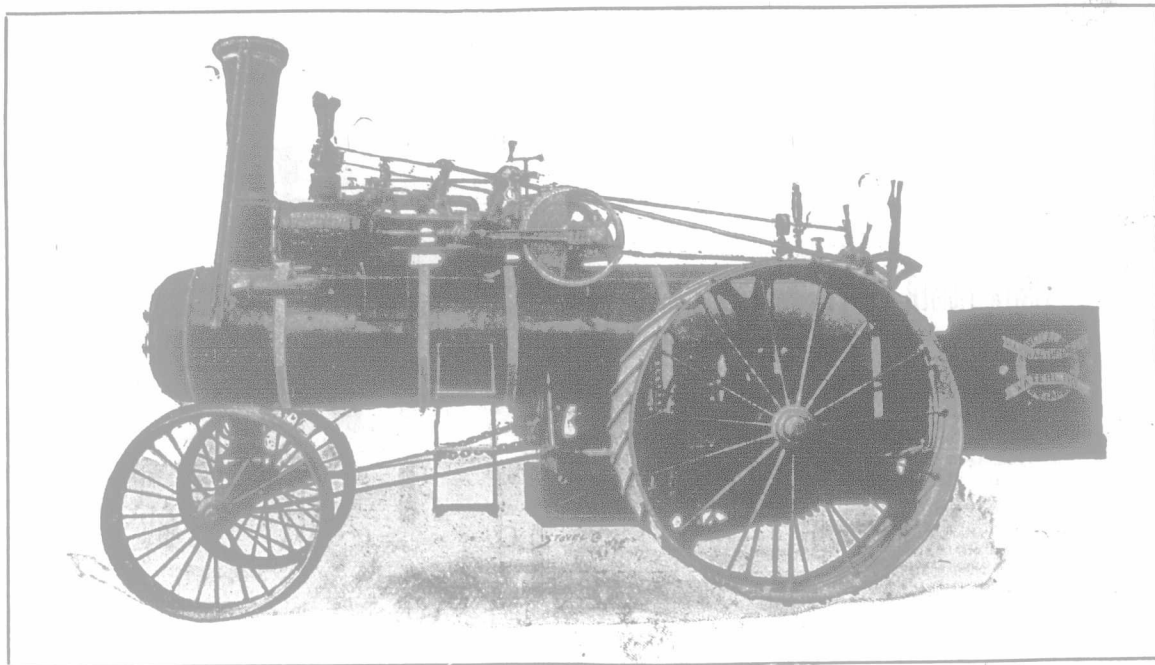
We have the BEST in the market in all our lines. The moment you see the goods you will be convinced of this fact, the same as hundreds of our satisfied customers have been in the past, and are being now every day.

Windmills Stickney Gasoline Engines
Pumps Empire Cream Separators
Tanks Bell Horse & Tread Powers
Grinders Land Rollers
Saws Root Pulpers
Stock Watering Troughs Feed Cutters

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

THRESHERMEN



must beat time to the music of 1905
and buy the Famous

Waterloo Threshing Machines

Otherwise they are not up-to-date. Engines everywhere noted for their efficiency. Easy Steamers, having Patent Revolving Exhaust Nozzle. Can be adjusted while engine is running. Engines made in sizes 16 to 25 h.p.

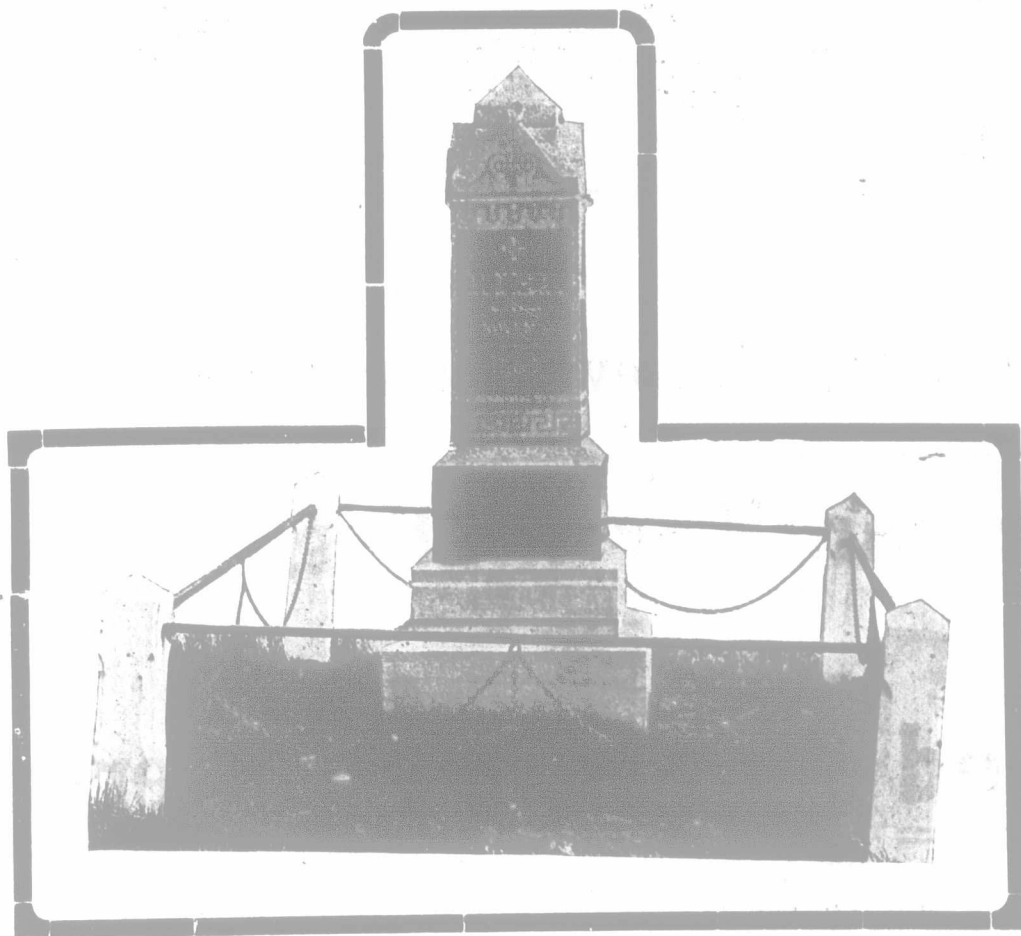
WATERLOO SEPARATORS, the greatest grain-savers on earth, in sizes 33-42 to 40-62. **WIND STACKERS** and **FEEDERS** of the latest improved pattern.

AGENCIES ESTABLISHED AT IMPORTANT POINTS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Head Office and Factory : WATERLOO, ONT., CANADA.

Branch Offices and Warehouses at Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Assa.

WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED



Orders filled at low prices, because we import in car lots direct from the quarries. : : : Free Catalogue, just published, mailed on application. : : :

MONUMENTS

REMEMBER THE PLACE

DRYSDALE & CO., Cor. Sixth St. & Princess Ave.
P.O. Box 222. Office 'Phone 95. House 'Phone 331.

Special Prices

Orders Filled
Promptly.

We Will Save
You Money.

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

What the Daily Columbian, New Westminster, B.C., says of our Pamphlet:

ESTABLISHED 1901

GOOD MARKETS

We offer the best earthly investments in

**Farm Lands
Chicken Ranches
Fruit Farms
Small Holdings and
Dairy Farms**

IN THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, B. C.,

"The Garden of the West."

Also residential and business properties in the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver. Likewise can put you next some good business chances where you can make money in the above-mentioned cities. Great inducements to buyers.



Typical B. C. Farm Scene.

MILD CLIMATE

INCORPORATED 1905

F. J. HART & CO., Limited, New Westminster and Vancouver, B. C.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated B & K Cereal Foods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Farm Produce, Grass Seeds, Poultry Foods

Head Office, - Victoria.

Mills: Victoria, New Westminster, Strathcona. Branches: Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Rossland, Strathcona.

Awarded Gold Medal: World's Fair, Chicago; Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, and State Fair, Tacoma.

SEE OUR DISPLAY AT DOMINION EXHIBITION, NEW WESTMINSTER, THIS YEAR.

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

THE DAILY COLUMBIAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905

NEW WESTMINSTER

Special bargains offered in footwear during this week at W. E. Sinclear's big clearance sale. Did you get an invitation to the Eagle's Social and Dance on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst? Remember nothing goes back on our shelves. Every shoe will be cleared from our bargain tables regardless of first cost. So come with the crowd. W. E. Sinclear, the leading shoe store. For Funeral Designs, Wedding Bouquets, etc., phone 184A, Tidy's. Wanted—Second-hand axes. Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Front St. If you haven't bought your supply of footwear you should before W. E. Sinclear's sale closes.

SAD NEWS AT RUSKIN

Ruskin, Feb. 20.—It is much quieter here now since the mill stopped running on account of the fire which occurred on the 10th inst. The sawyers are scattered, which is a pity, as they were a fine lot of men, and perhaps their like we may not see again. The mill men whose homes are in the neighborhood, are now seen going off in the morning with gun and game bag, reminding one of the English country gentlemen. The industrious Chinese packers are now turning their thoughts to gardening and will cultivate the soil until the mill starts again. The Japs, not wanted to clear away the fire runs, have already other jobs in view. The white watchmen and firemen are still at work and land is being cleared and surveyed, and plans are now drawn for the erection of a new dry kiln and shipping shed. But there is sad news to relate, perhaps worse than fire or any other disaster. The big white house on the island within sight of the Ruskin post office will know its mistress no more. She who made the solitary places glad, not only by her personal attractions, but to use her husband's own words in a recent letter from San Francisco, "her many lovable qualities," died in far off China on the 10th of last month. It will be remembered that Mr. Paul Riecher and his young wife stayed a day and night at Ruskin towards the end of last November. They were on the way from San Francisco to Shanghai, China, where Mr. Riecher was going to follow his profession of civil engineer. They called here to see their island home, left in charge by Mr. and Mrs. W. King, and were so pleased to find everything in such nice order. They were in high spirits then, hoping to return in a year or two and make their permanent home here. But events have occurred that make this impossible, week after they landed in China Mr. Riecher took the smallpox, but having been vaccinated against the disease, he escaped.

TELLS OF ADVANTAGES IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

Illustrated Pamphlet for Intending Settlers.

Hart & Co. Issue Beautiful Booklet Teeming With Attractive Facts

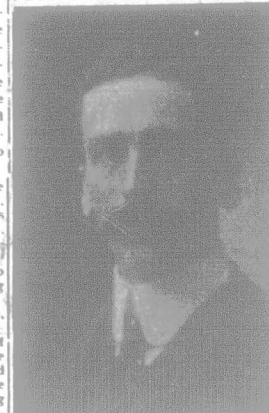
Messrs. F. J. Hart & Co. the enterprising real estate agents of this city, have just published for the benefit of intending settlers, a 5,000 edition of a very neat and instructive 62-page illustrated pamphlet, containing valuable information on the farming capabilities and climate of the fertile Lower Fraser Valley, and the City of New Westminster, gathered from a real estate experience of thirteen years, which will be mailed to intending settlers, free, on request.

After a general description of the physical features, soil and climate of the valley, a selected list of farms for sale in each municipality is given, as well as a number of desirable properties in the city of New Westminster, which place is pointed out to prospective settlers as their starting point.

Market prices for farm produce, fruit, etc., furnished by the City Market Clerk, are given, also the size of crop that can be produced to the acre. Following there is a short and comprehensive description of the city of New Westminster setting forth its advantages from a residential standpoint.

The pamphlet contains twenty-eight cuts, among which are the following: Interior and exterior views of the firm's office, haying scene, farm scene, city of New Westminster, city market, Chilliwack stock farm, strawberry picking in Barnaby, B. C., strawberry patch, harvesting scene, provincial exhibition buildings, New Westminster's million-dollar bridge, Jersey, warehouse of T. J. Trapp & Co., interior of The People's Grocery, some of New Westminster's beautiful homes, and a panoramic view of New Westminster's fresh water harbor, taking in a stretch of about three miles and showing several steamers in front of the city in

cluding the Dominion government's cruiser "Kestrel" passing through the draw of the bridge. A very useful map of the Lower Fraser Valley is also included. This will fill a long felt want, as intending settlers are continually making requests for maps of the district, in order to understand the relative positions of farm lands for sale. The following advertisers have availed themselves of this opportunity to reach intending settlers (and the fact that they have done so is a sufficient guarantee of the bona fides of the publication): The Canadian Pacific Railway Company the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the B. C. Electric Railway Co. the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd. J. E. Phillips, the clothier, the Western Steamboat Co. Ltd. Brunette Saw Mill Co. Ltd. The People's Grocery (C. A. Welsh, proprietor) T. H. Smith the dry



MR. F. J. HART

goods merchant, T. J. Trapp & Co., hardware and farm implements, W. E. Fales, headquarters for furniture and house fittings, Westminster Fruit Packing Co. Ltd., and the Columbian Co., Ltd., also a two-page advertisement of the Corporation of the City of New Westminster. The pamphlet is the second issued by F. J. Hart & Co. It is neatly printed on good paper, so that the cuts show to advantage, and taken altogether it is very comprehensive and creditable, and should bring good results to the firm issuing it, as well as to New Westminster city and district.

Wells, Walla, Wash., Feb. 22.—Jerry is a unique figure in the early



Write at once for our handsome 62-page Illustrated Pamphlet of Farm and Fruit Lands in the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C.

**Don't fail
To call on
Us when
You visit
the Dominion
Exhibition.**

British Columbia Soil	and	Pacific Coast Climate
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Combined

Make the New Westminster District famous. We sell Hay, Fruit, Vegetable, Grain, Dairy, Grazing and Timber Lands direct for the Farmer around New Westminster, Langley, Port Hammond, Agassiz and the Chilliwack Valley. Write us for full particulars. If you are coming to the Dominion Fair at New Westminster, write us and we will secure you rooms.

McInnes & Kerr,
Real Estate Brokers. Head Office, New Westminster.

ARE YOU COMING OUT WEST

to make a new home? If so, remember that the Fraser Valley is the best section of British Columbia, and that we have the most complete list of improved and unimproved lands for sale.

If you are a visitor at the Dominion Fair, call on us while in New Westminster.

Inquiries answered and information given. Correspondence solicited.

A. W. McLeod & Co., Real Estate & Insurance,
Burr Block. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. Columbia Street.
Phone 62 & 170. P. O. BOX 394.

TRADE NOTES.

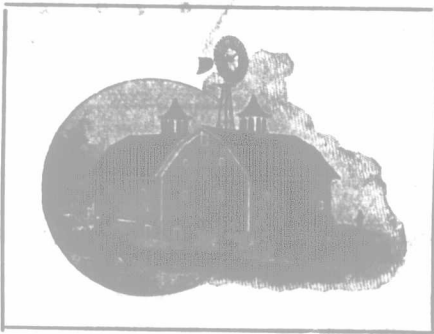
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—In another column of this paper appears an advertisement over the name of Alexander Bell & Co., New Westminster, B. C. It contains an opportunity for safe investment that should not be overlooked. We would suggest that our readers investigate this offer at once, as it merits the most careful consideration.

JOHNSTON'S SHOE STORE.—The name of Johnston is one to conjure with in the shoe business of New Westminster, B. C. One of the finest stores devoted to the sale of footwear in B. C. is operated by this firm and is heartily appreciated by its many patrons, because of its uniformly excellent service and wide range of stock.

THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO.—The Waterloo Manufacturing Co. comes out in this issue with an announcement which, as usual, reflects credit upon itself. This firm have always made it a point not to mark time, but to advance steadily. It is true not alone with the outfits that they manufacture, but with their methods of handling trade all over Canada. Threshermen will find that the Waterloo engine and thrasher is a marvel of mechanical excellence. Perfect in every detail, it is also perfect in its intirety. Waterloos are in evidence all over the Great West, and the best thing that can be said in their favor is the fact that the men who use them are always enthusiastic in their praise. If you are not posted in the merits of the Waterloo Co.'s line, write at once for information to the office of the company, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.—In calling attention to the advertisement of T. J. Trapp & Co., Ltd., wholesale and retail hardware, vehicles, harness, farm implements and machinery, New Westminster, B. C., we cannot do better than repeat the invitation which is contained in the firm's announcement. It runs as follows: "Visitors to the Dominion Exhibition will not have done the 'whole thing' until they have accepted our invitation to walk through our warehouse of four floors, where we have on view all the best make of implements and machinery suitable to the varied conditions of this section of the Province, among which will be found the manufactures of such firms as: The Frost & Wood Co., the Cockshutt Plow Co., Goold, Shapley & Muir, John Fleury's Sons, The Adams Wagon Co., The Iron Age Co., The McLaughlin Carriage Co., J. I. Case Co., Threshing Machine Co., P. M. Sharples, The International Harvester Co., etc., etc., comprising the finest goods in plows, cultivators, mowers, binders, threshing outfits, carriages, buggies, wagons, carts, cream separators, windmills, baling presses, harness and saddlery, garden, logging and mining tools, dairy utensils, general and shelf hardware, and everything that everybody wants in the hardware and implement line."

\$140 Will Buy A 13-Foot Star Mill Complete



Ready to Grind Feed,
Saw Wood, Pump
Water, and do any
work you require.

We Absolutely Guarantee
This Mill to do its work or Money Refunded.

We can sell you a 13-Foot Mill with Graphite
or Bronze Bearings complete for **\$125.00**, but
we will not guarantee it.

We have seen no Mill to equal the Star.



Cater's Pumps

We want 1,000 Farmers to
buy 5 Carloads of Cater's
Pumps. **JUST MADE AND
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.**

Write for Catalogue with
Reduced Prices.

ADDRESS

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

H. CATER, Proprietor.

A GREAT INVESTMENT.—Progress is the keynote of J. I. Case advertising. No other firm devotes the same amount of artistic energy and consummate care to general publicity. The ad. on the first white page of this big issue is a fitting exemplification of Case methods in advertising. It is safe to say that no business man, let alone a large corporation, will spend money in explaining the possibilities of an article that is inferior in any way, consequently there is every reason to believe that the Case outfit is well and truly made and properly sold. Write for all information to the head office for Western Canada, Princess St., Winnipeg.

CUNNINGHAM HARDWARE CO.—A store that is perfectly appointed for the sale of hardware is the one over which stands the name of the Cunningham Hardware Co., New Westminster, B. C. With large windows, magnificent stocks, perfect office systems, and courteous clerks, customers can find here a maximum of satisfaction in making purchases. The lines carried include general hardware, stoves and house furnishings, as well as paints and oils. In looking all over the beauties of the Dominion Exhibition and of the City of New Westminster, do not fail to include the store of the Cunningham Co., whose advertisement appears on another page.

ARE YOU GOING OUT WEST?—This is the all-important question which the people of British Columbia are asking the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. During the last few years large numbers of agriculturists from the prairie country have made new homes for themselves across the mountains. If you intend imitating their example in order to enjoy an almost perfect climate, we would suggest that you remember the Fraser Valley, famous all over this continent. Any inquiries you may wish to make regarding it will be cheerfully answered by A. W. McLeod & Co., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Burr Block, New Westminster, B. C. This firm has had a wide experience, and any information they may give can be relied upon in every respect.

AN IDEAL COMBINATION.—British Columbia soil and Pacific coast climate have combined to make the New Westminster district famed all over the country. If you have any idea of purchasing land across the mountains, where living conditions are well-nigh perfect, we would strongly advise you to write McInnes & Kerr, Real Estate Brokers, New Westminster, B. C. This firm can be counted on for square dealing and reliable information. They have a magnificent list of hay, fruit, vegetable, grain, prairie, grazing and timber lands, and are in a position to suit almost any taste in this respect. The properties are located around New Westminster, Langley, Port Hammond, Agassiz and the Chilliwack Valley. Write them for all information, and call on them when you visit the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster. Should you desire them to do so, they will be pleased to get you a room in the city during the fair.

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

Go to Mackay's Book Store

FOR

SOUVENIR GOODS

Books of Views, Picture Post Cards, Photos,
and many other articles in Souvenirs of the City
and Province at

J. J. MACKAY & CO., Booksellers
& Stationers
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

THE LEADING
REAL ESTATE
AND
RENTAL AGENCY

Licensing and
Insurance Brokers.

Mortgages and agreements bought.

BETTES & PATTERSON,
413 Main St. WINNIPEG.

A 1 WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA

NEAR STATIONS ON C. P. R. and C. N.
RAILWAYS.

LOW PRICES and EASY TERMS.

1-4, 1-2 OR WHOLE SECTIONS, OR IN

LARGE BLOCKS, ODD & EVEN

NUMBERED SECTIONS.

Write or come direct to us and Save Money.

Improved Farms & Market Gardens

NEAR CITY.

O.M. LAND CO. J.W. BETTES MGR.

413 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

Farm Implements and Machinery

VISITORS to the Dominion Exhibition will not have done the "whole thing" until they have accepted our invitation to walk through our warehouse of 4 floors, where we have on view all the best makes of Implements and Machinery suitable to the varied conditions of this section of the Province, among which will be found the manufactures of such firms as:

The Frost & Wood Co., The Cockshutt Plow Co., Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., John Fleury's Sons, The Adams Wagon Co., The Iron Age Co., The McLaughlin Carriage Co., J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., P. M. Sharples, International Harvester Co., etc., etc.

Comprising the finest goods in Plows, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Threshing Outfits, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Cream Separators, Windmills, Baling Presses, Harness and Saddlery, Garden, Logging and Mining Tools, Dairy Utensils, General and Shelf Hardware and everything that everybody wants in the Hardware and Implement line.

Auctioneers' Stock Sale every Friday at City Market.

T. J. Trapp & Co., Ltd.
New Westminister, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Hope, Graveley & Co., Ltd.

Managers of the Vancouver Settlers' Association

322 Cambie Street, On car line, opposite Arcade Entrance.

Headquarters in Vancouver for Lower Fraser Valley Farms

Two of our assistants are practical farmers with intimate knowledge of the Lower Fraser Valley extending over fifteen years, one of them having also farmed for many years in Manitoba. We are operating three farms ourselves, as well as conducting extensive clearing and draining operations on several other properties, so we think we are well equipped to give advice of real value to intending settlers and homeseekers.

We have an extensive list of farms, both large and small, among others some 1,300 ACRES, THE BALANCE OF A LARGE ESTATE, which we have been instructed to close out before December 1st next. Some genuine bargains can be picked out of this special list.

For those wanting only an acre or two for a suburban home we can offer some choice lots in North Vancouver, the terminus of the Vancouver and Yukon Railway. These lots have only recently been surveyed; they are unusually large, BEING EQUAL TO ABOUT 15 ORDINARY CITY LOTS; they are situated on the lovely Capilano Valley in most romantic surroundings. The electric car line and Yukon Railway will both run through the property. **LOOK IN AND GET THE PRICES.**

For those wanting a city residence we have a large list of houses in various parts of the town, varying in price from \$1,000.00 for 6 rooms, with bath and electric light, to \$10,000.00.

We transact a general estate and agency business and make a specialty of loaning money on freehold mortgage on both city and farm properties, and generally acting as agents for absentees.

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS

YOU CANNOT MISS OUR OFFICE; IT IS CENTRALLY LOCATED AND WITHIN TWO OR THREE BLOCKS OF ALMOST EVERY HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

REFERENCE: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HASTINGS ST.

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

British Columbia

The Farmer's Paradise

Farms for sale in all parts of the Province, chiefly in the Valley of the Fraser. Full information gladly furnished upon application. Homeseekers should not fail to communicate with the undersigned and secure our Farm Catalogue.

Thos. R. Pearson, New Westminster
British Columbia

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JULY 20th to 28th, 1905

A revelation
of the possibilities of the
Wondrous West

\$50,000
IN PRIZES AND
ATTRACTIONS

Special rates on all
lines of travel.
Seven days' splendid
racing.
Unparalleled Attractions.
The best holiday outing
of the year.

The Best that the Dominion can produce in Agriculture,
Live Stock and Manufactures.

Prize lists, entry forms and attraction programmes by addressing

F. W. Drewry, President.


R. J. Hughes, Secretary.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Established 1886. P. O. Box 234.

B. C. Monumental Works

Between Hotel Gulchon and Catholic Church, Columbia St.,
New Westminster, B. C.



The Best Work in the Province.
Jas. McKay, Prop.
Call or write for designs and prices.

JEWELRY

Call and examine our well-assorted stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Rings, Cut Glass and Silver Goods, etc.

Headquarters for

STERLING SOUVENIR GOODS

W. C. CHAMBERLIN,
Brine Block. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Johnston's Big Shoe Houses

are the two Finest Shoe Stores in British Columbia.

When visiting the Fair at New Westminster this fall, don't overlook calling in and sizing up the big shoe establishments. Their store in Vancouver is acknowledged "The Finest Shoe Store in Canada" to-day. The stocks they carry are of the very best Canadian and American manufacture.

We recommend our readers to call and inspect these handsome Shoe Establishments.

Johnston's Big Shoe House,

Columbia St., New Westminster, B. C.
and
409 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

A Show of Our Own

Visitors to our National Exhibition will find the headquarters for all that is up-to-date in

DRY GOODS and MILLINERY

We make a special showing of ready-to-wear goods in Ladies' Jackets, Suits, Blouses and Trimmed Millinery.
We show a large stock of House Furnishings.
Best assortment of Ladies' Neckwear and Novelties on the Coast.

W. S. COLLISTER & CO., NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, ^{all} paid up, \$14,000,000
Reserve Fund, 10,000,000

Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.,
President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond,
Vice-President.
E. S. Clouston,
General Manager.

General banking business transacted.
Branches in all the principal cities in Canada, in London, Eng., New York, Chicago, and St. John, Nfld., and correspondents in all parts of the world.

Savings Bank Dept.

New Westminster Branch
G. D. BRYMNER, Manager.

ROSS & SHAW

Real Estate, Mining, Insurance and Loans,
Timber and Timber Limits.

318 Hastings Street West. P.O. Drawer 930.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Small holdings for chicken-raising and fruit a specialty.
Several large and small orchards in bearing, with small fruits.
Two desirable locations for cattle ranges.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Farmers Notice

You will save money by calling on us before making your purchases of

General Hardware, Stoves and House Furnishings, Paints and Oils :::

Largest stock in the city. Give us a call.

Cunningham Hardware Co.,

New Westminster, B.C.
Established 1863.

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.

The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

A regular movement towards the Pacific Coast having set in of persons seeking homes, farms, business openings and industrial opportunities, we desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages offered by the City of New Westminster.

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round the grass is always green, violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, daffodils and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, live and flourish the winter through in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid. The climate conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequalled in our great Dominion.

New Westminster has frequently been referred to as the "City of Homes" from the fact that more than seventy per cent. of its inhabitants own their homes. While individual cases of great wealth are few, poverty is still more rare. The great bulk of the population are simply prosperous, comfortable and happy. Charity cases at the present time can be counted on the fingers of one hand—and this in a population of over 8,000.

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict.

There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information and maps, address

Just a word about the location and industries of the city. Situated on the north bank of the Fraser, fifteen miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it occupies a beautiful and commanding position, the magnificent mountains of the Coast and Olympian ranges looming up in the distance to the north, east and south.

The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to thousands of fishermen and cannery operators. Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distilleries, roller

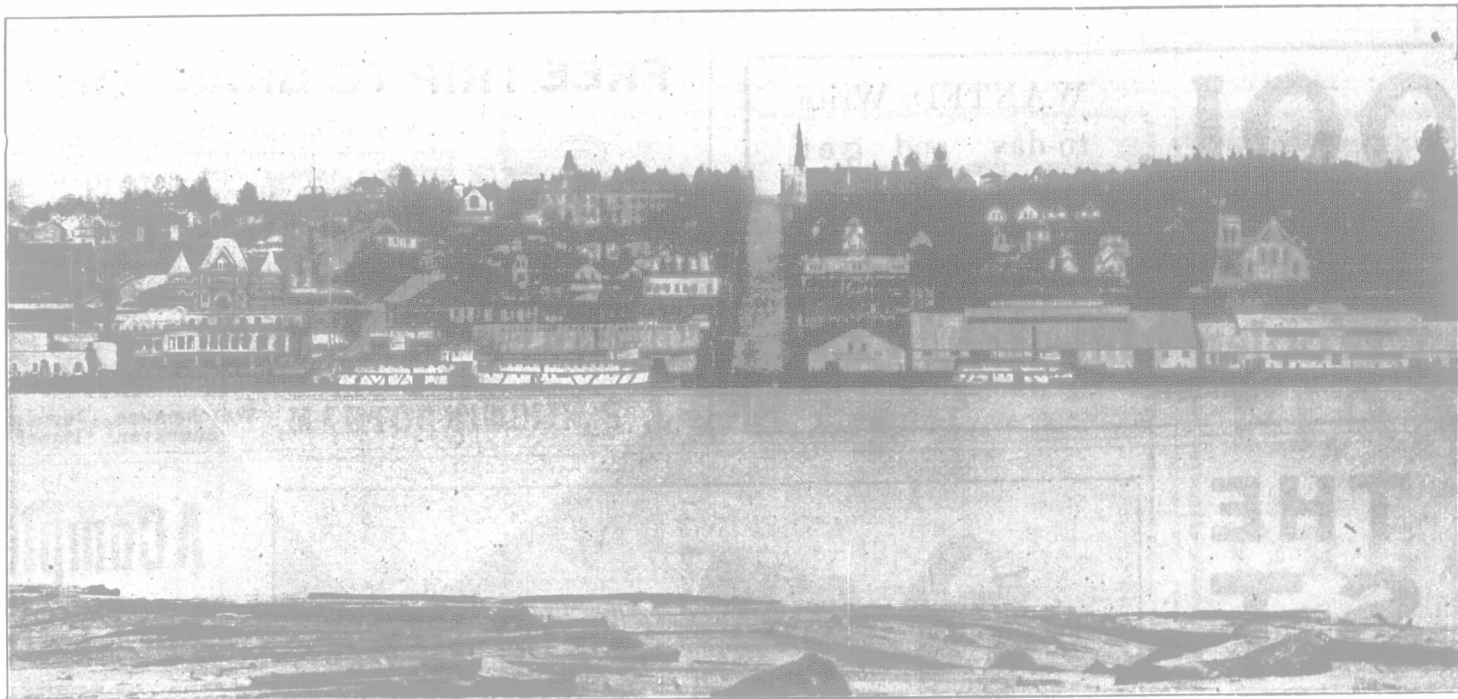
mills, fruit canning, cold storage plants, breweries, foundries, machine shops, etc. But there are openings for many other industries, electric power for which is available at a very low price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to these of any city in the Province.

If it is a farm you want, remember that New Westminster is the market center of the far-famed great and fertile Fraser Valley, to reach which you must come here anyway. So why not come direct, where you can get your information at first hand from people who are in daily touch with all the farming settlements. The farmers' market in New Westminster is the only one in British Columbia. Come and have a look at the farmers on market day, talk with them, note the prices they get, and then you will realize how truly this is a farmer's paradise.

As further proof of the importance in which New Westminster is regarded as the farming center of British Columbia, it is only necessary to mention that the Federal Government has just made a grant of \$50,000 in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this year.

The Dominion Exhibition will be held at New Westminster, B. C., on the following dates: 27th September to 7th October, inclusive.

This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.



W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster.

Lungs full of clean air, plenty but not too much wholesome food, lots of good hard work, sound sleep, and a desire to boost all that you think is good instead of knock all you think is bad, will enable you to have life, and have it more abundantly.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

We do not attach much importance to the opinions on babies of one who has never cared to know the joys and blessings of parenthood.

In time of peace prepare for war—when business is slack advertise.

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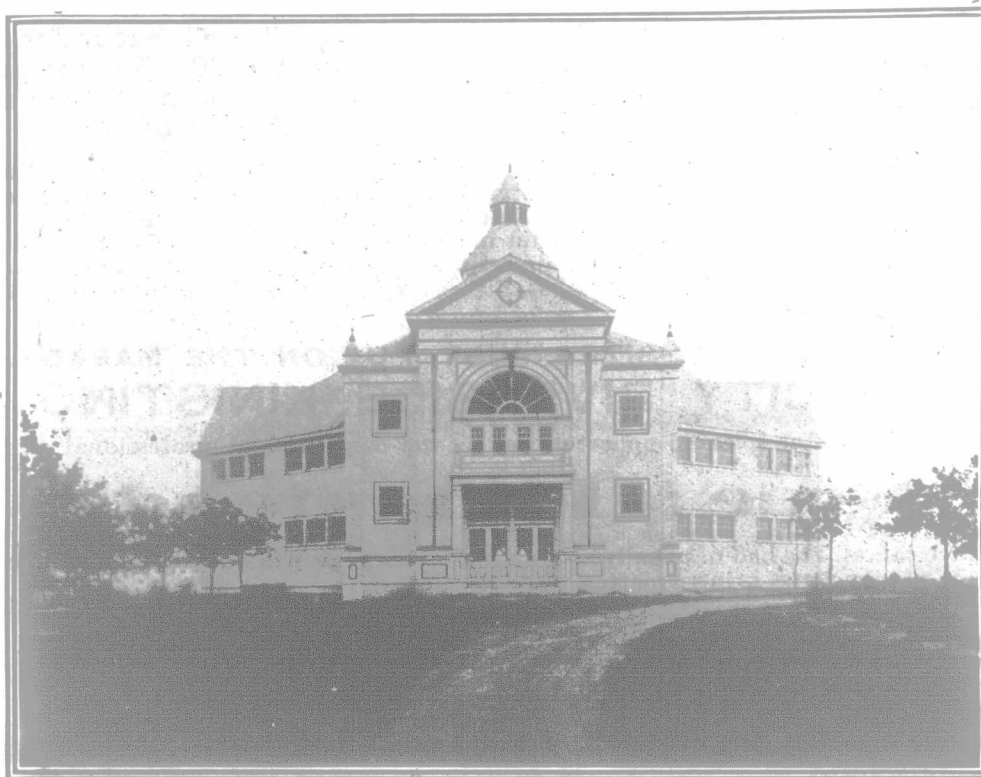
AUGUST 1, 2, 3, 4

WESTERN MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR

BRANDON

Great Exhibition
OF
Agricultural,
Horticultural and
Dairy Products.

Reduced Railway Fares
good for
the week of the Fair.



Come and see
the
collection
of
native animals

Magnificent Displays of Fireworks, including Living Pictures in Fireworks and the "FALL OF PORT ARTHUR."

A GREAT CHANCE TO VISIT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

R. M. MATHESON, President.

F. J. CLARK, Manager.

WOOL

washed and unwashed wool.

Brandon Woolen Mills Co., Ltd.
Brandon.

WANTED. Write
to-day and get
our quotations on
Sack and tags fur-
nished. Address

FREE TRIP TO BRANDON EXHIBITION



J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, the Leading Jeweller of Brandon, offers this wonderful inducement to all within a radius of 50 miles of Brandon. Anyone purchasing goods to the extent of \$50 while in to the Big Fair we will pay their railroad fare both ways. We also guarantee to sell you good goods at a little better price than you can buy them anywhere else. Solid gold rings from 75c. upward; 17-jewelled nickel, Waltham movements in screw-case at \$10. We are headquarters for watch repairing. All work guaranteed. Drop us a card for a mailing-box to send your watch in.

PRIZE CUPS AND MEDALS A SPECIALTY.

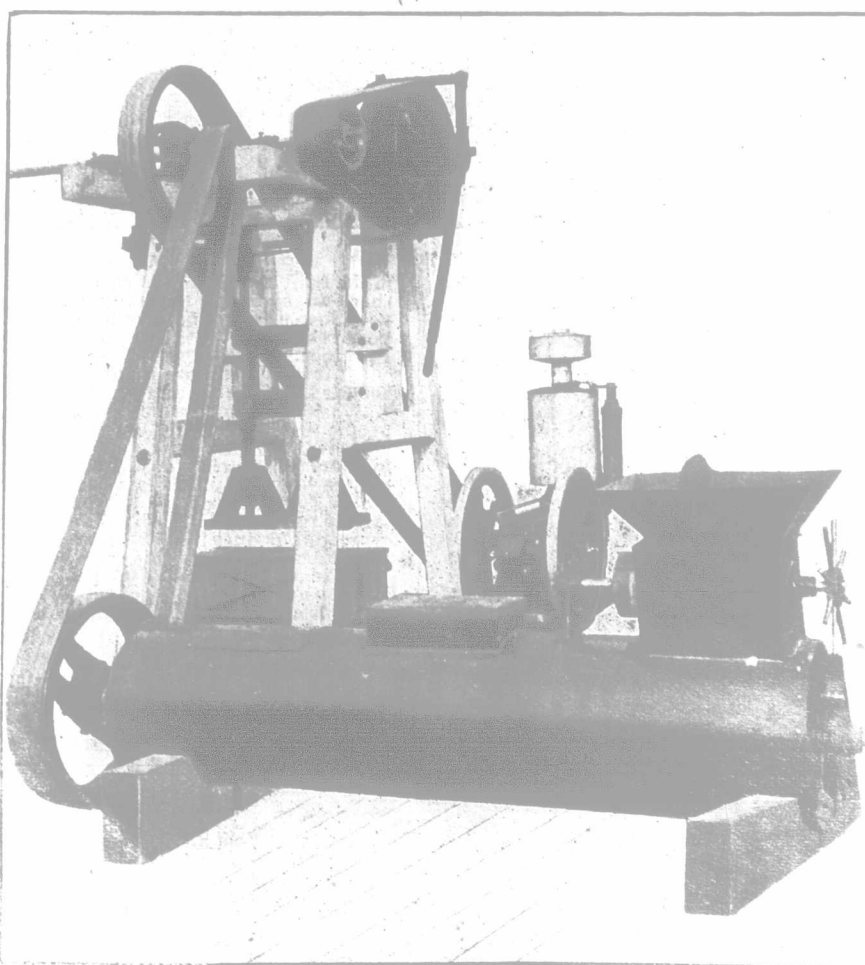
ENGRAVING OF ALL KINDS DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Watchmaker, Jeweller, Eye Specialist, and Engraver. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

BUY THE BEST

The only
**Power Block
Machine**
and
**Automatic
Concrete Mixer**
in existence.

It has proved by actual test that the power tamped block is unquestionably superior to the block made on the small hand machine.



A Complete Machine For Labor - Saving and Money-Making

Write us for catalogues, and any information will be cheerfully given.

The Brandon De-
veloping, Manufac-
turing and Supply
Agency, Limited.

Head Office, - Brandon, Man.

In answering our advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

This is one of the most beautiful homes in the Chilliwack Valley

THE GARDEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

House contains twelve rooms, has full-sized concrete basement, and is new and first-class in every respect. Colonial veranda full length of front.

LARGE NEW DRESSED-LUMBER STOCK BARN AND DRIVE SHED; FULLY EQUIPPED AND COMPLETE.

YOUNG ORCHARD OF PLUM, PRUNE, APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY TREES AND BERRY BUSHES, NOW IN BEARING.

WE OFFER THIS BEAUTIFUL FARM AND HOME FOR

THIRTY DAYS ONLY

WRITE US AT ONCE.

A

Model Country Home

Farm contains 55 acres of choice land without stump or other obstruction; board fencing throughout, with a beautiful running stream skirting one side. Land is capable of producing anything from wheat to tropical fruit, and four tons of hay per acre is only an average crop.

Situated one mile from the town of Chilliwack.

The grass upon the lawn is green and fresh all the year, and the flowers bloom at Christmas.

A RICH, PRODUCTIVE FARM.

A MODEL COUNTRY HOME.

AN IDEAL CLIMATE.

Nelems & Scott

Real Estate and Insurance,

CHILLIWACK, B. C.

R. F. Anderson & CO.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

SHELF and HEAVY

Hardware

PAINTS AND OILS, LOGGERS' AND SAW-MILL SUPPLIES.

SPECIAL LINES:

Souvenir Stoves & Ranges.

Hollywood Mixed Paints.

Drealin Stumping Powder.

Murals.

Clean-cut Axes.

Riverside Files.

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Builders' Hardware

COME WEST

Take your ticket direct to

VICTORIA

The City of

GARDENS

Do not be side-tracked, but keep on until you arrive at PERFECTION, and that is the southern portion of

VANCOUVER ISLAND

There are no floods, and irrigation is unnecessary. All British Columbia is not like Vancouver Island, where the C. P. R. has just acquired over a million acres of land, and is spending one million dollars on a hotel in Victoria.

BEAUMONT BOGGS

Broker,

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

Cut off this coupon and mail it to me if you think of coming to B. C.
Name.....
Post Office.....
Please send me your "Home List" and any other descriptive literature of British Columbia free of all charge.

Bell PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE FAVORITES EVERYWHERE BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST

THE **BELL** Piano and Organ Company, LIMITED, GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask.

BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY, etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

\$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 every day a week, absolutely sure, write at once IMPERIAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Box 706, WINDSOR, ONT.

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

Midsummer Special Sale

Reserved Exclusively for Mail-Order Customers.



OUR CATALOGUE IS FREE FOR THE ASKING

MIDSUMMER SPECIAL SALE is made possible by the great successes our shrewd buyers have had lately in buying some big special consignments at very low prices, and also by many regular goods in our big stock, which we have cut down in price regardless of profit. The goods offered are strictly in style and thoroughly up-to-date. You have at once most reliable qualities, at prices not to be equalled elsewhere. We have turned over these great stocks to be sold to mail-order customers only during July and August.



Specials in Fancy Collars

- No. 301** Collar and cuff sets made from silk-finished linen scrim, embroidered with silk in plain white, black and white, and pale blue and white. These are very dainty and fashionable. Regular price 75c. **Special Sale 59c**
- No. 302** Made from taffeta silk, pleated tab, in all shades, trimmed with four rows of lace and buttons, very chic. Regular 35c. **Special Sale 23c**
- No. 303** Made from chiffon, 4 rows of baby ribbon with knot, lace applique trimming and tab, in all shades. Regular price 75c. **Special Sale 43c**
- No. 304** Made from taffeta silk, hemstitched, neatly edged with fine lace, 6 diagonal rows of lace insertion, button trimmed, very handsome, a full range of colors. Regular 35c. **Special Sale 25c**
- No. 305** A very handsome collar, made from heavy taffeta silk, tucked, finished with silk braid, edged with ruching, with lace insertion prettily introduced, finished with cut steel buckle, in all assorted colors. Regular 65c. **Special Sale 43c**
- No. 306** Made from pure taffeta silk, in a full range of shades. 4 rows of hemstitching, daintily edged with fine lace, button trimmed. Regular 30c. **Special Sale 19c**

Belt Specials

- No. 307** Made from taffeta silk, pleated, ruching at sides, 3 tabs at back, with rings and buttons, in brown, cream and navy blue, a ladylike and stylish belt. Regular 75c. **Special Sale 47c**
- No. 308** Made from black taffeta silk, tucked, with oxidized buckle in front, a handsome belt. Regular 40c. **Special Sale 23c**
- No. 309** Made from black taffeta silk, tucked, shirred and pleated, finished with black rings, a stylish belt suitable for mourning. Regular 75c. **Special Sale 48c**

An Extra Special in Kid Gloves

No. 310 Made by one of the most noted French manufacturers from fine selected skins, pique sewn, Paris points, in black and a full range of shades, all sizes. Regular \$1 per pair. **Special Sale 58c**

Stocking Specials

- No. 311** Made from the finest of pure cashmere wool, heavily embroidered with silk in red, blue, white, yellow, etc., guaranteed fast black, the finest quality produced in a cashmere stocking, all sizes. Regular 75c. **Special Sale 49c**
- No. 312** Fine black cashmere stocking, absolutely all pure wool, guaranteed fast color, all sizes. Regular 35c. per pair. **Special Sale 25c**

No. 385 Special cotton hose, made from pure carded cotton, guaranteed fast color, all sizes. Regular 20c. per pair. **Special Sale 2 pairs for 25c**

Smallwares at Small Prices

- No. 313** Garter elastic, fine web, 3/4 in., in a full range of shades. Regular 15c. yard. **Special Sale 8c**
- No. 314** Fine silk-frilled garter elastic, 1 in. wide, in a full range of shades, splendid quality. Regular 25c. per yard. **Special Sale 15c**
- No. 315** Hook-on hose supporters made from first quality elastic, non-tearing fasteners, in black and full range of shades. Regular 25c. **Special Sale 15c**
- No. 316** One quarter pound best English brass pins, non-rustable, the best pin made, put up in neat metal box. Regular 25c. **Special Sale 15c**
- No. 317** Black-headed skirt or toilet pins, 10 on card, 4 1/2 in. long, large heads. Regular 5c. **Special Sale price 2 for 5c**
- No. 318** Black-headed skirt or toilet pins, 18 on card, 2 in. long. Regular price 5c. per card. **Special Sale Price 2 for 5c**
- No. 319** Tortoise buck combs, splendid quality, imitation tortoise-shell. Regular 15c. per pair. **Special Sale Price per pair 14c**

No. 320 Same as No. 319, only larger size. Regular 35c. per pair. **Special Sale price per pair 20c**

No. 321 Tape measure, very strong, 60 inches, brass tipped. Reg. 10c. each. **Special Sale 4c**

No. 322 Linen honeycomb towels, splendid quality, heavy make, size 23x41, fringed, white border. Regular 50c. per pair. **Special sale price each 19c**

No. 323 Enamel stick pins, in a variety of designs, including Dominion ensign, Manitoba coat-of-arms, British ensign, maple leaf, etc. Very pretty and well made. Regular 25c. each. **Special Sale 12c**

Nos. 324 - 5 - 6 - 8 Enamel Souvenir hat pins, same designs as No. 323. Very recherche and neat. Regular 25c. each. **Special Sale Price 12c**

No. 327 Sterling Silver enamel souvenir broaches, same designs as no 323. These are very dainty and are suitable remembrances of Manitoba and the Dominion of Canada. Regular price 35c. each. **Special Sale 23c**

Three Specials in Hand-Bags

- No. 329** Made from fine grained leather, 4 1/2 inches long, moreen lined, heavy metal trimming. Regular 25c. **Special Sale 19c**
- No. 330** Made from fine walrus grained leather, 7 inches long, in black, brown, tan, fawn and grey, plated leather handle, sateen lined, coin purse, dull or bright metal trimmings. Regular price 50c. **Special Sale 39c**
- No. 331** The same purse as No. 330, but 8 1/2 inches long. Regular 85c. **Special Sale 59c**

Some Specials in Dress Goods and Silks

- 50c Black and White Tweed Suiting for 30c
- No. 386** Tweed Suiting, guaranteed all pure wool, in neat pen dot, check and stripe effects, correct weight for unlined skirts, fashionable for tailored or shirt-waist suits. Regular price 50c. per yard. **Special Sale 30c**
Sample mailed free.

\$1.00-Navy Tweed Voile for 65c

No. 387 Tweed voile, made from high grade selected wool, in navy blue only, semi sheer, crisp finish. Very stylish and fashionable for shirt-waist suits, separate skirts, etc. Regular \$1.00 a yd. **Special sale 65c**
Sample mailed free.

\$1 Silk and Wool Eolienne for 75c

No. 388 Eolienne, the queen of dress fabrics, soft, sheer and silky, in beautiful shades of grey, bisque, champagne, fawn, resula, etc., a charming and popular material for summer or evening gowns, waists, etc. Regular \$1.00. **Special Sale 75c**
Sample mailed free.

\$1 Crepe de chene, the most fashionable material on the market, in navy, brown, cardinal, cream, sky, etc. A dainty fabric for evening, tea or reception gowns, dresses, waists, etc. Special Sale Price per yd. 75c
Sample mailed free.

50c Canvas Cloth for 35c

No. 390 Canvas cloth in Oxford grey and green only. A firm material of a good weight for unlined skirts. Correct and fashionable.

able for tailored or shirt-waist suits, separate skirts, etc. Reg. 50c. **Special Sale price 35c**
Sample mailed free.

45c Black Estamine Serge 32c

No. 391 Estamine serge, guaranteed all pure wool, fast color, 42 in. wide. This is made by the best manufacturer of this class of goods in England, and satisfaction is warranted. Regular 45c. **Special Sale price 32c**
Sample mailed free.

75c Japanese Silk for 58c

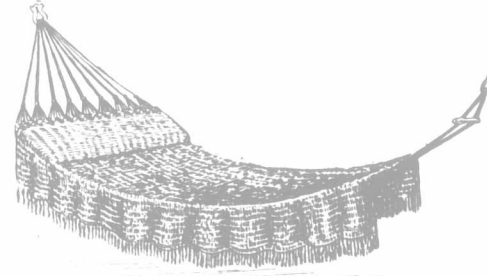
No. 392 Japanese silk, 36 inches wide (note the width), heavy, even weave, very glossy, in white and cream only. Regular 75c. a yard. **Special Sale price 58c**
Sample mailed free.

A New Material

To introduce it we offer Crepe de Lyons at 35c. a Yard.

No. 393 Crepe de Lyons, pure silk, with coin spot and dainty gaufrage effect in cream, white, black, pink, turquoise and sky. Very handsome for waists, etc. Reg. 50c. **Special Sale Price 35c**
Sample mailed free.

Hammocks at a Bargain



AN EXTRA SPECIAL

No. 384 Closely-woven hammock, with valances, head pillow, spreaders and metal trimmings complete. Full size. Regular \$1.00. **Special Sale \$1.99**

We carry a splendid range of hammocks of British and American manufacture. All are guaranteed to be made

from the best of materials, and are thoroughly up-to-date. Prices are marked very close, ranging from \$1.25, \$1.85 to \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$13.00. We also have a line of baby hammocks with circular ends to prevent accidents, covered with mosquito netting, at \$1.25 and \$1.75.

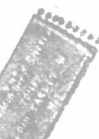
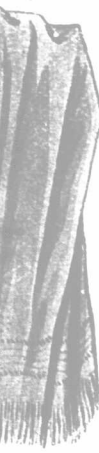


WRITE AND WE WILL SEND OUR CATALOGUE.

Midsummer Special Sale

Reserved Exclusively for Mail-Order Customers.

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318



320



328

suits,
price 35c

erge 32c

guaranteed
color, 42 in.
best manu-
ods in Eng-
warranted.

price 32c

for 58c

inches wide
heavy, even
e and cream

price 58c

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and dainty
white, black,
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Price 35c

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\$7.50, \$13.00,
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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. 667.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 5, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

All Eyes on New Westminster.

Ex-President McKinley said: "Exhibitions are the time-markers of progress," and this expression well illustrates the situation in Canada, when applied to the two Dominion Exhibitions already held. Three years ago the Dominion Government established a precedent by making a grant of fifty thousand dollars to the Toronto Exhibition Board, for the purpose of making a grand national display. The experience proved a success, and was repeated last year at Winnipeg. This year sample products of Canada and evidences of Canadian skill will be aggregated in a magnificent collection at New Westminster, one of Canada's most beautiful and progressive seaport cities, thus marking, as McKinley said, the trend of progress from East to West of our broad Dominion. The holding of a Dominion exhibition naturally ladens the Board who are responsible for the arrangements of detail with considerable additional responsibility. It is one of the unfortunate circumstances in connection with these exhibitions that the time is so short between the making of the grant for additional improvement to the regular equipment of the fair grounds and buildings and the holding of these large events, but we have every assurance and reason to believe that the energy characteristic of the West will have its fruition in splendidly-prepared buildings and enlarged accommodations both for exhibitors and visitors to the fair. New Westminster has a great advantage, as compared with Winnipeg last year, in that she has nearly two months more of summer weather in which to carry out the extensive preparations under way, incident to the holding of the national exhibition. The manager of the fair, Mr. W. H. Keary, who is also mayor of the city, has embarked upon the scheme with a wide experience in exhibition affairs, and with the confidence of the city behind him, so that New Westminster's share in the fair may be depended upon to be carried out to the fullest extent.

Already there have come in entries for exhibits from all quarters, the different Provinces of Confederation all joining to ensure a representative display in the sister city of the Western capital. The loyal public of Canada are awaiting the opportunity of crossing the wide, rolling prairies, and of viewing the world-renowned scenery of the Rockies. The Dominion Exhibition affords the occasion for this trip, so that, from September 27th to October 7th, New Westminster will throng with visitors from the Atlantic to the opposite ocean.

Building Up Interprovincial Trade.

One of the most desirable results anticipated as a consequence of holding the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster this year, is that interprovincial trade in agricultural products and farm necessities shall be stimulated and expanded. One of the chief hindrances to a greater activity in this respect in the past has been the excessive freight rates between centers of production in British Columbia and markets in the Territories and Manitoba, but with the increasing bulk of articles of exchange and more constant shipments each way, rates will probably be made more favorable. British Columbia has some staple commodities which the prairie residents are buying in ever-increasing amounts, these being fruits, lumber and fish, while from the prairie farms the Coast towns must get large supplies of meat, flour, grains, and dairy products.

Another thing the Dominion Exhibition will

help to accomplish is the migration of well-to-do grain farmers to the milder climates and fertile valleys of B. C. Already this process has gone on to a remarkable extent, but the inducement of an exhibition will entice many more Westward, where the charms of a balmy climate and the opportunity of light, pleasant, profitable work will induce many to take up homes, to cultivate fruit, and to follow a quiet, pleasant occupation. These people will then in turn do their share toward developing trade between their old home and their new, and understanding as they must the requirements of the market, will be in the best possible position to cater to it.

Oriental on the Pacific Coast.

The old saw that extremes meet is having a very evident demonstration in connection with Oriental immigration on the Pacific Coast. Modern transportation facilities have brought the Orient and the extreme Occident into close contact, while their industrial conditions still remain at extremes. The Orient is the center of the most densely populated part of the world and the habitat of the people who work for the lowest imaginable wage, while on the Pacific coast of America population is most sparse and remuneration for labor extremely liberal, as compared with older-settled communities. Between these two countries, travelling one way, there is but an ocean voyage, which thus brings these industrial extremes together; travelling in another direction, there are all the degrees of density of population, and a gradual change from the extreme Oriental depressed industrial conditions of the old world to the modern expanding conditions of the new. Naturally, when these diametrically opposite conditions are brought into close contact, as is the case to-day in British Columbia, trouble will arise. Orientals coming to the new country adhere to their old customs, retain their low standards of living, and accept wages in competition with white labor which practically drives the latter from the field of operation, either from necessity, or because of a natural antipathy to being associated with fellow laborers of the yellow race. So acute has this condition become in British Columbia, that the Provincial Government, in spite of the laudations the Japanese have been receiving from almost every quarter of the globe, found it necessary, in response to public opinion, to impose restrictions upon Japanese immigration, and also prohibited their employment upon public works.

With the people of British Columbia, local necessity is the reply to criticism raised in Eastern Canada and Great Britain, of which the following is a sample:

"What is the matter with the Japs in the eyes of British Columbia? Are they so inferior or so superior to the natives and residents of that Province that their presence on equal terms is not to be borne? Or is it that, being of a different color, the proud Anglo-Saxon simply has a race prejudice against them which, in the case of our neighbors to the south, is regarded with such lofty scorn? The action of the British Columbian Legislature in rushing through a bill imposing restrictions on Japanese immigration and forbidding their employment in the construction of public buildings, is a queer commentary on the newspaper panegyrics to which Canadians have become accustomed during the past eighteen months. If the proposed exclusion be on account of the alleged inferiority of the Japanese, the unstinted praise lavished on them looks a little foolish, while if it be on account of their feared superiority in working capacity or otherwise, it is something of a reflection upon our vaunted

Anglo-Saxon sense of fair play. Looked at from whatsoever point of view, the British Columbia Government's action is a foolish one, because, from past experience, and particularly at the present juncture in Imperial affairs, it must have known that such legislation would be vetoed by the Dominion."

Evidently the race problem will always confront British Columbia. Her position is such that there will always be an equalizing process going on within her boundaries between the swarms of Orientals with their low standards of living, and the Occidentals who wish to live and let live. The situation is not a pleasant one to anticipate, and the legislators of the Province and the Dominion will require to handle the subject most diplomatically, for doubtless a middle course will have to be struck, the British Columbians to exercise considerable patience, while the restrictions must not be so prohibitive as to violate British justice.

Unsatisfactory Litigation at an End.

The withdrawal of the appeal of the C. N. R. from the Supreme Court, in the case of Ferris vs. C. N. R., referred to before in these columns, is a decision which may be considered as eminently satisfactory to the parties concerned, which were Mr. Ferris, all grain-growers and the Railway Co. Litigation is rarely profitable to anybody but the lawyers, and it is something to be thankful for that wise counsels prevailed, and that a trial of strength between the railroad corporation and that aggregation of Manitoba farmers, the Grain-growers' Association, was averted—a test that would have engendered distrust and anger in the breasts of Manitoba farmers against one of the chief transportation companies of the Province, which bad feeling would undoubtedly have injured the Company in its competition for business, and taken years to wipe out. Great interests were at stake; a reversal of the court's decision meant a win for the railroad at the cost of a farmer's financial existence. Not only so, but a precedent would have been established by which other railway companies would have been encouraged to carry to the courts of law cases which common sense and justice could easily settle outside in favor of the farmer, but which, once mixed in a maze of legal intricacies, involving heavy legal expenses, would probably tire out the individual and result in a win for the corporation, it being well known in the English-speaking world that "Law" and "Justice" are not synonymous terms.

This case only serves to illustrate the need for the extreme care that should be exercised by farmers in shipping and marketing their products, and also that the Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Territories have undoubtedly played a useful, if passive, part in settling a case that is most important to all farmers.

The railway company (C.N.R.) is also to be congratulated on its decision to drop the appeal. Litigation is as profitless to it as to its patrons, and the success of a railroad depends largely on the good feeling towards it. Fortunately, such corporations are, as a rule, manned at the head by big men, in whom business foresight is so developed as to try to avoid "the breakers ahead."

The lesson for the farmers of the great Central West of Canada is that, "In union there is strength," and that wisdom, if nothing else, should decide every farmer to become a member of his grain-growers' association.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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Taxing Vacant Lands.

Perhaps it is one of the exigencies of the development of a new country, but it is nevertheless lamentable, that so much of our best land becomes the property of men who have no more interest in their holdings than a desire to see them advance in price. In the older-settled parts of the country these illustrations of sheer greed stand out most prominently. Driving in almost any direction, one may pass quarter-section after quarter-section unoccupied, and if the reason be asked, the answer is, invariably, "Oh, they are holding it for a higher price." Fortunately, all land owners do not follow this policy. Very many of our most extensive real-estate men—companies who buy a tract to repopulate it—resell their land at the lowest possible margin, and depend upon turning over a lot of land to make their total profits, rather than to make a few deals with exorbitant margins. The injury to any particular district through land-owners keeping unturned, rich productive acres, is incalculable.

Every acre that can be brought under cultivation adds to the general wealth of the neighborhood in which it is located, and every acre kept out of cultivation not only detracts from the total wealth of the community, but also increases the burden of taxation on the improved lands, which have to contribute more largely to the maintenance of public utilities.

This is one of the chief reasons why unimproved lands should pay a higher rate of taxation than is usually assessed. Another is that the owners of uncultivated land are usually well-to-do people, whose land is increasing in value as a result of the work of improvement by the actual farmers, and in all fairness to the latter, the former should contribute liberally to the municipal funds. Then there is the constantly-increasing complexity of the problem of maintaining

roads, the solution of which demands the expenditure of public money. To such a project the owners of vacant lands should contribute liberally, for they, as much as anyone else, receive the benefit therefrom.

To municipalities finding themselves hampered for funds, the higher taxing of unoccupied lands should present itself as a legitimate and most reasonable means to increase their funds, and a policy of this nature should commend itself to every elector.

Defrauded Through the Mails.

Few people have any idea of the extent to which the mails are used directly and indirectly for the furtherance of schemes by which the public are swindled out of their money. Right and left all over the continent "get-rich-quick" concerns are operating in connection with race-track and stock-exchange gambling, bogus projects for distributing silverware, diamonds, gold mines, town lots and rubber-tree plantations, or dazzling dividends from investments of funds placed in the hands of "promoters," who, in a few weeks' time, have been known to gather millions of dollars together from their dupes.

Some time ago U. S. Postmaster-General Cortelyou inaugurated an energetic policy, in order to prevent the perpetration of these frauds upon the public. Heretofore, we understand, the United States Postal Department waited to receive complaints against persons or companies engaged in illegal business before issuing orders prohibiting their use of the mails. It is now proposed to scan the newspapers for advertisements inviting people to join in "get-rich-quick" schemes, and any which on their face appear questionable will be made the subject of investigation by an inspector of the Post-office Department. It also is intended, even before the investigation is begun, to stop delivery of mail at a place designated in the advertisement. If investigation should prove the business is legitimate, then the mail will be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed. The Department believes it has been successful in stopping the operation of men who advertise for money to bet on the races, claiming that with the special information which they had they could "pick the winners" every time. Later on the "discretionary wheat pools" were attacked. These are made up of swindlers who advertise for money, alleging that they were enabled with large sums to manipulate the markets and pay weekly dividends of three per cent. or more. Ruined characters, homes and fortunes follow in the wake of all these schemes, bearing out the truth of the teaching of the Good Book that, they fall into a snare who make haste to become rich, or of the modern Yankee philosopher who declared that it was a black day in any young man's career when he thought there was some easier way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it.

These swindling operations have spread their tentacles into Canada; how far, or to what extent, we can only guess. The Canadian Postal Department should be vigorously alive to guard the interests of the people from frauds perpetrated through the mails. It has been suggested also that the law of libel should be amended so that Canadian papers could speak out more plainly for the safeguarding of their readers, without running the constant risks of vexatious actions for damages by worthless fake concerns.

For the Public Good.

When I began reading the "Farmer's Advocate," I only thought to take it for a few months, but found out its value, not only as to farming and the general good of the rural population, but also encouraging Christian life to a considerable extent. I quit all doubting, and sent in at once my subscription for a year, and never regret having done so. Questions like "How to keep the boys and girls at home," and about "Athletic sports at public shows," are just in time, and are so fairly dealt with that I can only heartily agree with it. Wishing you the very best of success, I remain,

Steinbach, Man. G. G. KARNEISEN

IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR SALE OR WANT A SITUATION, PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THE HEADING OF "WANT AND FOR SALE" IN THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

A Farmers' Manufacturing and Supply Company.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Recently I have heard of and investigated the "Farmers' Manufacturing and Supply Co., Ltd.," which has its head office at Durham, Ont., with branches at Galt, and, I believe, Paris. This company, though it does not so call itself, is almost a perfect co-operative organization, and, though it has been operating less than a year, has over five hundred farmer members. The facts as I have found them are most encouraging for all who hope for great results for co-operation in Canada, as well as to those who want to know what to do in order to benefit as soon as possible by co-operation.

THE FACTS.

The Farmers' Manufacturing & Supply Co., Ltd., is an association of farmers, incorporated under the ordinary act of limited liability companies, for the objects of purchasing supplies for shareholders, manufacturing such supplies if necessary, and possessing other wide powers. It provides in its charter, however, that no member may hold more than five shares, and as the shares authorized number 5,000, at \$20 each, it is impossible for any one man or small group of men to control the company. It is a farmers' company, and must always remain such. The directors number five, and the present officers are: President, George Binney (ex-Warden), Grey County; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. MacIntosh, of Durham; Managing Director, T. Livingston, Durham; and other well-known farmers of Western Ontario.

The policy of the company has been to buy all supplies required by members, so far as is found practicable, at the best terms possible, and to sell them to members at a rate that enables the company to pay expenses, and, perhaps, a small dividend, this rate effecting a large saving to the shareholder on everything bought. With the present 500 members the company is able to make very satisfactory terms in buying, as the following comparative prices will show:

Article.	Regular cash price.	Company's price to shareholders.
Wagon (best)	\$68 00	\$56 00
Buggy (best)	80 00	68 00
Buggy (second grade)	68 00	58 00
Hay rake (side delivery).....	58 00	47 30
Hay loader	58 00	47 30
Mowing machine	50 00	38 50
Hay tedder	45 00	35 00
Walking plow	13 00	10 00
Windmill	85 00	55 00
Cream separators:		
350-lb.	70 00	48 00
450-lb.	90 00	61 00
600-lb.	110 00	68 00
Woven wire fencing, No. 9 wire, per rod	56	42

Cement, a saving of 15 cents per barrel; coal, saving of 40 cents per ton; harness, from 10% to 20%. Similar savings of substantial amounts are secured in sewing machines, washing machines, pianos, stoves, furnaces, etc.

These figures I got (most of them) from farmers who have bought the articles named. One or two special instances might be given. Mr. T. J. Clump, near Galt, bought 160 rods of No. 9 woven wire fencing, and saved \$22.40 on the one purchase, within three weeks of buying his share for \$20.00. Mr. Twombly, of Durham, bought 500 rods of another grade of wire at 38 cents per rod, saving a total of \$60.00.

The company is growing rapidly, as is to be expected. As the capital is limited by the charter to \$100,000, which makes it impossible for more than 5,000 farmers to become shareholders, it will probably be necessary to change the charter to admit of larger membership.

A word as to the way business is conducted: The buying is done by the head office at Durham, prices being thus secured that are impossible in the case of small local purchasers or agents. Shareholders anywhere may post their orders direct, or leave them at the branch stores in the nearest town, and the goods are got by them either at the stores or at the station. Cash or note is the rule for payment on purchases, as being the most economical way of running the business.

So far as I can see, this company of organized farmers cannot fail in their project, because they are succeeding splendidly now, and because a growing membership steadily increases the united power that benefits each one. It is not the ideal plan of organization I had outlined, but it has got results, and results are what I had in view in suggesting the methods of organization I did.

It has occurred to me that there may be many other co-operating organizations of farmers in Canada, as well as this, and that members of such organizations should give an account thereof to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

Horses.

British Army Horses from Canada.

Contrary to all expectations, the British remount officers, Col. Bridge and Major Dradge, were able to buy horses in the range country well within the price limits set by the Imperial authorities, namely, \$200, laid down in England.

It was most unfortunate for all concerned that the train carrying the four cars of horses purchased by the remount officers was badly wrecked near Rat Portage on the 20th ultimo, and nearly all the animals killed or injured.

In some respects the Western horses are most satisfactory. Their hardiness and fitness generally are a good deal commented upon.

Then, the conditions under which they were brought up make the ranch horses hardy and active. They have abundant exercise on the wide ranges, and are at once capable of work impossible to an English horse with but a three-acre field to run around in.

In other respects Western horses are open to criticism. Great enough care is not exercised in the selection of the dams and sires, dams especially. There seems to be an idea abroad that if one parent is good, it does not matter so much about the other.

Then, the driving type is prominent in much of the stock, coming from the American trotting blood. These horses are good enough for driving, but long-backed, and not fit for riding.

While the range life makes the horses hardy, it seems to me that they are often ruined through mishap of one sort or another if left altogether to look after themselves.

I am not in love with the Western methods of breaking. It is rough-and-ready, certainly, and is 'breaking' in the literal sense of the term.

"Another respect in which Western horses do not come up to army ideals is in point of size. Large horses are required, and the range animals are more of the 'cob' type as a rule."

Automobiles Slower Than Horses.

Virtue is said to be its own reward, and per contra, it may be said that sinning brings its punishment in due time. On this latter score the automobilists have of late been suffering.

"But man, proud man, Drest in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd— His glassy essence—like an angry ape, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, As make the angels weep."

Like the famous school teacher who always boxed a boy's ears when he met one, "because if he hasn't done mischief, he is contemplating it," the average constable and policeman, too, has come to look upon the automobile occupant with the most insolent suspicion.

The team trots merrily o'er the road, The rattling bars have charms; Eleven and four is our average load, And we change at the Coachman's Arms.

We learn with pleasure that the various interests in Connecticut that have been urging an automobile law which shall be fair to automobiles and the public, have finally agreed upon a measure which it is expected will be adopted.

It is safe to say that there is not a young farmer in Manitoba who has any aptitude for judging who may not become a good judge of a horse. Like everything else that is learned, it requires that an interest must first be taken in the subject, and secondly, that that interest be maintained.

Annual Horse Show at Winnipeg.

The first annual horse show held in Winnipeg a few weeks ago, although hampered by cold and wet weather, was considered of sufficient success as an experiment to warrant more complete and definite plans for the holding of shows in future.

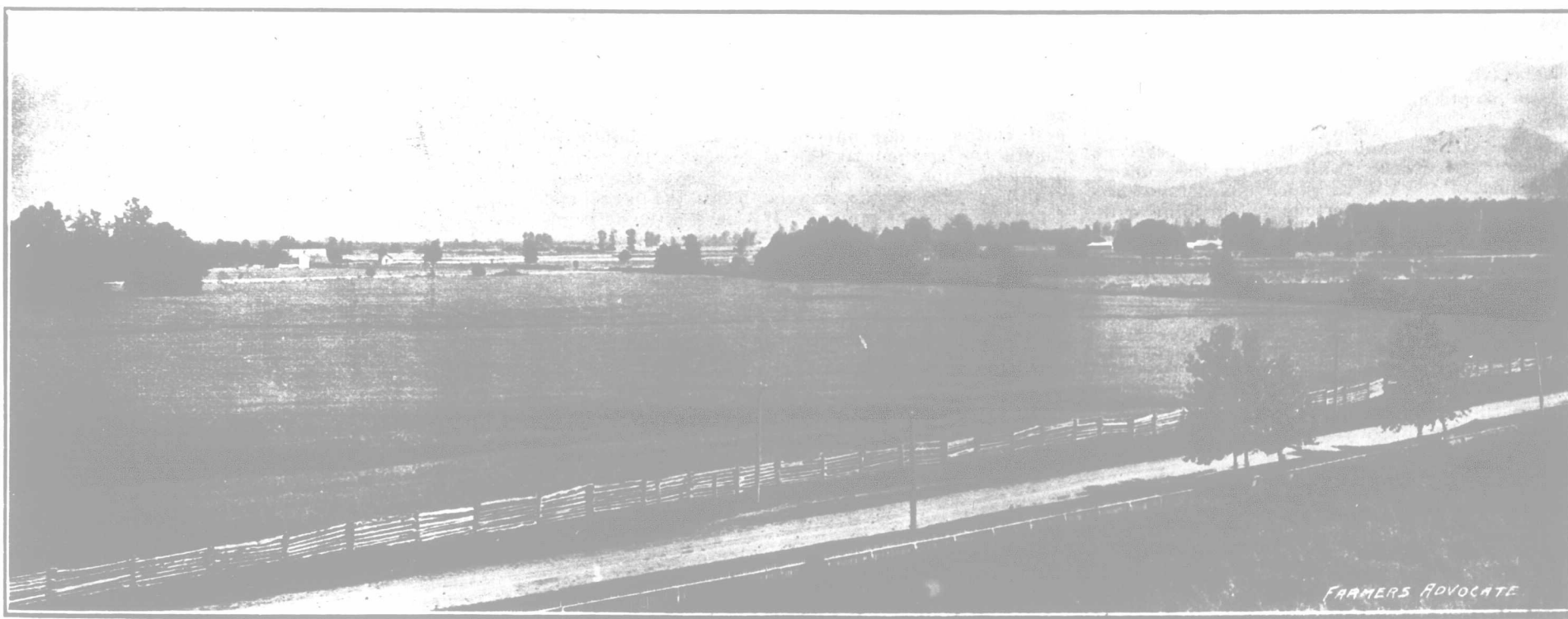
The Winnipeg show will also provide a preliminary trial, after which the salable winners can be taken to Southern and Eastern cities to win further honors and to bring fancy prices.

The Farmer Boy and the Horse.

An old friend of mine who has spent all his life on the farm without becoming even a fair judge of a horse, said to me a few days ago, while in a confidential mood: "If I had life to live over again, I would endeavor while a boy to study horse-judging, so that I could pick out the good ones."

To the young man of the present day the experience of those who have preceded them ought to be of great interest on this question. It is much easier for a young man to obtain an intimate knowledge of horse-judging to-day than it was twenty years ago, and hence it is that the farmer of the future will require to know more of horses than his father.

It takes time to become a horse-judge, but the greater the



A British Columbia Farm Scene.

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interest in the subject, the sooner may a fair knowledge be obtained.

But when a fair knowledge of the subject has been obtained, the danger point has been reached, with some men. It is then, unfortunately, that far too many get the idea that they "know a horse," and after they have become recognized in their localities as judges, they soon feel that there is little to be learned.

Not long ago I ran across a fine-looking horse that had been bought in Winnipeg last spring for a long price. The purchaser was known in his district as a horseman, but, upon examination, the horse was found to have very bad sidebones. The buyer admitted he was not aware of their presence until his attention was drawn to them, and no one could fail to realize that far too much money had been paid for the animal. This is merely one example of a supposedly good horseman being badly fooled, when there was no occasion for it, had he been more careful in his examination. I would, therefore, like my friend, the farm boy, to realize that there is a lot to be learned about the horse, but there is no more interesting nor, in fact, valuable subject than horse-judging, and there is not a Western boy who cannot improve his knowledge of our noble friend if he will.

Manitoba.

Early vs. Late Foals.

This subject is one of great interest to horse-breeders, and especially to those who are anxious to make their foals pay for the cost and trouble of rearing. With large stud owners, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal, and those who go in for showing, regardless of expense, such trifles as housing and keeping a mare and foal for two or three months are hardly considered, but the small breeder or tenant-farmer has to count the cost of his foals, and if they "eat their heads off" before they can be turned out to grass, breeding them for profit is, obviously, a very doubtful business. Still, there will always be a diversity of opinion as to the merits of an early or a late foal, and showmen will rightly claim that early foals are best for showing as foals or yearlings, as the January or February-born youngster attains a size which the May or June one cannot possibly get in the time, and there is unquestionably a tendency to favor size in the ring, with the natural result that the later-born competitors are outclassed for no other reason than that of youth.

As a remedy for this state of affairs, the plan of considering age when making the awards in the younger classes, seems to be worthy of consideration. With cattle, it is the fashion to give the age in the catalogue, and it is frequently seen that a bull or heifer calf of eight months old takes honors before those which are only just short of a year old, and it is quite possible to treat foals and yearlings in the same way, so that the judging is a question of merit rather than size or age. As far as the health and constitution of horses are affected by the date of their birth, eminent breeders have given their opinion to the effect that a January Thoroughbred foal is much more liable to become a roarer than a later born one, and although Hackneys and the draft breeds may not be so prone to contract chest and throat affections, there can be no possible doubt that a foal of any breed which has never known a day's ill health grows up with a better constitution than one which has only been kept alive with medicine and good nursing.

It is undeniable that the foal which arrives during the days of the swallow and the cuckoo escapes many of the ills to which boxed foals are liable, one of the most serious being joint evil, an ailment rarely seen in those born and reared on the grass.

Apart from the health of the animal and its development, the every-day class of breeder has to consider the question from the £ s. d. point of view, which, of course, makes the early foal a much more costly animal at weaning time than the late one, so that the balance is in favor of the latter.

Among Shire horses there has probably never been a better developed yearling exhibited at the London Show than Rokeby Harold, the champion stallion of 1893, the only instance of a yearling being a champion of this great breed show, and the writer has been told that he was foaled about April 20th.

This goes to prove that age is not everything in a yearling, and if farmers can get a Shire foal on its feet during May, and do it well when they have got it, there is a better prospect in front of that than there is of what may be called a hot-horse youngster.

Untoward Results of Castration.

(Continued.)

PERITONITIS, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdominal cavity, from which two membranes covering the testicles are derived, and which must necessarily be incised during the operation of castration, sometimes occurs after the most careful and skillful operation, and the operator cannot be held responsible. This disease is more apt to occur if antiseptic measures have not been observed, or if the animal be in a poor condition—either too fat or too lean—or if exposed to cold or damp weather after castration; but, as stated, it may occur under apparently favorable circumstances and when all possible precautions have been observed, due, doubtless, to some unobservable constitutional tendency to inflammatory action, when all external circumstances are good.

SYMPTOMS.—As a rule, the animal apparently does well for two or three days after castration, and there is usually little swelling or stiffness. Then he is noticed to be dull and dejected, hangs his head, takes no notice of surrounding objects, refuses food and water, and does not care to move. The temperature is increased to 102 to 106 degrees F.; the pulse at first full, frequent and bounding, but gradually decreases in strength, but increases in frequency. The respirations are usually more or less labored; mucous membranes injected. He evidently suffers considerable pain, but is too much depressed or too much afraid to express his suffering in the usual manner. If there be colicky pains their manifestations are of short duration, and give way to great depression. Movement apparently causes intense pain, hence the patient persistently stands if allowed to. The abdomen is tucked up, and the breathing hurried and principally thoracic. The extremities are cold, and the patient sinks rapidly. In some cases he becomes delirious or comatose, and paralyzed before death. In this disease the inflammation extends rapidly from its point of origin over the whole surface of the membrane. Changes in the blood are induced by which the various constituents become broken up and discharged by the urinary organs, usually tinging the urine a dark red or coffee color. A post-mortem examination of an animal that has died from this disease reveals small intestine, and sometimes the stomach and large intestines, containing a greater or less quantity of this altered blood, a passive hemorrhage having occurred into the canal before death. The surface of the peritoneum is in some places studded with dark-red spots, and in others covered with a plastic exudation. Surrounding the inguinal ring (the opening through which the spermatic cord passed) there is generally seen a discoloration of the tissues to a dark red, which extends over more or less surface.

TREATMENT.—In many cases the disease terminates fatally in a few hours, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment, while in others it yields to treatment. Treatment must be directed to soothe and support. Opium should be given in large doses, as one to three ounces of the tincture (laudanum), according to the size of the patient, in a little cold water as a drench every two hours until the distress disappears. In the meantime he must have stimulants, such as two to four ounces whisky, or one-half to one ounce aromatic spirits of ammonia, every two or three hours, as indicated. The opium and stimulants may be given together. Local treatment consists in bathing the wounds with hot water, to encourage an escape of serum and soothe the parts, and cloths wrung out of hot water should be constantly applied to the abdomen. Purgatives are admissible, as we wish to arrest the peristaltic action of the bowels, hence the large and repeated doses of opium. If this treatment is ineffectual, the probabilities of a favorable termination are very remote; but should the acute symptoms yield, great care must be taken that the patient be subjected to no cause by which a relapse may be induced. The food must be of the most easily digested nature, as boiled linseed with bran, and a little grass or good hay, and he must not be subjected to cold or dampness until thoroughly recovered.

"WHIP."

The Boy of To-day, the Man of Tomorrow.

I must confess that you are free from that prejudice that is against the wage-earner, that predominates other farmers' papers. There should be a consideration for the advancement of the young man in his 'teens to obtain an education along with the well-to-do-farmer's son, and advance the welfare of our future country.

Cardston, Alta.

WM. J. WARREN.

Stock.

Care of Brood Sows.

Writing in the Iowa Register, Professor Kennedy states from his observations during his recent trip abroad:

"In the estimation of the English breeder, the brood sow, during the gestation period, requires and must have certain feeding stuffs for best results, and to withhold these on account of a slight difference in price, is short-sighted economy, if not very disastrous. On those farms where skim milk was available the brood sows were fed bran, oats and skim milk, or bran, shorts and skim milk or bran, barley meal and skim milk. In addition, the sows were grazed on grass or soiling crops during the summer months, and were fed on raw mangels, turnips, beets or steamed potatoes during the winter season. Where skim milk was not available, the rations were composed of cooked bran, shorts and middlings, or soaked bran, shorts and barley meal, with the same kinds of succulent food as previously mentioned. This method of feeding was continued up to within a week or so of farrowing time. At this time the amount of roots fed was decreased. This was done for the purpose of keeping the digestive organs in a loose condition. On many good farms from four to eight ounces of Epsom salts, in accordance with the size of the sow, was fed in the food to each sow about two days before farrowing. This was given for the purpose of cooling the system and preventing an early flow of milk, which so often is the cause of an inflamed udder, and, as a consequence, a vicious mother at farrowing time. That careful attention to all of the little details pays, was amply demonstrated on a large pig-feeding farm in Cheshire, where 130 sows reared on an average nine living pigs per sow. On some farms even higher averages were obtained, but the number of brood sows was much less.

"During the nursing period, which varies in length from five to seven weeks, the sows are very liberally fed. The feeding stuffs used are of the kind that are conducive to a liberal supply of milk. For this purpose, rations of equal parts bran, shorts and barley meal, scalded and fed in conjunction with skim milk, or two parts bran, two parts middlings, one part barley meal and one part corn meal, soaked or steamed and fed in conjunction with skim milk, or equal parts of bran, shorts and cooked potatoes, fed with or without skim milk, were in general use, and gave highly satisfactory results. Ground oats, in conjunction with the other feeding stuffs, were also used by some, but the price of oats usually prohibits the same. The brood sows were always fed three times per day, and in some instances four times per day. Whenever skim milk or buttermilk could be had they were used in the feeding of the sows during the nursing period. The young pigs are encouraged to eat at an early age, as at the end of three weeks some milk and finely ground oatmeal or shorts are supplied in low troughs where the little ones may partake of the same. In this manner they are taught to eat early, and thus can be weaned at an earlier age, a point which is of much importance to the man who rears two litters per year."

Noticing Little Things.

Mr. Richard Gibson, of Ontario, one of the sowers in the agricultural world, frequently says things the truth of which at once strikes home. Here is one of his latest:

"I keep a diary, and note the arrival of each variety of bird. This year some were earlier and others later than usual, but the satisfaction I have taken in this little noticing of what occurs daily, has not been thrown away. Though the results are nothing but pleasure, it is to be commended, not because there is no apparent gain or money in view. Still the very fact of cultivating the sense of observation, and noticing the little things grows upon one, and this may be of practical use to every farmer. If he looks for birds or flowers, insects or other friends or foes, he will notice whether the gates have been left open, whether the stock are being fed right, or the hundred and one ways wherein the master's eye is requisite. One man will see at a glance whether things are going right, because he has cultivated the eye and brain to observation. Another will, 'well, let things go.'"

Investigation Work by the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture.

Last year the Commissioner of Agriculture at Regina saw the need and opportunity for scientific investigation along bacteriological lines, especially those relating to agriculture, and was enabled to add a bacteriologist to his corps of workers in the Department of Agriculture.

Amongst other work being done by Dr. G. A. Charlton, the Territorial Bacteriologist, is the propagation of suitable bacteria in the form of nitro-cultures, to aid in the inoculation of soil for alfalfa growing, the method adopted being

similar to that of the Washington Bureau of Plant Industry. Careful attention is also being directed to swamp fever and cases supposed to be that, but it has been found so far that the majority of cases examined are what are known to the veterinary profession as typhoid influenza, many cases of which yield to appropriate treatment, such as complete rest from work, stimulation and intestinal antiseptics. It is fortunate that the Territorial Department of Agriculture has a scientific man at work on the ground.

The World's Meat Supplies.

A writer in "The Agricultural Student" has compiled some very interesting data on the world's meat supplies and their relative distribution. In part he says:

"The best estimate of the world's total herds and flocks show that there are only 310,000,000 head of cattle, 600,000,000 head of sheep, 100,000,000 head of goats, or a total of 1,080,000,000 edible live stock in the whole world, with which to feed its estimated population of 1,500,000,000 people, of which 806,000,000 are semi-civilized grain-eating Asiatics, and 450,000,000 North Americans and Europeans.

"It was this call for the surplus meats of the world which created the international exchange of and trade in animal food products. On the deficiency of the European available supply and the increased general hunger of Europe the American meat trade has been built and has grown, because the United States has a larger percentage of hogs, sheep and cattle combined, per capita of the population, than that of any other country. The exceptions as to sheep and cattle are Australia (including New Zealand), with 110,000,000 sheep and 11,000,000 cattle to 5,000,000 people, and South America, with 100,000,000 sheep and 23,000,000 cattle to a population of about 33,000,000 people. Those countries have very few hogs. They, with North America, furnish the live stock, fresh meat and provisions now exported to Europe to make up the deficiency there for feeding the inhabitants of Great Britain and the continent.

"The above countries—North America, South America and Australia—with a combined population of 114,000,000 people, have 273,000,000 sheep, 102,000,000 cattle, and 66,000,000 head of hogs, or 441,000,000 head of the world's edible live stock of the above classes named; the United States alone possessing 63,000,000 of the hogs. These countries, therefore, have more than 24 sheep, nearly 1 bovine, and about 3.5 of a hog for each head of their joint population.

"From this standpoint take a peep at Europe. Great Britain has only 7,000,000 head of cattle, 27,000,000 head of sheep, and less than 3,000,000 head of hogs, with which to feed 36,000,000 people. To these must be added the animal industry and the population of Ireland.

"The continental nations are apparently in a better position than the Briton, but still in a weak position for feeding their peoples from purely domestic supplies. Their folks buy less of meat per capita.

THE LIVE-STOCK SUPPLY.

"The flocks and herds of the United States have really been at a standstill during the last twenty years, while the population has been increasing at an astonishing rate, widening the ratio between the two. Great Britain's flocks and herds have, if anything, gone back, while the population has gone ahead; the flocks and herds of Ireland have virtually been stationary for a quarter of a century.

"Twenty-five years ago France had 188 head of live stock per 1,000 acres of her area. She now has 164 head, or a dead loss of 24 head per 1,000 acres of the country. Denmark had 197 head per 1,000 acres then, and 115 head now, or a loss of 82 head per 1,000 acres. Germany, a quarter of a century ago, had three times as many sheep per head of population as now. The fatherland now has fewer cattle per capita of the people than then. Holland and Switzerland have only half as many sheep per head of population now as they had two and a half decades ago, and Belgium only a fourth as many. In these countries during that time the flocks of sheep alone have actually decreased from 104,000,000 to 75,000,000, showing an actual loss of 28 per cent. At the same time, the increase in the population was 25 per cent., thus making the comparative loss much greater. The combined population of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Holland twenty-five years ago was 140,000,000. This human family has now increased to 173,000,000 people, or 24 per cent. Meantime the combined herds of cattle of these countries have only increased from 48,000,000 to 58,000,000 head, or about 20 per cent. The above figures show that there are only 58,000,000 head of cattle to feed 173,000,000 people, whereas there are 67,000,000 head in the United States to a population of 76,000,000; nearly 100,000,000 people less than there are in the above continental countries. The flocks of those same nations are in a worse relative position, and their hogs, comparatively, are a small commercial item.

"In 1874 the United Kingdom imported from all sources 500,000,000 pounds of meats. In 1899, twenty-five years later, she imported 1,700,000,000 pounds. As the population has not increased over 25 per cent., and the edible herds have remained stationary, the excess is due to increased per capita eating.

CONDITION IN EUROPE.

"The relative scarcity of meat upon the continent is readily seen by the excessively high prices paid there for all carcass meats. These prices average 100 per cent. higher wholesale than similar meats sell for in the United States, and 30 to 50 per cent. higher than they do in England, even in the face of the fact that labor and other continental items of production are cheaper than either in Great Britain or the United States.

"The growing scarcity of the world's edible meats is produced by the two causes previously named; the faster increase of the human race in proportion to the increase of abattoir animals, and the improved condition of the working classes, which causes a greater per capita consumption of meats than existed two decades ago. The per capita consumption of meats in the United States has increased fully 25 per cent. during the last fifteen years. In Great Britain it has nearly doubled in the same time. On the continent the demand as measured by the very high local prices of meats, has largely increased, but the increased consumption has been limited by the virtual exclusion of foreign meats and the insufficiency of the domestic herds to supply the local demands. With improved industrial conditions and continuing high meat tariffs, or other means for excluding the surplus of other countries, the masses of the continental nations must desist from meat eating or pay exorbitant prices for this essential staff of life.

TASTE OF THE PALATE.

"The taste of the human palate leans to beef and pork. That is the popular meat diet of the world. It is a remarkable fact—verifies the above—that the hog and cattle herds of the earth have practically stood still for over twenty years and the sheep flocks have rapidly and enormously increased in the new countries. Glance at the three chief of these sheep-growing countries—Argentina, the United States and Australia. They show this: In 1830 Argentina had 2,500,000 sheep, 41,000,000 in 1870, and 90,000,000 in 1900. The United States had in 1830 a few millions of sheep, 42,000,000 by a liberal count in 1880, and 62,000,000 in 1900. Australia's flocks increased from a few thousands in 1830 to about 90,000,000 in 1886, and 110,000,000 in 1900, despite the loss by drought of 30,000,000 sheep in New South Wales alone during the last ten years. The flocks of Europe have largely decreased. The continued increase in population, along with the failure of edible live stock to multiply in proportion, will inevitably make the meat diet a generally high-priced one so long as the improved condition of the masses enables people to buy and to eat more meat than formerly. The elimination of consumers by a more widely spread condition of poverty among the populace is the only hope for low meat prices. Such general pauperism would lead further to vegetarianism and to deplorable economic conditions everywhere.

"The world is growing richer under the operation of the great forces of steam, electricity and machinery, brought to bear on the natural resources of the earth,

and as the purchasing power of the masses increases there will naturally come a permanent high range in values, especially in meat, although this will fluctuate with crops and seasons.

"The supply of hogs and sheep can be increased more rapidly than that of cattle, and high prices for beef will naturally stimulate the production and consumption of pork and mutton, and exercise a regulative influence on the price of beef."

Odd Situation in Hogs.

During the past few weeks strange situations have developed in the hog-marketing business. For the first time in many years live hogs were shipped from Montreal to England, when Montreal prices were ranging around \$7.00 per cwt. and Toronto prices about 25 cents less. The reason given was that space had been taken on the boats for cattle, but that trade was so dull in England that it meant a loss to export hogs, so the space was filled with hogs. About the same time live hogs were shipped from Moosomin to Montreal when Winnipeg prices were ranging from 4½c. to 5½c. per pound. The latter appears the most incongruous, owing to the fact that cured bacon and hams are being shipped into the West in large quantities. The question most naturally raised by the producer is, why can Western packers not pay a larger price for live hogs, when the territory in which they are located is considered a good market for finished meats by packers who have to pay from 1½ to 2c. per pound more for the live animals? It is conditions of this kind that are responsible for the installation of expensive competitive plants, and if dealers were sufficiently far-seeing they would endeavor to make prices reasonably in keeping with the outside points.

Preparation for Show-ring.

The importance of preparing cattle for showing to advantage because of the way in which they stand and lead is very considerable. We notice in an exchange that it is the practice in England and Scotland, when preparing cattle for the shows, to have them exercised daily, by leading them one-quarter mile out and the same distance back. When at the end of the trip they are turned around and made to stand the same as if ready for the judge's inspection, heads held properly and the animal made to stand square on his feet. The same training is gone through with again when the cattle are within close proximity to the stables. This is done for weeks before the fair. As a result, they naturally take up that position which shows them to advantage in the show-ring. This has a great influence on the general impression made when the eye of the judge rests upon them. Many who exhibit cattle at the fairs are noticeably lax in thus training their cattle for the show-ring. The animals are frequently so carelessly shown or so shy and frightened that they will not stand up naturally, and as a result frequently miss prizes that they might otherwise win.



The Approach from the Road to the House at Mr. J. J. Ring's, Crystal City, Man.

Farm.

Our Scottish Letter.

June so far has been a very pleasant month for the pleasure-seeker and tourist. We have had comparatively little rain all month, and the atmosphere has been kept cool by breezes of east wind, while the sun has been shining in his strength. All this is excellent from the standpoint of almost everybody except the farmer. The wheat and oats and barley crop got a grand start, with plenty of rain in spring, and were heavy rains to come now these white crops might seriously suffer, by becoming too rank. But the hay crop is to be light, and the turnip braird has made a very poor start, the fly obviously obtaining a firm hold of a plant not over robust. A short hay crop means a big decrease in the revenue to the farmer who sells, and the bad prospects of the turnip crop means reduced prices for lambs in autumn. The outlook at present is, therefore, not too bright, and, speaking generally, we are in the somewhat unusual predicament of wanting more rain.

At such a time reflection on our pastures and the hay crop, which is the almost invariable precursor of pasture in this country, is natural, and an illuminating bulletin on the subject has been issued by the West of Scotland Agricultural College. This school has the good fortune to number on its staff one of the most capable and brilliant investigators in this country. Mr. A. W. MacAlpine is a teacher of whom any school might well be proud. He is witty, which helps him greatly in dealing with scientific truth in presence of a popular audience, and he is a genius, in the best sense of the term, for he has an unique capacity for taking pains. The bulletin on pastures is from his brilliant pen, and records the experimental seeding carried out by him on 17 farms in Scotland during the past four seasons, with control plots at the College Experiment Station at Kilmarnock. The result of the lengthened and extended series of experiments has been to show the necessity for some revision of methods usually pursued in Scottish agriculture. In laying down land to pasture, say for three years, the usual practice has been to "sow out," as we term it, with an oat crop and rye grass seed, the latter for hay in the following year. It has been accepted agricultural gospel, that a hay crop is impossible without perennial rye grass, even although there may have been misgivings as to the succeeding body of pasture. Mr. MacAlpine's experiments show that rye grass is not necessary for the hay crop, and is still less necessary for the succeeding pasture, in the proportion usually assigned to it in Scottish farming. Mr. MacAlpine lays down the sound, self-evident proposition that cattle browse on green grass and not on white grass. No seed degenerates so rapidly into white "pasture," and, therefore, there are other grasses which ought to be included in any well-balanced seed mixture if pastures are to follow. Chief among these are the fescues, cocksfoot, tall oat grass—the latter not of the bulbous variety, which degenerates into a most troublesome weed—and timothy and Italian rye grass. From these normal mixtures rye grass is not excluded, but it is made evident by the combined results that a well-selected seeding of approved grasses, with an admixture of clovers and alsike, makes the best all-round hay crop and pastures. The four tests of a good grass mixture are: A profitable hay crop; a green pasture, which stock will graze; freedom from weeds, and enhanced fertility through the action of the

clovers, as nitrogen collectors and distributors in the soil.

Contagious disease was happily rare amongst British stock in 1904. The summary of all that transpired throughout the year has now been published by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the figures with respect to the dreaded scourges of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease are most satisfactory; that is to say, there are no figures. Cattle are very healthy in these islands, and long may they so continue. Sheep are also free from any dangerous diseases; the one troublesome thing being scab, about which there has lately been a great bother. Swine fever, or hog cholera, as it is termed on the other side of the Atlantic, is being got well in hand, and ere long one hopes to hear that figures relative to it are like those relating to pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease, non-existent. But two diseases are giving rise to disquietude. Anthrax is in some districts too common, and there is reason to suspect that this is largely due to the ignorance and carelessness of stock-owners in whose hands an animal may be struck down. Such a carcass should on no account be opened. It should be consumed by fire, and every vestige of it burned to ashes. Unhappily there is no possible external method of diagnosing anthrax. The only possible way is by cutting off a very small piece, say of the ear, and having the blood examined by a bacteriologist. Fortunately, there is no possibility of an expert mistaking the spore of the disease, but the farmer is placed in the cruel position of being criminally prosecuted for not reporting the presence of a disease which cannot be clinically diagnosed. His only safety lies in concluding that every animal which dies suddenly dies of anthrax. To proceed on any other principle will assuredly bring him within the clutches of the criminal law. Yet having regard to the deadly nature of the disease, and its communicability to the human species, the authorities would seem to have no alternative. The other disease which threatens to increase is glanders among horses. This disease is almost unknown among farm horses, but in London and one or two other cities having a large horse population, it almost seems to be on the increase. The cause of this is now said to be the ease with which the disease can be spread by animals in which it is latent. The mischief is that all this is capable of prevention by the use of the Mallein test, but the Government refuses to make provision for the adequate compensation of owners whose horses may be destroyed to save others. Perhaps nowhere in the world are there healthier horses than in Great Britain, but these glanders centers in large cities are a blot on the administration of our Contagious Diseases Acts. One rejoices that the stock which colonial and foreign buyers seek after is singularly free from all such diseases. Sir Walter Gilbey thinks we should not let the world know that we have these troublesome diseases in some places to contend against; but ignoring their existence won't help to clear out disease, and experience shows that nothing is so effective to that end as the free discussion of the extent and effect of disease. Cover it up and it does endless mischief; reveal its existence and bravely combat it and disease can be overcome.

I suppose you sometimes have trouble with people who profess to be able to govern much better than those who are called by the votes of their fellows to undertake that office. It is so here. The Board of Agriculture could be run by at least a score of amateurs, who, if one were to take them at their own valuation, would all make ministers. On the whole, the Board does very good work. It does not attempt

too much, and it wisely endeavors to do the greatest good to the greatest number; hence, it occasionally treads on the corns of those who would rather it treaded on the corns of the other man. Any mistakes made by the Board have been made in a laudable endeavor to honor this sound principle, and in spite of occasional slips, and some wrong moves, on the whole the successive presidents have done first-rate work. Some have been stronger than others, and some have had more to show for their labors than others. Mr. Long was the most successful legislator the Board has yet seen; Mr. Hanbury easily the most aggressive administrator. He meant his office to be honored, and to that end he first of all set himself the task of showing that he magnified his office. Soon the world took that office seriously, and under Mr. Hanbury the Board got on very well. Several problems set by him are now being seriously grappled with, and the memory of the big, jolly Lancastrian will survive in agriculture for many a day.

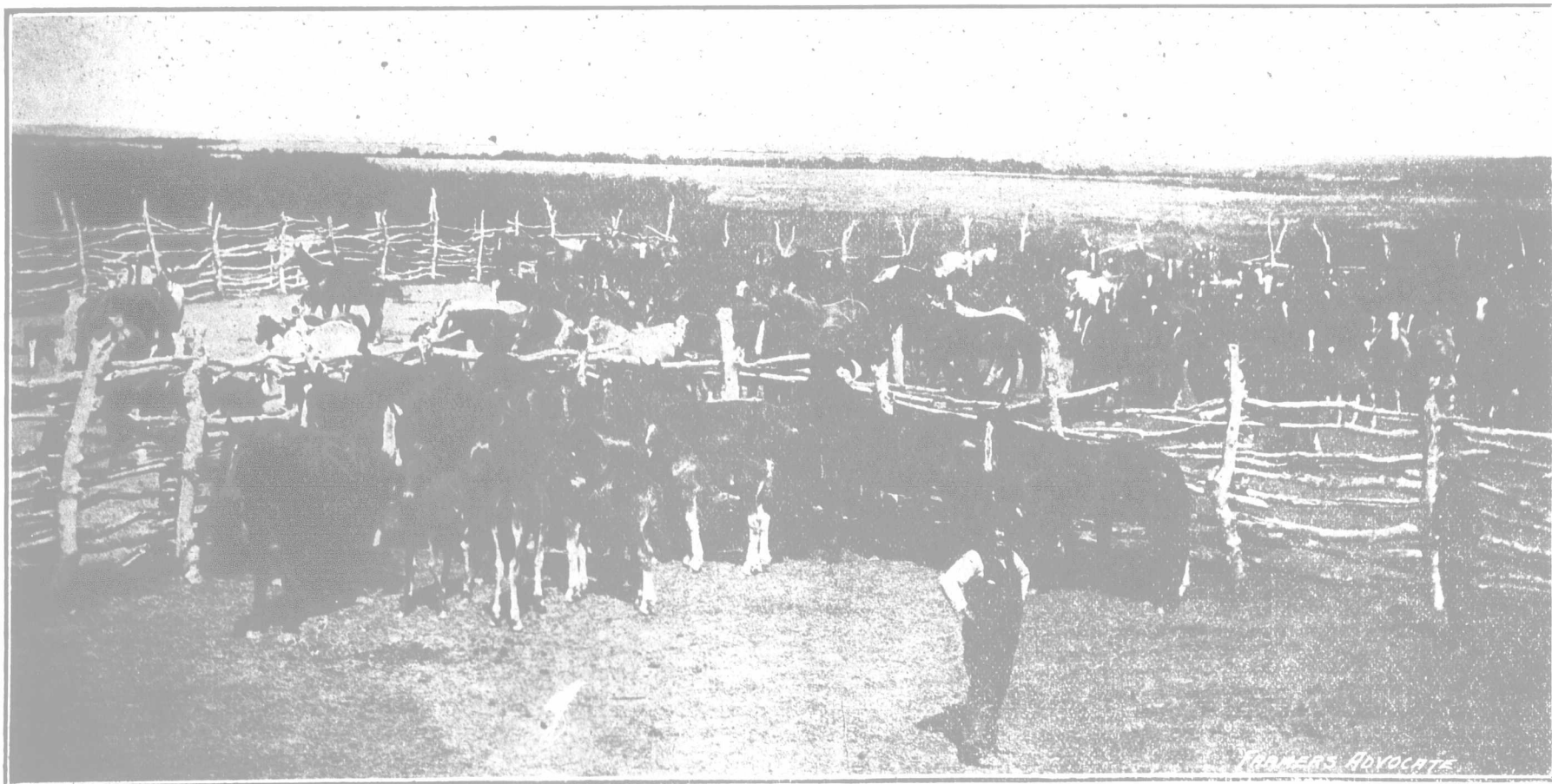
In stock matters there is a large amount of useful activity. Clydesdale sires are being eagerly hired for 1906, and there are few complaints among stallion owners this season. The recent series of county shows reveals the presence in the country of quite a large number of useful, well-bred two-year-old colts. Other classes of stock have been making plenty prices. A sale of surplus Hackneys, from the famous Terregles stud of Mr. C. E. Galbraith, was recently held at Peterborough, when about £1,023 15s. was paid for the London champion horse, Administrator, and the London champion mare, Rosadora, made £745 10s. These are surely great prices. At recent county shows we have had very good displays of all classes of stock, although we incline to think there was an absence of an out-and-out sensational animal in almost any breed.

"SCOTLAND YET."

To Poison Gophers.

A correspondent in Eastern Assiniboia asks if there is any poison that can be used to kill gophers? Gophers are a big enough nuisance in grain crops, but those of our readers who have clover or expect to have it, should keep the following for present or future reference. The mixture is recommended by Prof. Ladd, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, and is made as follows:

"Bring a quart of vinegar to the boil, add an ounce of strychnine; stir with a stick until thoroughly dissolved, then add six quarts of hot water. Pour this on twenty quarts of wheat or corn, and allow it to stand for about eighteen hours, or until the solution is entirely absorbed, stirring the mass vigorously so as to secure saturation with the poison. Then spread it out to dry where it cannot be reached by animals or children. Next dissolve six pounds of sugar in six quarts of water, and boil down to a syrup of one gallon. Then cool, add a teaspoonful of anise oil, which can be had at any druggist's, and pour this syrup over the newly-dried poisoned grain, stirring it so as to cover each grain with a layer of syrup. Allow the grain to dry thoroughly, stirring so as to prevent sticking in a mass. Each kernel of grain will then contain enough poison to destroy one gopher, and can be used at any time, but care should be taken to prevent any poisoning of birds or animals. Bury some of this poisoned grain near the gopher holes, and the work will be done."



On the Ranch [of W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, Assa.]

Waste on Farms.

A Minnesota Exchange says:

"It is unfortunate that there should be great waste on any farm. It would be in order to say that there is not very much waste on many of the small farms in the East. The same, however, cannot be said of a majority of the farms in the West. Waste presents itself in many forms. There is the waste of thousands of bushels of grain in the harvesting of the crop, and for the reason that animals cannot glean on the unfenced farms. There is also great waste of pasture in the grain fields in the autumn. The weeds and other plants which grow up so numerous, and which would be turned into meat under other conditions are allowed to waste for want of animals to feed upon them, and because of the absence of fences with which to enclose the same. There is also enormous waste in the handling of the straw, so large a proportion of which is destroyed without having first been used in feeding live stock or in providing a litter for the same. Then there is waste in stacking grain, especially in seasons more than usually moist, and in putting up hay. Oftentimes the waste of the latter amounts to not less than one-fourth of the entire crop.

"Great as these various items of waste are, however, no one of them is so great as the waste of manure, when the whole country is considered. This doubtless is the greatest waste on American farms to-day. It does not occur simply on the farms on which but few animals are kept and where it is allowed to lie and waste in the barnyard, or is dumped into some ravine or water course as an easy means of getting it out of the way, but it occurs more or less on almost every farm, owing to defective modes of handling and applying it. A great majority of farmers are now agreed that manure is best applied in the fresh form, that more good comes from it when applied in that form than can be obtained from it by applying it at a later period, notwithstanding, owing to the great scarcity of labor, and for other reasons, the manure is not drawn out and applied when it ought to be. As a result a large portion of it goes to waste through oxidation and leaching. What a great matter it would be, not only for states in which the soil is relatively low in fertility, but also for those which are rich, could this waste be stopped. It would be difficult to estimate the enormous increase in production. Of course it is too much to hope that it will entirely cease throughout the land, but it is not too much to expect from those who may read this paper, that if it applies to them, they will turn over a new leaf and give more attention to the care and application of farmyard manure."

Fall Wheat Near Edmonton.

Four years' experience in the growing of fall wheat on my farm near Edmonton, has proved pretty conclusively that this crop may be considered a reliable one in Northern as well as Southern Alberta.

The seed used was Turkey Red, imported from Kansas, and was first sown in 1901, on August 17th. Being part of a field in summer-fallow, the cattle were allowed to feed on it, and possibly this injured it, for in the spring of 1902 it was practically all dead. The same patch was plowed up and sown August 9th, 1902. The cattle were kept off it, and a fine crop, producing over 30 bushels to the acre, was harvested August 27th, 1903.

On August 11th, 1902, another patch was put in, and, though being in rather a low place and one infested with sweet grass, it only produced 10 bushels to the acre.

It now appeared safe to go in for a more extended trial, and, accordingly, a field of 55 acres was sown, at the rate of one bushel to the acre, from July 27th to August 4th, 1904. Although the snow disappeared before the first of March in the present year, there is a prospect of a fine crop, estimated by an expert at thirty bushels to the acre, and in a week from date of writing (June 16th) it may be expected to head out.

It is, of course, not possible to grow a crop two years together on the same piece of land, but as Mr. Angus McKay has taught us that in most years a man ought to summer-fallow half his acreage, this is no disadvantage. Further, it would appear to have a distinct cleaning effect, in the fall of 1904 a fine crop of ball mustard grew up with the wheat, but it all died before it seeded, and now there is hardly a plant to be seen. It may fairly be hoped, too, that as the seed becomes acclimatized it will grow harder, and it must be owned that to bring it from so far south as Kansas was incurring considerable risk.

Many of us farming strong clay loam have found, to our sorrow, that a tremendous growth of straw and a consequently slow ripening throws our crops of spring wheat into September harvesting, with all its risks of frost, and if we can get our grain cut by the middle of August, we are practically safe.

This means a great deal to the prosperity of the Northwest: let sowing be done by the first of August, and there seems every probability of success.

F. S. MITCHELL.

Experience with the Soil Packer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of June 7th "Subscriber" asks for readers' experience with soil-packers. I might say that I used one a year ago on a few pieces, with the following result: One piece of summer-fallow outturns when threshed 33 bushels per acre No. 3 northern; a piece of summer-fallow on the west, next quarter, and on the south, next section, was considered worthless to cut, but eventually cut, and threshed feed and small yield; two pieces of barley, first piece sowed not rolled, second piece rolled with packer, threshed good plump barley; first piece threshed very poor, light grain and smaller yield. This year I followed as close as possible to the drill with the McCalm land-packer every acre possible sowed. This packer has larger wheels than others, consequently heavier; sold by Farmers' Trading Co., Portage la Prairie, and can be used after the grain is up, but much better results are obtained when used right after the drill.

Portage la Prairie.

GRAIN-GROWER.

British Wheat Experiments.

Experts in England have been experimenting with wheats to determine the factors which influence the strength of flour, with the result that it has been determined that neither early sowing nor long-continued heavy manuring have any effect. This brings them to the conclusion that the most important factor in wheat-growing for good quality of flour is the breed of wheat, next soil, and thirdly climate. In their work, with a large number of varieties of wheats from all parts of the world, they found that the Canadian Fines not only turned out well in yield where grown in England, but also made flour superior to that from all other wheats.

Dairying.

Points of Dairy Cows.

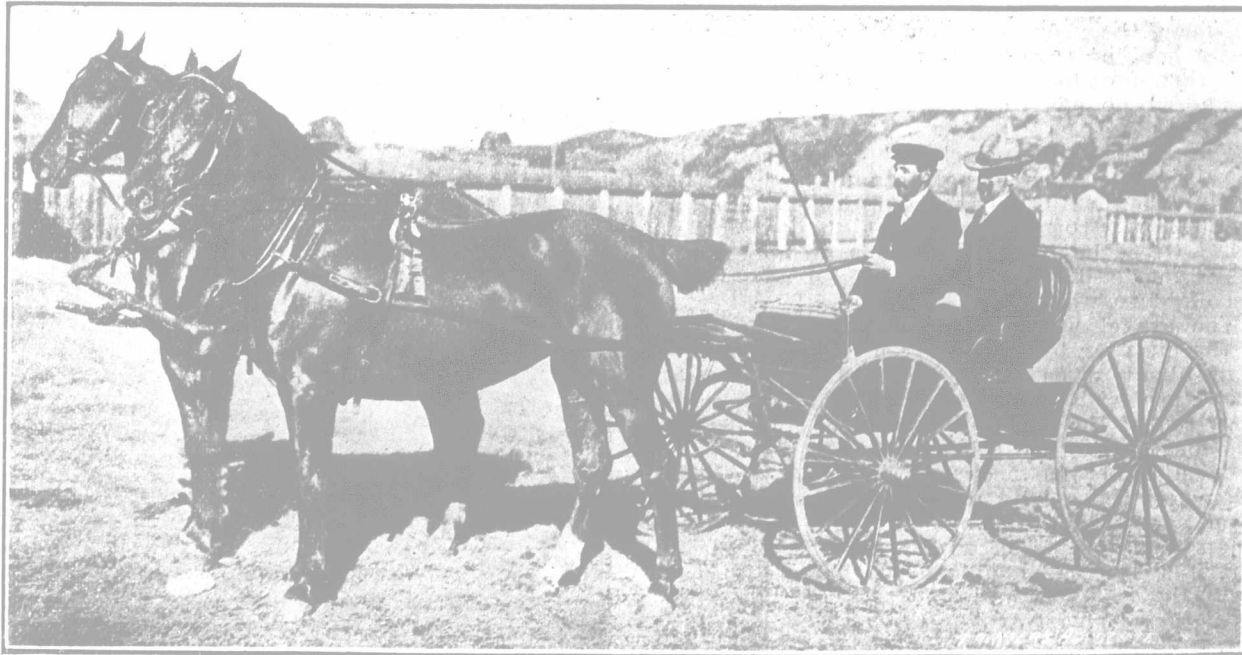
There is a general agreement among observant practical breeders and handlers of dairy cows, as to the ideal conformation and outward indications in the general make-up of the cow as to her usefulness as a profitable milk producer, and the following description, by a writer in the London Livestock Journal, will be recognized as a fairly good portrayal of the principal points in a dairy cow:

The chief and most important point required in a dairy cow as regards her shape and make is, without question, a well-shaped and large-sized bag of good quality, and it may safely be said that cows whose udder does not possess a satisfactory development, or which is not of good quality, are but poor milkers, and prove themselves unprofitable at the pail. The importance of a good bag in dairy cattle cannot, therefore, be over-estimated. In addition to the shape and the quality of the udder, importance attaches also to various other points in dairy cows as being indicative of their usefulness and of their milk-yielding capabilities. A wedge-shaped body, with the thin end in front and the wide end behind, is, of course, generally regarded as a main requirement in typical dairy cows, and there is no necessity to dilate on this well-known point. It may, however, be pointed out that although the forehead of the dairy cow should be narrow in comparison to the hinder part of the body, it ought not actually to be so narrow as to be the cause of an insufficient chest capacity, as in that case the lung space is too restricted. As the chest in well-shaped dairy cattle is comparatively narrow, it should possess ample depth as a set-off against this, in order that there may be adequate room for the lungs. Sufficient depth of the chest is an important point, and it should be looked for in all cases. Frequently, instead of the

chest being merely comparatively narrow, dairy cows are decidedly flat-chested, and this kind of conformation is often found in very deep milkers. Per se, a flat chest does not in any way detract from the milk-producing capacity of dairy cows, but it indicates want of robustness and a more or less delicate constitution, while flat-chested cows are also predisposed to suffer from tuberculosis. For these reasons flat-chestedness is a defect, especially in those cows that are used for breeding purposes.

Although it is desirable that the back of a dairy cow should be straight and level, it is not necessary to attach much importance to this point in practice. The ribs should individually be broad, and they should be placed as wide apart from one another as possible. The anterior ribs require to be of ample length in order to ensure depth of chest. Great breadth across the loins is an important point. The hook-bones should be very prominent and very wide apart. The pelvis must necessarily possess plenty of width, so that the hinder part of the cow's body may be wide. The belly of a dairy cow cannot be too large and capacious, capaciousness of this part denoting good powers of digestion and assimilation. The hind quarters should be deep, and the thighs should be broad as viewed from the side, but they must be thin. A thin thigh is of importance in a typical dairy cow. The distance between the hook-bone and the point of the buttock or pin-bone—this distance being represented by an imaginary straight line connecting these two points—should be fairly great. Viewing the cow from the rear, the thighs require to be well split up and wide apart, giving an open twist, and thus leaving plenty of room for the udder to reach up as high as possible between them. The pin-bones should be comparatively wide apart, and this feature denotes a largely-developed and roomy pelvis, which last is an indispensable requirement in a well-shaped dairy cow. The tail is usually set on rather high in typical dairy cattle, but the setting on is of no practical importance. An important point about the tail, from a practical point of view, is that it must be thin and slender throughout its entire length and particularly near the root. A thin tail is one of the indications of good milk-producing capacity in dairy cattle. Cattle-breeders rightly attach great importance to the shape and appearance of the heads in cattle in judging of their value and their breeding, and in the case of dairy cows the conformation of the head is certainly of as much practical importance as it is in other cattle. The head of a dairy cow should show quality and be breezy-looking, being lean and fine. It is generally found that in good milkers the face is long, and moderate length of face is, therefore, a desirable point in all dairy cows. The eyes, besides being full and large, require to have a placid expression, as this is indicative of docility of disposition, which is of the utmost importance in dairy cattle. Well-set-on and nicely-grown horns add greatly to the appearance of a cow, but otherwise this point is, of course, of no importance, but the horns should certainly not be too thick and too big in a dairy cow. The branches of the lower jaw are invariably pretty wide apart in good milking dairy cows, and this feature should, therefore, always be looked for in a dairy cow. The way in which the head is set on to the neck is of importance. It must be lightly and well set on. A coarse setting on of the head is most objectionable, and generally denotes lack of breeding. The throat requires to be clean, any tendency to "throatiness" being objectionable. The neck in a good dairy cow is always comparatively long, fine and thin, and when the cow is in milking condition the upper line of the neck is more or less concave or hollowed out.

The condition and texture of the hide and coat are of great importance in dairy cattle. The hide must be comparatively thin, elastic and loose, while it should handle well, especially on the ribs, feeling soft and pliable to the touch. A coarse, thick hide is an indication of poor milking capacity. The qualities to be looked for in connection with the coat are mossiness, and an abundance of short hair.



A Ranch-bred Driving Team, Educated and Sold by Hallman Bros., Airdrie, Alta.

Reader Wants to Build Silo.

A new subscriber in Alberta writes as follows: "Kindly tell me how to build a silo, and how to make the ensilage?"

Ans.—A few years ago, before cement was generally introduced, very elaborate wooden silos were built, but of late the wooden-stave and cement silos have superseded all others, with rare exceptions. The round stave silo has several features to commend it. It is easily built where lumber can be had; it is comparatively cheap, and it serves to tide a skeptical person over the experimental stage of ensilage feeding. On the other hand, they are purely temporary, the juices of the corn causing rot in the wood, and unless carefully built and well anchored, they require considerable care to keep them intact during summer. For these reasons the permanent concrete article is fast coming into general use.

In building a silo, it should be borne in mind that the object of the silo is to preserve the contents from the air, and to this end the foundations should be solid and the walls as close as possible. In stave silos the closeness of the walls is secured by the moisture of the silage swelling the timber, thus closing all cracks. In this connection it is well to finish the inside of a cement silo with a smooth coat of cement, either plaster or whitewash, to exclude the air and to obviate friction as the ensilage settles.

Round silos, whether of wood or cement, are now almost exclusively built. They have the advantage of containing the largest possible amount of contents for the walls employed, and as the pressure is evenly distributed over each part of the wall, they are not subjected to excessive strain at any one point, as in the square-shaped article. An effort should be made in building a silo to have it as high as practicable, to ensure a greater pressure on and closer packing of the ensilage, as this also tends to exclude the air, and ensures better quality of feed. At the same time, it should not be so high as to look like a walking-stick. A good proportion is twelve feet in diameter and twenty-four feet high.

In connection with building a silo, we have a communication from an old reader in Ontario, where silos are in general use, and are highly esteemed. He says, concerning his silos:

"Some years ago we built a tub silo, which chanced to be the first of its kind for miles around, and interested parties came some distance to see and enquire of its construction and efficiency. We always argued that we did not believe it possible to build any other form of silo, of equal efficiency, with anything like the economy at first cost.

"The first silo, however, was not without its faults, chief of which was that it was 16 feet in diameter, which I found quite too large for warm-weather feeding. Desiring more silage capacity, yet less surface exposure, I took down the old structure, and set it up again, reduced to eleven feet in diameter, for a summer silo, which is a very important adjunct to any well-conducted dairy farm. With the remaining staves of the old silo I constructed two hoops, three feet high, between which to carry on construction operations for a round cement concrete silo, thirteen and one-half feet inside diameter, and thirty feet high.

"Our silos are started from four to five feet below the feed-room surface, in naturally open gravel subsoil. The walls begin at the bottom, about thirteen inches thick, and finish at the top about seven inches, the batter all on the outside.

"The outlet doors are formed where desired by placing a frame which, when driven out of the wall, leaves a shoulder of two inches all around the inside of it, against which to place the doors. From the ground level up, about every twelve or fourteen inches, the walls have imbedded within them, near their outer surface, an iron chain, made by hooking together the ends of 2-inch half-round, three-foot-long irons, bought for 30 cents per hundred pounds at the local metal shingle factory.

"The hoops, when slackened from the wall, were raised by means of poles from the ground, then tightened with about six inches of lap on the wall, and properly spread at the top with sticks. Over the top of the rings or hoops lay three or four stiff, wide planks, which constitute our scaffold to work from.

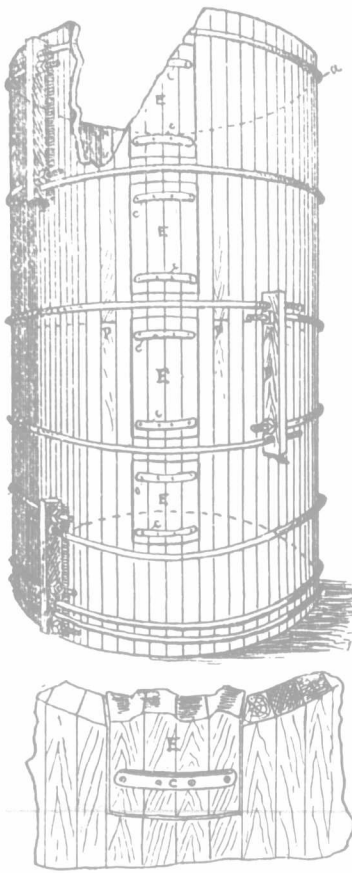
"The gravel was hauled onto the barn floor from the pit near by, and there mixed in proportion of about seven and a half to one of rock-cement, then with the wheelbarrow taken to scaffold on top of the silo, put into place and firmed down, some field stone being used with it.

"When it became necessary to raise the material, we placed a long pole beside the silo, with a canstan across the top, over which a rope was run, by means of which, with a horse, the wheelbarrow and its load could be run up and turned in onto the scaffolding.

"With our rings, two feet of a rise each day could be made by the men, with time enough to set the gravel from the pit. Thus, in twelve days thirty feet in height is built, at a cost for labor on the farm well within the fifty-dollar

mark. The cement (close upon forty barrels) cost us nigh another fifty dollars. Thus, about one hundred dollars in labor and material gives us a permanent, satisfactory silo, without a roof, which, though desirable, is not really necessary. I purpose roofing my silos, and for this purpose put irons into the last course of cement, with ends projecting out on top to fasten roof to. The manufacturers of the cement and the "Farmer's Advocate" supplied the technical instruction for carrying on the work."

In Alberta, our correspondent's neighborhood,



A Stave or Tub Silo, showing also a Sectional View.

we presume both wood and cement can be had with ordinary convenience. If it is decided to make a round tub silo, we would suggest that two-inch stuff, about six or eight inches wide, be used, and if it cannot be had the full length desired, break joints as much as possible. A silo ten or eleven feet in diameter and from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet high, should answer very well. In the long run, of course, it will be cheaper to build of concrete, as described above, but as yet the growing of ensilage crops is not well established, and may not prove practicable in all districts, so that possibly a cheaper silo would be best at first.

SILAGE CROPS.

The crop most commonly used for ensilage is corn cut when the kernel has become firm, and earlier if a frost is likely to damage it. In the earlier days of ensilage growing the corn was cut regardless of the condition of the grain so that the stalks and leaves escaped the frost. Naturally, the variety of corn to plant is the most early-maturing one and the one most suitable to

the district. In Manitoba, North Dakota Flint and Pearce's Prize Prolific are preferred, while at Indian Head, as the grain is seldom of value as ensilage, they use the varieties that give the largest yields, such as North Dakota White and Longfellow, the former being the earliest.

In some places clover also is used for ensilage, but as corn is grown in most districts where clover flourishes, the former is used almost exclusively for the purpose. With corn, the crop is simply cut and drawn to the silo, where it is put through a cutting-box, elevated to the silo, well tramped down. The cutting and filling is continued until the silo is filled, then after a few days, when it settles, more is put on top. When finished, it is customary to put on about two feet of cut straw as a cover. This soon becomes moist, and should be tramped down to exclude the air as much as possible. Of course, this straw decays, and when the ensilage is ready to use it is thrown off. After about a month the ensilage will be fit for use, and should be removed in layers, thus keeping the surface level all the time.

With clover, the same method of handling is followed, the crop being cut when in bloom, but should be handled when free from dew or other external moisture, although it is not necessary to wait until it is cured.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Packing and Shipping of California Fruits.

By Dr. F. Segsworth, Lodi, Cal.

The fruit industry of California may be properly divided into three classes, namely: First, the packing and shipping of fresh fruit for the Eastern markets; second, the canned fruit industry; and, third, the curing and packing of dried fruit. This article will deal mainly with the first class—picking and packing of green fruits for the Eastern markets; for, while these fruits are shipped to all points on the Pacific coast, yet the principal markets are the large cities of the Eastern States, such as Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

The southern part of the State is devoted almost exclusively to the growing of the citrus fruits, oranges and lemons, while the interior valleys of central and northern California produce most of the deciduous fruit that finds its way to the tables of the Eastern consumer.

About the center of the State, near the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, lies a large body of rich alluvial land which of late years has become famous as the home of the table grape. Other fruits are also grown extensively, but nowhere else does the table grape attain such perfection as here, where soil and climate appear to be almost ideal for the production of fruit. All fruits are grown in this district without irrigation, with the exception of berries; and this, too, on land that fifteen years ago was devoted almost exclusively to the growing of wheat.

In 1904 more than four hundred cars of table grapes were shipped from the vicinity of Lodi, and there is every indication that this number will be doubled the present season.

Grape-picking commences about the middle of August, and lasts until the end of October. The principal variety of grape shipped is the Royal Flame Tokay, as it stands shipping well, and is a large and handsome fruit. The fruit is picked



A-Packing Shed on a Fruit Farm—Packing Tokay Grapes.

when fully developed as to size and color, and as the flesh is very solid, it remains firm even when transported long distances. Picking is done by men and boys, many Japanese being employed for this work. The clusters are carefully cut from the vines with shears made expressly for the purpose. The grapes are put loosely into big boxes, holding about fifty pounds, and are then hauled to the packing-sheds, either on the premises or to a central packing-house at the railroad, but nearly all the fruit is packed at the vineyard where it is grown. The grapes are allowed to remain in the lug boxes for 12 to 24 hours before being packed, in order for the stems to wilt and soften, so they will pack better in the baskets.

Women and girls do most of the packing. The clusters of grapes are carefully taken from the boxes, and all imperfect berries are cut out with small shears. They are then placed in tin-topped baskets measuring 8 inches square and 4 inches deep. The baskets are packed four each in a crate 16 inches square and 4½ inches deep, and a cover nailed on. They are then ready to be packed in the cars for shipment. The cars used are what are known as the refrigerator ventilator cars, and are owned and controlled by the Armour Company. The cars are iced before loading, which allows the fruit to cool while loading. A car of 24,000 pounds capacity will hold 960 crates, each crate containing about 27 pounds of grapes. The cars are iced several times before reaching destination by the car company; that is, the consignor is charged for this service whether the ice is provided or not. Charges for use of refrigerator car are \$85 to Chicago, and \$115 to New York. Besides this, the railroad company charge a regular freight rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds to Chicago, and \$1.50 per 100 pounds to New York, making the expense per crate 40 cents to Chicago, and 50 cents to New York.

The method of selling is at fruit auction in the large cities where such auctions are established; also through brokers, at f.o.b. prices. Many growers ship directly to their agents in the East; others ship through local shipping firms, who either buy from the grower or sell on a commission of 7 per cent.

The average price on 43 cars of grapes, sold by J. A. Anderson, independent shipper, of Lodi, and sold in New York through the agency of Sgobel & Day at auction, was \$1.46 per crate. Expense of picking and packing, 20c.; freight and icing, 50c.; commission, 10c.; total, 80c., leaving a net profit of 66c. per crate.

The season for apricots begins early in June and lasts two or three weeks. Most of the apricot crop is canned or dried; in this case the fruit is allowed to become fully ripe before picking. But for shipping green, the fruit is picked when it has attained the color and size, but is still hard and green.

Apricots, plums and prunes are packed in the same kind of crates used for grapes. The fruit is packed in layers in the basket, with paper between each layer. The crates when properly packed weigh 26 pounds, and net the grower about 50 cents per crate.

Peaches are packed in crates measuring 20 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, and holding two layers of fruit. Each peach is wrapped in paper, and the crate should net the grower 40 cents.

Pears and apples are packed in boxes holding 50 pounds. The fruit is layered, and each fruit wrapped separately in paper. Average net to the grower is 75 cents.

These prices are for fruit received in good condition in the Eastern market. None but the best grade of fruit is shipped, though, sometimes, if the market is exceptionally good, a smaller size of fruit may be sent. All grading is done by hand.

Picking in the orchards is done by hand. Ladders are used to reach the fruit, which is picked into baskets holding 15 or 20 pounds, and these, when full, are emptied into large boxes and hauled to the packing sheds.

Most of the packing is done on the fruit farms, and the fruit hauled as soon as packed to the railroad and shipped at once. Method of transportation to Eastern markets is by fast freight; nearby markets are reached by express. The time required for a car of fruit to reach Chicago is 8 to 12 days; to New York, 12 to 18 days. Owing to the time required to reach market, much of the fruit arrives in poor condition, resulting in a loss to the grower. When freight rates become lower and time shortened, millions of people in the East will be able to enjoy California fruit, and the grower will be benefited as well.

Co-operation among the growers has been tried many times, but the combinations of shippers and dealers have always prevented any good results from these efforts. The same holds good with the dried-fruit industry, the grower being at the mercy of the transportation companies and the shipping companies.

Poultry.

Poultry Pars.

A sitting hen lays no eggs.
The Jews buy only live geese.
The gander is a gallant protector.
It is hard to glut the goose market.
Geese, like turkeys, cannot be yarded.
Give the ducks plenty of clean, dry bedding.
A goose is said to be the cheapest fowl alive.
Turkeys are profitable up to five years of age.
Ten geese will consume as much grass as a cow.
A goose is particular about the condition of her food.
Do not feed much green stuff to poultry while fattening.
Some fowls are like some people—not fully appreciated until dead.
Keep the layers quiet and tame. Excitable hens are unprofitable stock.

"Now look here," said the mother, from the green garden patch:
"If you want any breakfast, you must get up and scratch."

Points of S. C. W. Leghorns.

1. Will you please describe the points of the pure S. C. W. Leghorn fowls.
2. Should the roosters be changed every year to keep them pure, or would every two years be sufficient?
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. The American Standard of Perfection (1904) gives the points of male and female as follows:

THE MALE.

Head.—Short and deep. Beak—Yellow. Eyes—Full, bright, red. Face—Free from folds or wrinkles, bright red.

Comb.—Single, bright red, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright, firm and even upon the head, free from twists, side sprigs and excrescences, deeply serrated (having but five or six points, five preferred), and extending well over the back of the head, with no tendency to follow the shape of the neck.

Wattles and Earlobes.—Wattles—Long, thin, pendulous, bright red. Earlobes—Smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head, and white or creamy white.

Neck.—Long, well arched, with abundant hackle flowing well over the shoulders.

Back.—Of medium length, with a saddle rising in a sharp concave sweep to the tail. Saddle Feathers, long.

Breast.—Round, full, and carried well forward.

Body and Fluff.—Body—Of medium length, tapering from front to rear, and closely feathered. Fluff—Rather short.

Wings.—Large and well folded.

Tail.—Large, full, and carried upright. Sickles—Long and well curved. Coverts—Abundant.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs—Of medium length, slender. Shanks—Long, and in color bright yellow. Toes—Yellow.

Color of Plumage.—Pure white throughout.

THE FEMALE.

Head.—Similar to that of male, but smaller. Beak—Yellow. Eyes—Full, bright red. Face—Free from folds or wrinkles, bright red.

Comb.—Single or rose, bright red.

Single—Of medium size, drooping to one side, free from side sprigs, and evenly serrated (having but five or six points, five preferred). Rose—Similar to that of the male, but smaller.

Wattles and Earlobes.—Wattles—Thin, well rounded, bright red. Earlobes—Smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head, and white or creamy white.

Neck.—Long and well arched. Back.—Of medium length, slightly cushioned. Breast.—Round and full.

Body and Fluff.—Body—Of medium length, deep and plump. Fluff—Rather short, but more fully developed than in the male.

Wings.—Large and well folded.

Tail.—Long, full, and carried upright.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs—Of medium length, slender. Shanks—Long, slender, and in color bright yellow. Toes—Yellow.

Color of Plumage.—Pure white throughout.

2. Roosters need never be changed to keep the breed pure. The object of changing males is



Loading Tokay Grapes on Car, C. F. X.—California Fruit Exchange.



Peach Crates Packed in Car.

Experienced turkey-raisers never breed from the same gobbler more than one year, unless they keep the same hens.

A gosling at three months of age should dress 10 to 12 pounds, depending on the season of the year hatched, the breed, etc.

The hen stood on the garden spot,
Whence all but she had fled;
And didn't leave a planted spot
In the early onion bed.

With vim she worked both feet and legs,
And the gardener says "he bets
She was trying to find the kind of eggs
On which the onion—sets."

Said one little chick, with a funny little squirm:
"I wish I could find a nice fat worm."
Said a second little chick, with a queer little shrug:
"I wish I could find a nice, fat bug."

Said a third little chick, with a strange little squeal:
"I wish I could find some nice, yellow meal."

to prevent inbreeding and its attendant evils, such as weakness of constitution, sterility, intensification of bad qualities, etc.

Making Show-ring Poultry.

We never expect a calf to make a good steer unless he is kept growing. We all know how easily one may be stunted, and how worthless it makes him. It is even more necessary that a chick be kept growing by good care. If one is breeding for the show-room, about fifty per cent. of his chances lies in the blood and breeding of his stock. The other fifty per cent. lies in the care the bird receives between the shell and the show-room. If you are not experienced in this matter, an experienced hand could give you the best and most promising chicks, and beat you with what was left. The color of the feathers and shape of the grown bird are largely influenced by the care received while growing. Many a bird has been spoiled for the show-room by roosting in crowded quarters, and in consequence getting a crooked tail or a tail carried at too sharp an angle. The most important thing is to keep them growing as rapidly and steadily as possible. If the growth of a bird is checked at any time before maturity there is little chance of it ever becoming a show specimen, no matter how good it may have been at the outset. Feathers are important, both to show birds and winter layers. If you wish a bird to score well his feathers must have grown to their best.

If you want a pullet to lay well in the winter, a good coat of feathers is absolutely essential; quite as essential as good housing and good feed. If chicks are raised crowded together in small houses or boxes, they become so heated at night, and are kept so warm by the sun in the daytime that there is nothing to stimulate the growth of feathers. Chicks kept cool at night produce a better covering of feathers.

If anyone doubts that the condition of the house in which they roost strongly influences the health and growth of chicks, let him stick his head for a minute into a small chick house crowded with chicks, and with the floor covered with accumulated droppings, on a hot summer night. After one whiff he will quit wondering why some of them die, and begin to be amazed that any of them live.

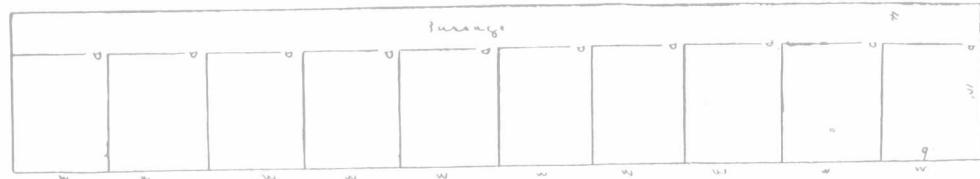
When the lice are kept off of them till two or three weeks old they may live if neglected after that, but they will never grow into show birds or good layers. The lice sap their vitality when they ought to be putting it into bone, muscle and feathers.

If there is any time when a fowl may be neglected it certainly is not while it is growing. W. I. T.

Poultry House for 100 Fowl.

A correspondent asks for a plan of a poultry house, to hold about one hundred fowl.

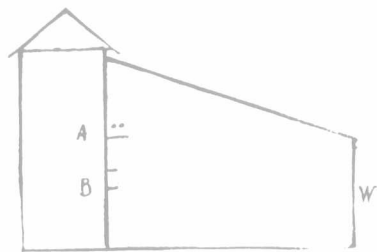
In the plan below the dropping-board under the roosts may be cleaned, and the eggs removed from the nests without entering the pens; simply



General plan of poultry house. Length, 90 ft.; width, 14 ft.; 10 separate pens, 9 x 10 ft.; 4-ft. passage.

drop a swing door, and the work can be done from the passage. This is very convenient, and, besides, it allows the use of the entire floor surface for a scratching room.

This plan, however, is merely suggestive, and can be altered to suit individual requirements. The passage could be a trifle narrower and the space added to the pens, and, if so desired, longer pens might be used. It is, however, well to remember that the outbreak of disease is the greatest danger of the poultryman, and small flocks are less liable to trouble from this source. The house should face the south, and abundance



Cross-section of poultry house. A, roosts; B, nest boxes; W, windows.

of glass must be used. Recent experiments in the New England States have gone to show that hens will do remarkably well when enjoying the freedom of the open air, even on the coldest days, provided that they are kept at work in the search for their food, and have a warm place to roost at night. Such treatment might possibly prove too severe throughout our winter, but it is probable that the experiments will lead to the abandonment of much of the hothouse treatment that has been given to fowls in this country. More sunshine, more air, and more exercise, is the tendency among best poultrymen to-day.

Eggs Still Larger.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" that a Mr. Bain claimed to have two very large eggs, which I do not for a moment doubt, for when I was reading his article I was reminded that I had on my sideboard two eggs from a pen of single-comb Black Minorcas, which outmeasured his by one-half an inch. One measured 8 1/2 inches by 7 1/4 inches around; the other 8 1/4 inches by 6 3/4 inches, while six more from the same pen outmeasured his in every way, five of these weighing a pound. Of course, the Minorcas are noted for their large eggs, and are one of the best laying white-egg breeds. They are also non-sitters. Minorca eggs, taken at any time from the basket, will weigh two pounds to the dozen, if from pure-bred birds. Eggs from this breed are seldom beaten in the show-ring, and are always admired by spectators for their large size. Man. R. D. LAING.

Events of the World

Canadian.

A mine with a vein of silver seven inches in width has been discovered in the Cobalt district, Northern Ontario.

According to recent health reports, consumption caused 196 deaths in the Province of Ontario during May, 65 more than all other infectious diseases combined.

The "Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co.," with a capital of \$5,000,000, has been incorporated, with the object of selling and leasing lands acquired in connection with the railway and other enterprises in Manitoba and the Northwest. The headquarters of the concern will be in Toronto.

Four sailors lost their lives in the burning of the Northern Navigation Company's steamer, City of Collingwood, at Collingwood, Ont. The G. T. R. freight sheds and part of the wharf were also consumed. The steamer was valued at \$125,000, and the loss to the sheds and wharf are estimated at \$10,000, all covered by insurance.

British and Foreign.

A movement is afoot in Japan to replace the Chinese characters in use in that country by Roman letters.

Indiscriminate massacres, in which Armenians, Persians and Kurds are engaged, are taking place in the Transcaucasus.

In a collision between Socialists and Cossacks, at Lodz, June 18th, two people were killed and 36 wounded.

American and European firms in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart, and take their merchandise with them.

The prosecution against Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian novelist, who was charged with inciting disturbances in St. Petersburg last winter, has been abandoned.

The war in the Far East has caused such a demand for munitions of war that the German artillery manufacturers are overrun with orders. The Krupp-Essen Works have orders for the delivery of 300 guns monthly for nearly two years.

In retaliation for American laws against the Chinese, resolutions have been passed at a monster meeting at Tientsin, China, to boycott American goods, to stimulate Chinese manufactures, and to circulate anti-American literature.

There is still no news of any definite engagements in Manchuria, although the Russians have been driven out of two or three positions in the Valley of the Tsinhe. The Japanese advance, however, continues steadily, and the Russians are retiring gradually. Unless an armistice is concluded a battle in the near future is looked upon as inevitable.

A more hopeful aspect seems to have come upon Russian internal affairs. After waiting several days, the Zemstvo delegation sent to wait upon the Czar at Peterhoff has been given an audience and sent away well pleased. After hearing what the delegates, of whom the chief speaker was Prince Troubelsky, President of the Moscow Zemstvo, had to say, the Czar replied that his will is sovereign, and that it is his determination to have representatives of the people elected to positions of influence in the state, and so to bring about a union between Emperor and people. He closed by expressing his intention of summoning a National Assembly, and authorized the delegates to convey the news to the Russian people.

The Latest European Sensation.

But a few weeks have elapsed since the great tragedy of the Sea of Japan, and yet how the panorama has shifted. Then the eyes of the world were bent on Togo and Rojestvensky, and if the voice of a European diplomat cried, "If Rojestvensky goes to the bottom God help us," there were few to listen. To-day not Togo and Rojestvensky, but Emperor William of Germany, and Rouvier, Premier of France, hold the center of the stage, and Europe has just begun to breathe again after a tension so much more than dramatic as to suggest that no bluff, but a serious reality, has been at the back of affairs, a reality that has not yet passed utterly, nor ceased to be a matter of grave moment to the serious minds of Europe.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

The beginning of the trouble is to be looked for some time ago, in the agreement between France and Britain, as voiced in the Anglo-French Treaty, which Delcasse, then Premier of France, was so instrumental in bringing about, and which was ratified April 8th, 1904. We quote from an Associated Press despatch issued at that time: "The treaty recognizes the right of France to guard the tranquility of Morocco, while France will not impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt, and Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888, for the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The freedom of trade in Egypt and Morocco is guaranteed for thirty years, and if the convention shall not be denounced before the expiration of that period it is to remain in force for four years more. In order to assure the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar, it is agreed that no fortification can be erected on the Moroccan Coast between Melilla and the mouth of the Sebu River. The two Governments promise mutual assistance for the execution of these arrangements."

AN INTERFERING ELEMENT.

But all this little piecemealing was destined to a sudden shock. Great as was the satisfaction with which it was hailed, and many as were the mutual congratulations exchanged between the big republic and the lion across the Channel, Emperor William was not the one to stand by and see the pudding divided so amicably without securing one of the plums. To Germany, and, possibly, not unreasonably, it appeared that France was taking a step looking to the ultimate sovereignty of the Moroccan kingdom, an aggression to be resisted on a continent on which Balance of Power had been the raison d'etre of a score of wars. Whatever Germany's plans might be for extension of empire, it was desirable that France should meditate no such extravagance. Besides, there were a few old scores to be settled. Accordingly, Emperor William took occasion to make a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean, and in passing called upon the Sultan of the disputed realm.

During this visit it may be surmised that the Emperor successfully pictured the French influence in Morocco as a veritable cuckoo's egg, which, if not ejected in time, might hatch forth a bird disastrous enough to the Moorish nestlings. At all events, upon the next visit of the French Ambassador to the Moroccan Court a chilling atmosphere was plainly enough in evidence, and before long Europe was not surprised to hear that diplomatic relations between Morocco and France had been broken off, that all Frenchmen in the Sultan's service had been summarily dismissed, and that France's good services in tendering aid to the Sultan against his Moorish rebels had been bluntly refused.

Of course France immediately recognized the procedure as a slap in the face; an explanation was demanded, and there were rumors of a complication, in which both Spain and Italy were likely to range themselves with France in resisting what was looked upon as an evident attempt of the German Emperor to obtain a foothold on the Mediterranean.

A TIME OF WAITING.

For a time after this the Moroccan affair hung fire, and in the meantime, while the sky grew red with war in the Far East, and the big bear saw his claws become blunted one by one, there were those who whispered that Germany was chucking and would bide her time. France waited, and England, without saying a word, brought about a sudden redistribution of her fleet and hurried her best and strongest vessels home from the ends of the earth to the Channel waters. Germany evidently needed watching. Her Kiel Canal, built across the neck of the Danish peninsula to afford a short cut for her vessels in the Baltic, had been met by the establishment of a naval station on the Scottish Coast; but there was a larger area to be looked after, and so the big warships came steaming up the Channel and fell to along the eastern shores.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

Then the great crash came, in which Rojestvensky indeed "went to the bottom." The big bear might howl, but "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the wind had started which, though favorable to Germany, arose to a hurricane in the French Chamber of Deputies. Immediately came the intimation that Germany was about to insist on settlement of the Moroccan disturbance. Freed as she was from the menace of her big neighbor, Russia, she could now go on with impunity, and this France and Europe knew. In the French Cabinet stormy scenes ensued, and there was a division. Delcasse, who had always been for resisting German interference in the Mediterranean, found himself in the minority, and resigned; Rouvier, the head of the party which favored a propitiatory policy with the warlike Emperor, was made Premier in his stead.

A DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE.

Then began one of the most notable diplomatic struggles of the century. Germany first issued a note to the Powers, demanding that the Moroccan affair be referred to an international conference, an arrangement which France, without knowing the demands which might be made, at first utterly refused to countenance. Great Britain, standing loyally at the back of her ally, declined to move save as France took the initiative. Interview followed interview, and while Rouvier and the German Ambassador, Prince Von Radolin, consulted behind closed doors, Europe waited breathlessly. At last it appeared that the chief smarl in the tangle lay in the different interpretation placed by France and Germany upon article 17 of the Treaty of Madrid, signed July 3rd, 1880, and which recites that "Morocco recognizes the most favored nation treatment in the case of all powers represented at the conference." France interprets this to refer only to the preceding articles which deal solely with the protection of the lives and property of foreigners residing in Morocco, while Germany holds that it gives all of the said powers equal political control of the Kingdom.

GERMANY'S EVIDENT POLICY.

There at present the question stands, and although the probabilities at present are that a settlement will be come to privately between France and Germany, and that but details and ratification will be left to the coming conference, all Europe understands how keen the tension has been, and recognizes that, however amicably the present difference may be settled, the whole affair serves but as an index to show the aggressive policy which Germany evidently intends to carry out in the future. Everywhere the Moroccan incident is looked upon as a pretence, and everywhere eyes are regarding critically the hammering and bolting of warships which is going on ceaselessly along the Baltic. With her 52,000,000 people, and her immense army, Germany already feels confident, and during the coming fall her fleet will start out on a trip around the world—a sort of peacock-tall parade, calculated to show all the nations that be, that Germany is to be reckoned with as a naval power.

Emperor William, "the most erratic monarch in Europe," ambitious, warlike, whimsical, writing poetry or conducting religious services one minute and off to horse-races the next, is not to be depended upon for following the dead level. Evidently he has set himself upon making Germany a preponderant power in Europe, and Russia's defeat has seemed to open to him the opportunity. His one great check is the British navy, that power which has so often made gloriously for the peace of the world. At all events the Battle of the Sea of Japan has disturbed the Balance of Power in Europe. In its readjustment a disturbance of some sort is almost inevitable, and whether that disturbance will take serious form, or be warded off by the wisdom, the diplomacy and the humanity of the men whose hands are upon the multifarious switchboards of Europe, will be a story for the future to tell.

Field Notes.

Winnipeg's total population, according to the census completed in June, is 85,829.

Reports indicate a short strawberry crop in British Columbia this year.

Iowa has been having a census taken, by which it is discovered that the population of the State has decreased enormously owing to the migration of farmers to Western Canada.

Ladner, B. C., has the honor of producing the first new potatoes for the New Westminster market. Six sacks were sold at 3 cents per pound to the merchants of that city on June 16th.

Farmers of Cleveland County, Okla., are planning to erect an individual packing and cold-storage house for fruits and potatoes. Their object is to combine and hold some of the crops until a better market price can be secured for them.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying, sails on the Victorian July 7th for Europe. He will be absent for three months, and during that time will study dairy conditions in France, Belgium, Denmark, and Great Britain. One of the chief objects of his visit will be to look into the requirements of the market for our products, with a view to the extension of our export trade.

New rural mail delivery routes are being put in operation in the United States, at the rate of about 600 a month, and new applications for the extension of the system are constantly being received by the Postmaster-General. An incidental advantage of the extension of rural delivery is the rapid improvement in country roads, which is an essential accompaniment of the system.

Mr. Rider Haggard's report as to the Salvation Army settlements in Canada has been issued as a Parliamentary blue book. As a financial venture, so far as the Salvation Army is concerned, he says the experiment has been a failure. Otherwise, as a satisfactory means of providing for the poor in the cities and the surplus agricultural population of the United Kingdom, he considers it a success. The Government of Canada, he affirms, is willing to grant 240,000 acres of land for this purpose, and he thinks the offer should be taken advantage of.

A Sensible Decision.

We are reliably informed that the famous case of Ferris vs. Canadian Northern Ry. Co. has been settled by the C. N. R. withdrawing its appeal to the Supreme Court.

This case, as will be remembered, had reference to the shipping of a quantity of wheat in the said company's cars, which weighed out short at the scales, suit being entered by Ferris against the company for the amount claimed to be short. Ferris won his case, which the railway took to a higher court, where he again won. The costs, had the case gone against Ferris, would have been ruinous, so the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba took up the case, and were prepared to fight for the individual against the corporation, in what was considered a righteous cause. Fortunately, the railway company abandoned the case, as stated before. In similar cases the C. P. R. had been in the habit of settling such cases, we understand, to the satisfaction of all parties.

A Noted Sheep-breeder Deceased.

The sheep interests of Manitoba have lost a front-rank man by the death of James Murray, of Lyleton, so long and widely known here as an exhibitor of Border-Leicester sheep. He knew a good sheep, and his expert shears had no rival. Even his opponents in the show-ring were always glad of his help in fitting their exhibits for display, and he had no superior as breeder, feeder and exhibitor of his favorite breed. He has been for years in failing health, and has not for a year or two put in an appearance at the Winnipeg Industrial, where he "filled the bill" for many years.

Fall Wheat and Alfalfa at Regina.

The Farm Superintendent of the Industrial School at Regina sends us the following news item regarding fall-sown wheat at that place: Last fall, after the harvest was off, the stubble was disk harrowed and sown to wheat. Apparently the seed survived the winter all right, and germinated this spring, and seemed to be doing fairly well, but a severe windstorm passed over this section the latter part of April, and the grain in most places where sown was exposed, or in some fields where sown on the stubble without any previous cultivation was buried too deeply. I gave the land which had been blown so badly a double stroke of the harrows. The spring-sown grain apparently suffered very little setback, while the fall-sown grain never rallied beyond half a crop.

We have a nice piece of alfalfa growing here. It was sown last spring (1904), and the first crop was ready to cut June 12th. The land here apparently does not require inoculation. R. H. REYNOLDS. Regina.

Vancouver Island's Prospects.

It is difficult for an outsider to realize just what it means to Vancouver Island to have the C. P. R. come in to take over the seventy miles of railway connecting Victoria with Nanaimo, and also the million and a half acres of railway land which goes along with the line. Mr. James Dunsmuir, the late owner, was more interested in coal-mining than railroading, therefore the railway and lands were not developed and made the most of, as they would be by a company such as the present owners.

Exploration parties are being sent out to report on the different inaccessible parts of the island, both on the company's lands and farther north. All of these lands are covered with timber, and much of it is splendid agricultural land. The explored parts are already on the market at reasonable figures, and under the policy of vigorous advertising, conducted by the C. P. R. land department, the sales will be pushed. The large Cowichan valley in the southern central part of the island is already one of the best farming districts in the Province. The farmers are all prosperous, and many of them wealthy. There will be room for ten or more such settlements when the present railway is extended to the north end of the island. A large sum has already been set aside to aid such a line part of the distance, and there is little doubt but that the subsidy will be increased if the railway is built all the way.

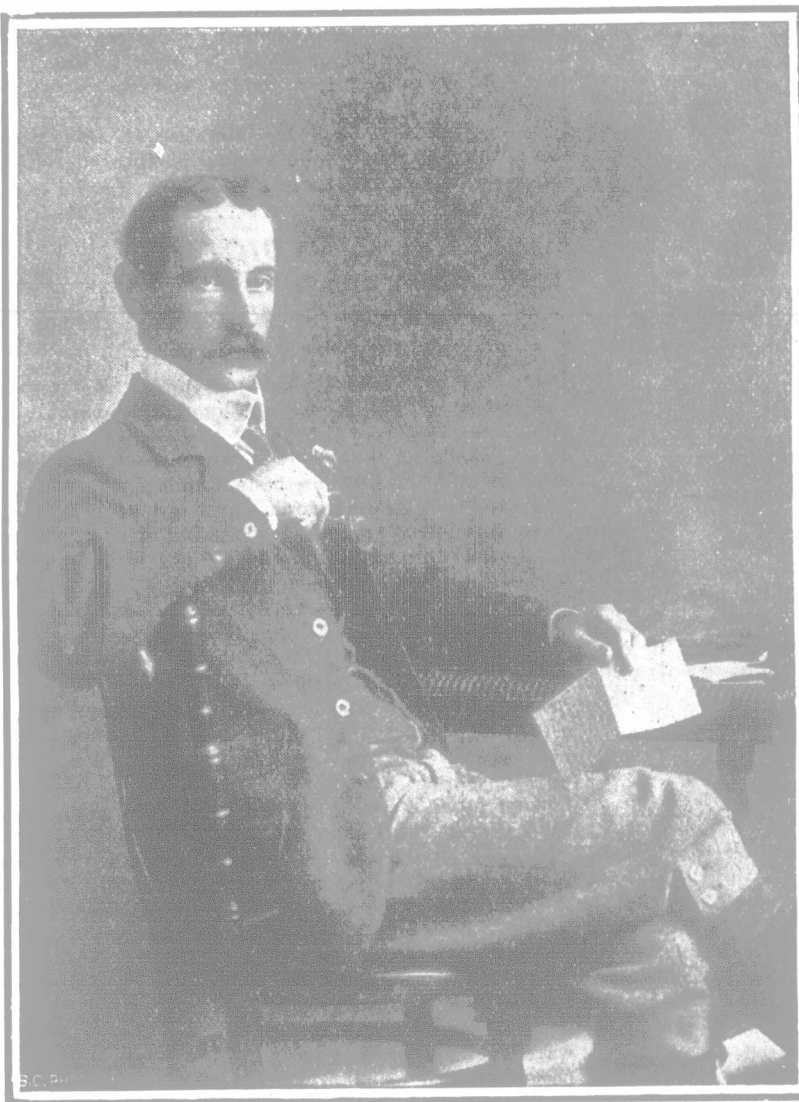
The coal-mining towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland are a splendid market for all that can be raised in the line of agricultural produce for a long time to come. The railway company intend to introduce improved machinery for the purpose of removing the stumps from the uncleared land, so that the new settler will be able to clear his farm in a very short time, compared with the pioneer who came in years ago.

Vancouver Island is much larger than Prince Edward Island, and the climate is more equable. The soil is fertile, and the market is the best in the world. Such inducements as these should be sufficient to insure the settlement of the whole island in a very short time. The only problem is one of communication, and if the C. P. R. solve that, as they say they will, there will be large opportunities for those wishing homes in the Far West. W. F. P.

Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

The prize-list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is in circulation, and makes provision for almost all imaginable kinds of domestic animals. The classification for the breeding classes of horses is as complete as a prize-list well can be. The two draft breeds, Clydesdales and Shires, are provided with classes for everything from stallions to foals, including groups of a stallion and three of his get. Percherons have classes for stallions and brood mares. Agricultural and general-purpose horses are separated, but minimum and maximum weight limits are put upon the latter of 1,150 and 1,350 lbs., a restriction that should not be adhered to. Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, roadsters and coaches are all fully classified. This year Standard-breds and roadsters are put into one class, where they properly belong. It is noticeable in connection with the Clydesdale classification that there is no class for stallion championship, and no special prize by any of the Clydesdale societies.

The cattle have also a large and complete classification. The prize money for Shorthorns is augmented by a grant of \$500 from the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders'



Beaumont Boggs.

Chairman School Board, Victoria, British Columbia.

Western Crops Growing Well.

From special reports to the Winnipeg Free Press on June 21st it is learned that the condition of the crops over the whole of Manitoba and the Northwest could scarcely be improved upon, with the exception of a small area in south-eastern Manitoba, which has had rather too much rain. Grains of all kinds, including fall wheat in Alberta, are growing rapidly, and indications point not only to a bumper harvest, but to an early one. On the date mentioned, wheat varied in height from six to twelve inches, while oats and barley were well above ground, and uninjured by frost or wet.

Good Feature at Brandon Fair.

An interesting exhibit at this year's fair will be the dairy machinery in operation. Power will be provided, and visitors will therefore be able to see the machinery working. All the principal makes of cream separators will be shown.

The directors are arranging to have labels placed on all the trees and shrubs upon the grounds, giving their names and their suitability for the different kinds of soil. The trees and shrubs will, therefore, answer a double purpose, by beautifying the grounds and giving shade, and also furnishing an educational and object lesson.

Association, and the C. P. R. will duplicate the money prizes offered by the exhibition board, except for championships or herds, when won by animals bred in Manitoba, the Northwest, or B. C. For Herefords, Angus, and Galloways, the C. N. R. contributed \$96 to each breed, to go to Western-bred stock. Dairy breeds are well looked after.

For poultry there is about \$2,500 set aside, but, of course, it will not all be claimed. For the good of the poultry industry, we would suggest that the Poultry Association recommend larger prizes to the utility breeds.

Judging competitions for young men will be held again this year, the prizes being \$10, \$8 and \$5 for horses, beef and dairy cattle and bacon hogs, and \$8, \$5 and \$2 for judging sheep. The "Farmer's Advocate" will again give a gold medal for the best judging in all classes.

Acreege Territorial Crops.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture furnishes us with the following crop statistics:

District.	Estimates.		
	Spring Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
1. Carnduff, Alameda and South Moose Mountain	254,732	63,362	4,500
2. Rouleau, Yellow Grass and Weyburn	58,270	37,998	2,200
3. Moosomin, Whitewood, Wapella and Broadview	143,145	44,930	4,000
4. Grenfell, Wolsley, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle	280,754	54,655	2,000
5. Regina, East Mountain, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert Branch to Dundurn	219,856	57,530	1,300
6. Crane Lake, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	700	2,500	50
7. Yorkton and Saltcoats	56,251	62,589	3,795
8. Not under settlement.			
9. Prince Albert	91,988	54,785	7,100
10. Battleford	2,240	4,933	300
11. West Saskatchewan	660	2,500	100
12. Edmonton, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin	32,378	118,963	44,176
13. Red Deer, Lacombe and Ponoka	900	22,698	6,233
14. Ingersoll, Olds and Didsbury	500	19,205	10,189
15. Calgary	1,247	31,562	4,883
16. Southern Alberta	14,711	16,771	2,730
Estimated acreage, 1905	1,108,272	594,981	93,555
Total acreage, 1904	957,253	523,634	86,154
Fall Wheat.			
District 13	500		
District 14	1,365		
District 15	921		
District 16	11,646		
Estimated acreage, 1905	13,832		
Total acreage, 1904	8,296		
Acreage Western crops.			
Manitoba	2,645,588	1,031,239	432,298
N.-W. Territories	1,122,104	594,981	93,555
Total acres	3,765,692	1,626,220	525,853

It Beats the Scotch.

My people at home in Scotland say the "Farmer's Advocate" comes regular. It is such a good paper, containing so much valuable information. It is the most interesting and instructive magazine that they receive.
Mather, Man. JNO. LEE.

Agricultural Committee and the Embargo

At a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on June 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That in the opinion of this committee the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the United Kingdom is most unfair and unjust, as it is a publication to the world at large that the Board of Agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come into contact with the herds in the United Kingdom, whereas it is a well-known fact that in no country, other than Canada, can herds be found so free from disease.

"That the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial Government is considered from a financial point of view a serious loss to the Canadian cattle trade, the farmers and the stock-raisers of the Dominion.

"That action of the Imperial Government is not justified by the facts of the case, it having been clearly proven that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has never existed in Canadian cattle.

"That in view of such conditions, the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice, and should be strenuously pressed.

"That as the Dominion is a stock-raising country and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle, it is considered important to the Empire that no obstructions nor difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle-breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire."

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, the Government was also asked to send the Minister of Agriculture to England, and to invite also the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, to endeavor to present the Canadian view. Mr. Armstrong's motion suggested also that this conference might be open to the press, so that the views expressed might find their way to the British public.

Some of the members doubted if this resolution would do any good, and suggested that more vigorous measures should be taken.

Apiary.

Methods of Wintering Bees.
(Ottawa correspondence.)

In the course of his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons a few days ago, Mr. John Fixter, Apiarist at the Central Experimental Farm, spoke as follows regarding experiments conducted to ascertain the best methods of wintering bees:

"At the Experimental Farm we have carried on a great many experiments, wintering bees in the cellar, in the root-house, in a pit dug in a hillside, outside on the summer stands, and outside with extra cases covering them. The cellar is below a private house. The walls are of stone and the floor of cement. The bee room is 12 feet wide, 15 feet long, and 7 feet high. It is large enough for three tiers of shelves and eight passages. It is boarded off from the remainder of the cellar by a partition, which extends around the chamber and far enough from the stone wall to allow for an air space. Under the cement floor a layer of one foot of stone, varying in size, acts as a drain and keeps the cellar perfectly dry. The lowest shelf is 18 inches from the floor, and the others twenty inches apart. Neither the hives on the third or uppermost shelf, nor the uprights supporting the shelves, touch the ceiling, so that no vibration can reach the hives from above. This chamber is thoroughly ventilated, as is also the whole cellar. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and sudden changes of temperature are avoided; for this, a thermometer which is always kept in the cellar is watched. The best temperature for the bee cellar has been found to be from 42 to 48 degrees.

"In regard to the different experiments that have been carried out in wintering bees in the cellar, I may say that in experiment No. 1 six colonies were put into winter quarters and placed on the shelves. Under the back end of each hive was placed a three-inch block;

each hive was raised from its bottom board by a one-inch block being placed at the back to ensure free ventilation. All front entrances were left wide open; the wooden covers were all removed, and replaced with cushions made with chaff, four inches thick, sufficiently wide and long enough to lap over the hives two inches. Temperatures were taken once each week during the winter. The temperature was kept at from 44 to 48 degrees. The bees were quiet, only a slight hum being noticeable previous to February. When the temperature got up to 52 degrees the bees began to get uneasy and commenced to hum. The average weight of each hive when put into winter quarters was 58½ lbs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 49½ lbs. per hive, showing that each hive had lost 9½ lbs. on an average.

"In experiment No. 2, six colonies were put in the cellar and placed on shelves. A three-inch block was placed between the bottom board and the brood chamber in front, making the entrance three inches high. The temperature was kept the same as in No. 1. During the winter all the colonies in this experiment were kept perfectly dry and clean, and the bees showed no uneasiness of any kind. The average weight when put into winter quarters on November 23rd was 59 lbs. 12 ozs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 51 lbs. 8 ozs., showing that each hive had lost 8 lbs. 4 ozs.

"In experiment No. 3, six colonies were put into the cellar and placed on the shelves, with tops and bottom boards of the hives left on, just as they were brought in from the bee yard. They were watched for dampness, mould or dysentery, also to compare the amount of honey consumed. The temperature was the same as in No. 1. During the entire winter the bees were kept perfectly dry, and a very slight hum could be heard. All the hives were found to be in first-class condition when placed on the summer stands. The average weight per hive when placed in winter quarters on November 23rd was 59 lbs. 15 ozs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 51 lbs. 3 ozs., showing a loss of 8 lbs. 12 ozs.

"In experiment No. 4, six colonies were put into the cellar and placed on the shelves with the bottoms of the hives left on. The wooden covers were removed, and nothing left on except a tightly sealed propolis quilt; the entrance was left wide open. When placed in winter quarters on November 23rd the average weight per hive was 57 lbs. 10 ozs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 48 lbs. 6 ozs., showing a loss of 9 lbs. 9 ozs."

Mr. Fixter said that they had found wintering in a root house very successful. A shelf was erected on the wall, the hives placed thereon, and covered with a curtain. Wintering in the pit dug in the side of a hill was fairly satisfactory. Extra precaution should be taken, however, to prevent water from getting in the cave.

Outside wintering was not found very satisfactory, as the temperature went too low in this country. Outside wintering was not satisfactory when the temperature went under 10 degrees below zero. The bees wintered outside consumed much more food than those wintered in the cellar.

Mr. Fixter said that he considered a well-drained, well-ventilated cellar the best place for wintering bees.

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I attach great value to your paper. Would not be without it. Undoubtedly it is the best farmers' paper in Canada. STEPHEN TOYE. Llewellyn, Saltcoats, Assa.

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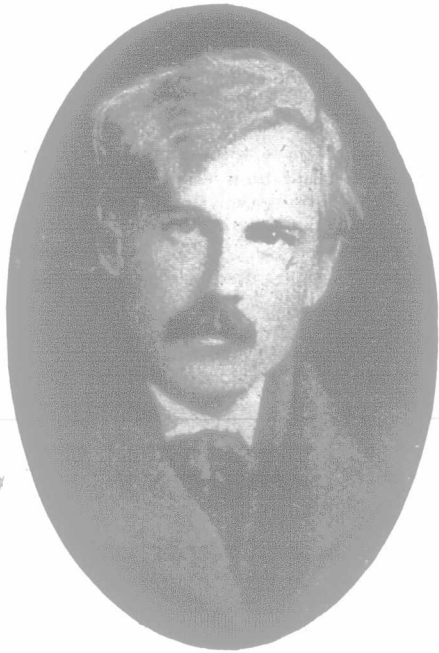
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Life, Literature and Education.

A New Canadian Writer.



Mr. Norman Duncan.

Author of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador."

Judging by the number of really good Canadian literary productions which have come to the fore during the past few years, it would seem that the Dominion is at last coming to her own in the literary world, and that ere long she will be noted not only for her wheat and cattle, and her eminence as Britain's greatest dependency, but also for her native literature and her men of letters.

Among the "newest" of her literary lights is Mr. Norman Duncan, whose "Soul of the Street," published some four years ago, bore the stamp by which the discerning knew that there was a writer who would speak again, and with power. What that stamp is it would be hard to say. A peculiarly composite thing it is, in which are blended not only originality, artistic "finish," power, knowledge of men and things, but also that other elusive quality which marks out the work of one genius from that of another, the personality of the man infused in all that he has written, so peculiarly, so definitely, that it is recognized even as he himself is recognized. Could one, for instance, ever confuse the work of a Hugo with that of a Scott, or the style of a George Eliot with that of a Dickens or a Thackeray?

The promise of his first volume Mr. Duncan has largely redeemed in his later works, "The Way of the Sea," and "Doctor Luke of the Labrador," a tale of the bleak northeast coast—"a brutal desolation"—with its wind-bleached headlands, its spectral icebergs, and its primitive people, "for the most part isolated and desperately wretched," who glean their meagre living from the sea—the people of whom Dr. Grenfell has told so touchingly during his recent tour through Canada.

As regards the popular idea that Dr. Grenfell is the original of "Doc-

tor Luke of the Labrador," Mr. Duncan has distinctly said, "the author wishes to make it plain that 'Doctor Luke' was not drawn from Dr. Grenfell." We think that anyone who ever heard Dr. Grenfell lecture, will not need to have this fact explained. There is no similarity other than of outward conditions, between the doctor of Mr. Duncan's pages and the brave missionary doctor of the Labrador wilds. The glimmer of a suggestion as to a figure for his book, Mr. Duncan may have obtained from the heroic doctor—a writer with a fertile imagination and a deep experience needs no more—and upon this slender thread has been hung the fiction which has obtained such wide currency in the book reviews of recent newspapers and magazines.

Although the book has been named "Doctor Luke," even the casual reader is likely to recognize that it is in Skipper Tommy Lovejoy that the real center of interest lies—Skipper Tommy, with his great innocent heart, his unflinching faith in God, and love for human kind. "He manages somehow 't' work a blessin' with death an' wreck. I'm awful sorry for they poor children," says he, "an' for the owners o' that there fine ship; but I've got to have my way," says he, "or the world would never come to much." This is Skipper Tommy's philosophy in a land where such philosophy is sorely needed. And again, "'Tis only out o' sin that sweetness is born. That's just what sin is for! . . . Such as sin agin their will—the Lard loves and gathers in. They who sin must suffer, Davy, an' only such as suffer can know the dear Lard's love."

Tommy, too, had his humorous side. The passage in which he "nibbles" is fine, and what could be much better than his estimate of women: "Not," the skipper continued, "that I'll have a word said agin that woman; which I won't," says he, "nor no other. The Lard knowed what He was about. He made them with His own hands, an' if He was willin' 't take the responsibility, us men can do no less than stand by an' weather it out. 'Tis my own idea that He was more sot on fine lines than sailin' qualities when He whittled His model. 'I'll make a craft,' says He, 'for looks, an' I'll pay no heed,' says He, 't' the cranks she may have, hopin' for the best.' An' He done it! That He did! They're tidy craft—oh, ay, they're wonderful tidy craft—but 'tis Lard help un in a gale o' wind."

"Doctor Luke," as the first ambitious book of an author evidently destined for still greater things, has its defects, but it is a clean, wholesome, original story, in which neither pathos, humor nor clever character sketching are lacking, and it contains many passages of a very high order in literary art. It is safe to say that its faults cannot prevent it from being regarded as one of the most notable volumes yet produced by our Canadian story-tellers. . . . "Dr. Grenfell's Parish." Mr. Duncan's latest book, which has been mentioned in a previous issue in these columns, is not a story, but a descriptive sketch of the people of the Labrador coast as Mr. Duncan has seen them in his frequent visits to their villages. In this book he says he has made no attempt at

literary excellence; yet, needless to say, it possesses much literary excellence, and is well worth reading for this as well as for the abundant store of information which it supplies, and the eloquence of its appeal for Dr. Grenfell's work.

Mr. Duncan was born in Brantford, Ont., July 2nd, 1871, and was educated in the Mitchell High School and the University of Toronto. His father was Robert A. Duncan, who came at an early age from County Down, Ireland, with his family, and settled in Brantford in 1847; and his mother Susan Hawley Duncan, daughter of a prosperous farmer who lived near Brantford. In 1895 he began newspaper work at Auburn, N. Y., and two years later joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post. He holds at present the Wallace Professorship of Rhetoric at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., a position which leaves him ample time for the exercise of his literary proclivities. He is at present engaged upon a short novel, which will be issued during the coming fall under the title of "The Mother," and will be cordially welcomed by the Canadian reading public.

Greed a Religion.

In the story of "Frenzied Finance," which Mr. Thomas W. Lawson has been writing, the extent to which greed enters into the business operations of some large corporations is illustrated by an interview Mr. Lawson had with Mr. Rodgers, generally admitted to be the power through whom "Standard Oil" works. The interview is given in Mr. Lawson's own words:

"Lawson," said the master-brain of the greatest and most successful commercial enterprise in the world, "you know the stock market, but you don't know the first principles of working to advantage a great business in which you absolutely control the production. The novice assumes that consumption, when it is greater than production, makes the price. Do you suppose Standard Oil has built itself up to where it is and made the money it has, simply because there were always more lamps than we had oil? As the world goes to-day, the prices of necessities and luxuries are fixed and should be fixed by the man who controls both the selling and the producing end, for there is greater profit to be had by supply to regulated demand and demand to regulated supply, than from a charge made and regulated by supply and demand. Standard Oil gets today, and has always since its birth got its enormous profit from its regulation department.

"Lawson, no man has done his business properly who has missed a single dollar he could have secured in the doing of it. It is one of the first principles Mr. Rockefeller taught me; it is one he has inculcated in every Standard Oil man, until to-day it is a religion with us all."

The following is, in part, Mr. Lawson's comment upon such remorseless lust:

"There you have it—the basic precept of the gospel of greed. What must ye do to be rich? Extract

every dollar. How the formula explains 'Standard Oil,' and how completely it reveals the Rockefeller attitude of mind! Greed crystallized into a practice, dignified into a principle, consecrated into a religion and become a fanaticism. Shylock's God is 'Standard Oil's.' The ravenous lust for gold that possesses these men is not an appetite, but a fever. In them it is the craving of the tiger for blood. Gorged and gutted with riches, their millions piled into the hundreds, masters of the revenues of empires, still they are as the daughters of the horse-leech."

Decline in Drinking.

Edmund E. Sheppard, proprietor of Toronto Saturday Night, recently returned from California, after spending his fifteenth winter there. Speaking of social conditions there, Mr. Sheppard says: "There is not much drinking. No hotels, or very few of them have bars. Public sentiment is against them, and the proprietors are so cognizant of this fact that where they have bars they will not serve guests at the table, for fear of offending those who do not drink. Automobile parties sometimes carry their liquor with them, and have the greatest difficulty in getting it served to them at the hotels. The restaurant business is very large, on account of so many people dining out, which is due to the system of living in flats and the difficulty of getting domestic help. The rates are only about half what they are in Toronto. Sentiment is also against smoking, and it is unusual for men to smoke in the house. It is public sentiment, and not law, that has brought the social conditions to what they are."

Schooldays.

As a means of awakening the genial, after-dinner humor of most men of middle-age, no subject, perhaps, equals the memory of early schooldays. Let the topic but be started by an anecdote of some long-dead dominie, and it is as if the spigot had been drawn from a butt of old vintage, and a stream of recollection will flow forth, rich and sparkling with the mellowed light of years. Strange is the charm of a word. For a lifetime a man has been painfully toiling up the Alps of circumstance—it may be he has gained the object of his desire, the glittering ice-crystal on the peak, which long ago dazzled his upward-looking eyes—and now, amid the walnut and the wine, someone says, "I remember." Lo! the years are forgotten—the grey-beard is back in the sunny valley of his boyhood, wandering the field paths with chubby companions long since dust, and filling his heart once more with the sweet scent of hayricks and hedges in hawthorn time. It is not for nothing that rustic children, day after day as they start for school, hear the low of the farmyard kine coming into milking, and that, day after day, as they tread the long miles of moorland path, they see the grouse whirr off to the mountain, and the trout dart away from the sunny shallows; and it is not for nothing that they spend long truant

afternoons by fern lanes and harebell copses in the seasons of bird-nesting and bramble-gathering. These make the fragrant memories of after years, and again and again in later life, to the man jaded with anxiety and care, the old associations come back laden with pleasant regrets—a breath from the clover fields of youth.—[George Eyre-Todd.]

Literary Drugs.

There is a bookseller in Yorkshire who never tires of telling how once he "got even" with Alfred Austin, the poet laureate. This vendor of literary wares is a tall, thin man, with sharp features and a distinctly intellectual head, and Mr. Austin seems to have taken an interest in him from the first. Often and often he visited the shop, never to buy, but always to ask innumerable questions.

"How many books do you sell daily?" "Do they read about me here?" "What is the profit in bookselling?" These were samples of the poet's queries.

Then came the day when he took up a copy of Omar Khayyam, and asked, "Is this good?"

"Don't know; never read it," replied the shopman.

"What! You don't read the books you sell?" came the astonished question.

"Certainly not," was the concluding phrase of the conversation. "If you were a druggist would that lead you to eat any more opium?"—[New York Times.]

Domestic Economy.

USES FOR LEMON.

Lemons are a rectifier in cases of colds, liver complaint and biliousness. As a garnish for fish, salad, game and other dishes, they have no equal. Mix equal proportions of lemon juice and glycerine to moisten the lips of a fever-parched patient. Add five drops of juice to the water with which you brush the teeth. It will remove the tartar and sweeten the breath. A refreshing and appetizing dish for an invalid is made by mixing the juice of one lemon with the well-beaten white of an egg, to which has previously been added two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar. If a lemon is kept on hand with which to rub away stains on the nails or hands, they will quickly disappear. Salt and lemon juice will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Dried lemon peel sprinkled over coals will destroy any disagreeable odor about the house.—[Exchange.]

USES OF TURPENTINE.

Turpentine, either in resinous form or in spirits, has a household value. A child suffering with the croup or any throat or lung difficulty will be quickly relieved by inhaling the vapor and having the chest rubbed until the skin is red, and then being wrapped about with flannel moistened with fiery spirits. Afterwards sweet oil will save the skin from irritation. In the case of burns and scalds turpentine has no equal. It is the best dressing for patent leather; it will remove paint from artists' clothes and workmen's garments; it will drive away moths if a few drops are put into closets and chests; it will persuade mice to find other quarters if a little is poured into mouse holes; one tablespoon added to the water in which linens are boiled will make the goods wonderfully white; a few drops will prevent starch from sticking; mixed with beeswax it makes the best floor polish, and mixed with sweet oil it is unrivalled as a polish for fine furniture—the latter mixture should be two parts of sweet oil to one part of turpentine. Some physicians recommend spirits of turpentine, applied externally, for lumbago and rheumatism. It is also prescribed for neuralgia of the face.

He was enjoying an ear of corn in the good old-fashioned way. "You look as if you were trying to play a flute," she remarked. "Oh, I don't know," he rejoined, "It's more like a corn-et."



Puzzle Competition.

VII.

Which country produces the lightest men—Ireland, Scotland or England?

VIII.

What is enough for one, too much for two and nothing at all for three?

IX.

A sheep, a frog, a duck, a chamelon, a skunk and a sardine all wanted to go to a circus, the admission was one dollar. How did they manage to get in?

X.

When is a ship foolishly in love?

XI.

When is a ship immoderately in love?

XII.

When is a ship like a young lady getting ready to go to a party?

XIII.

If I had a barrel that weighed exactly fifty pounds, with what could I fill it to make it weigh less?

XIV.

What of all things in the world lasts the longest yet goes the fastest, is the most neglected and the most regretted, without which nothing can be done, which devours all that is little and ennobles all that is great?

XV.

What is the largest room in the world?

XVI.

What is the largest state in the world?

XVII.—(Some towns in Europe.)

A plant (curtailed) and a domestic animal.

A contest and a carpenter's tool.

A vowel, a kind of wine, and a vowel.

Insane and a verb.

Open and a castle.

I will give full directions for this competition next week. C. D.

A Day on a Canadian Farm in Summer.

My two sisters, brother, and myself, have determined to go berry picking, and, accordingly, we are all up and dressed a little after 4 a. m. We creep down the stairs, so as not to wake the rest of the family.

The morning was a pattern one for July. The sun is just rising over the blue grey hills, far away to the east, sending a crimson glow over the horizon. As we are wending our way through fields of grain and meadows sparkling with dew, the sun rises over the gloomy hills clothed with tall pines, and sends forth a flood of light over the waving fields.

By this time the patch is reached, and we, eager to gather the fruit still wet with dew, clamber over the fence and are soon busy at work; while our faithful dog runs hither and thither in chase of squirrels and such prey.

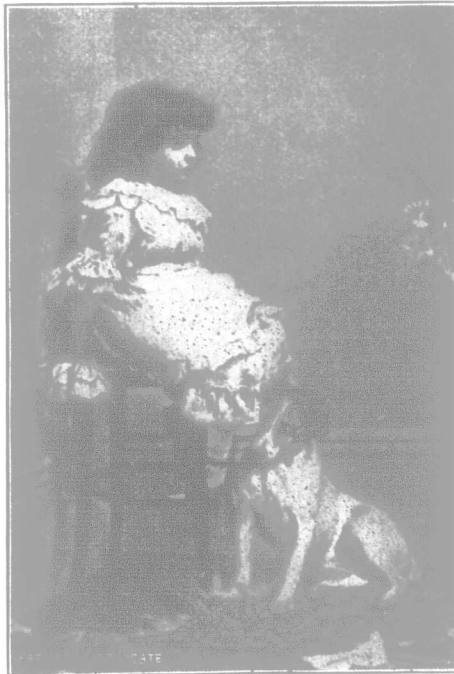
As the sun grows hotter, we make our way over stumps and brush to the wood, where we find the berries larger on account of the shade; as we work away our pails grow gradually fuller, and before 11 a. m. we are all ready to return in high glee, with twenty quarts of fruit, and just the least bit hot and tired.

When we return home excitement prevails over the household. The first thing that greets our ears, "The bees are swarming!" One of us is immediately sent for the reapers, who are to be seen hard at work in the glowing harvest fields, or resting at noontide under the shade of the spreading trees. In the meantime the bees are buzzing in the air, and already beginning to light on a branch of a high apple tree; while the rest of us surround the tree, beating tin pans and spraying water amongst them, trying to keep the bees from flying away, until the men arrive. Still the mass of bees grows larger, and we

wait in breathless anxiety as the man climbs the tree, while the women spread a sheet, on which is placed an empty hive, directly under the bunch of bees. The man shakes the tree, the bees fall, and lie like a scorching mass until the queen crawls into the hive, and the rest follow with speed.

It is half-past two in the afternoon, and having rested after our morning's fun, we are at loss to know what we shall do. At last it is proposed to go to the woods. Some take their books, to read in the cool shade, others search for wild flowers and game.

It was a beautiful walk, filled with golden sunshine, past orchards bending under the weight of fruit, rosy apples, pears, yellow and purple plums, chestnuts and walnuts. The clear river flowed below, bounded by tall poplars. On each side the neighboring rocks were covered with delicate ferns, while willows and alders dipped right into the water. On and on through the woods, crossing streams which nestled in the folds of the blue hills; dreamingly watching the exquisite play of light and shadow on the landscape round; at last we reach a picturesque place on a rocky hill, one side of it was very steep, ending in a precipice which overhung the river some thousand feet. Here we spread out our lunch in picnic style, of which everyone partakes heartily. As we are finishing our repast, we all watch the sunset, as a gorgeous pageant, till sometimes the very heavens seem to open and let down a flood of glory, tipping the summits with rosy red and shining gold. Observing the mountains, we find they have changed with the sun—blue in the morning, green in the midday heat, violet at sundown—and as we loiter on our way home, we see them black in the moonlight. JEAN L. SCOTT (aged 12).



Who is This?

Here's a little maiden who wouldn't be polite;
Wouldn't say "Good-morning," and wouldn't say "Good-night";
Felt it too much trouble to think of saying "please,"
Slammed the door behind her as if she'd been a breeze;
Wouldn't ask her mother if she could take a run;
Ran away and lost herself, because it was "such fun."
Naughty little maiden! Isn't it too bad
That with all her blessings sometimes she is sad?
But the reason for it isn't hard to find,
For this little maiden doesn't like to "mind";
Will not do the things she knows she ought to do—
Who is she? Oh, never mind! I hope she isn't you!

The Blind Man's Friend.

One time there was an old blind man who lived in a narrow alley in London, and who was very poor. His house was a shattered old attic in a tenement house, but he trusted in God, and was enabled to keep it clean and tidy by his landlady, who had pity on him. He had a little dog whose name was Bony, and who loved him dearly. A little basket was tied around the dog's neck, and people dropped pennies into it as they passed by. He led his master about by a string, and never was he known to deceive him. One day a stray dog came down the street to where the blind man was and barked at Bony. This was a great temptation for Bony, but he looked into his master's face and overcame the temptation. Just then a wagon came down the street, and the man who was in the wagon took the stray dog into it and rode off. Bony felt very thankful that he had a home and a kind master. One other cold winter day a beautiful little girl, with a little pug dog by her side, came up to the blind man and talked to him for a while. She was richly dressed and had yellow curls. Her dog had a large satin bow around his neck, and together they made a pretty picture. She gave the blind man some money, and told him she would come again the next day. When she came again she brought him some edibles and gave him some more money. When the blind man died, which was not long after, he gave Bony to the little girl, and she loved him as much as she did her own dog. Bony was so grief-stricken that he died a few weeks after his master had been laid to rest.

"Only one little deed of kindness done,
Only one little word of pity said,
Yet it has brightened the path of many a man,
As onward through life he sped."

GLADYS WALLS (aged 11).

Talk Happiness.

Talk happiness!
Not now and then, but every
Blessed day.
Even if you don't believe
The half of what
You say;
There's no room here for him
Who whines as on his
Way he goes;
Remember, son, the world is
Sad enough without
Your woes.
Talk happiness each chance
You get—and
Talk it good and strong!
Look for it in
The byways as you grimly
Plod along;
Perhaps it is a stranger now,
Whose visit never
Comes.
But talk it! Soon you'll find
That you and Happiness
Are chums.

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the
what we know.

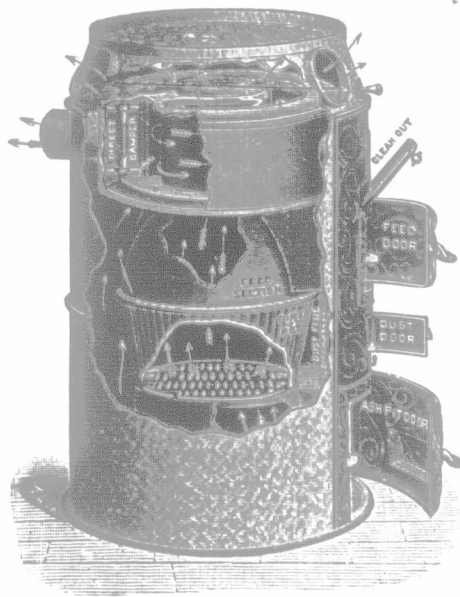
Recipes.

Fruit Cake: 2 eggs, 1½ cups molasses, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 cup raisins seeded, 1 cup currants, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour. Bake in a slow oven for two hours.

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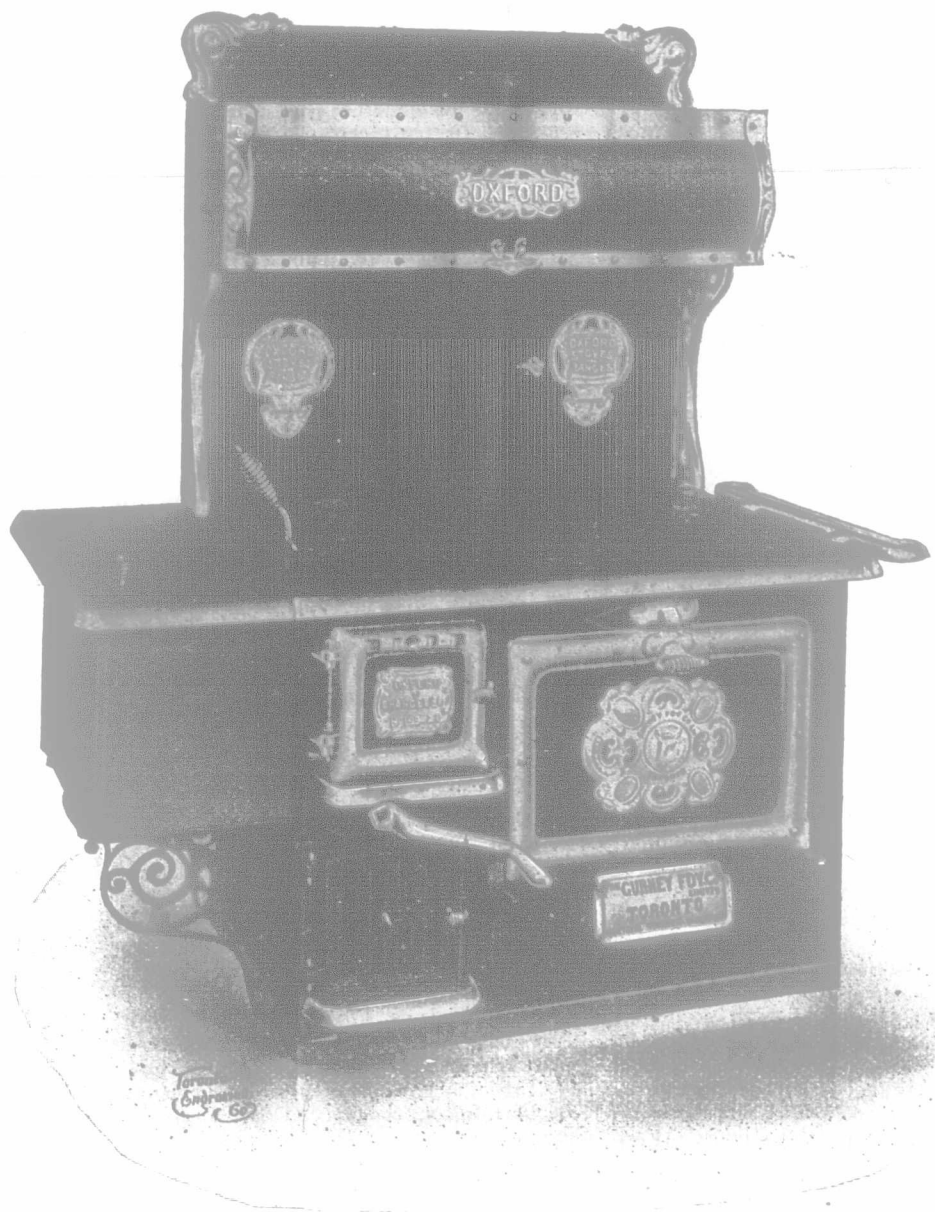
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In the Sick Room.

II.

DAINTY DISHES FOR THE SICK.

When anyone is sick in your house, do not try to make him or her eat too much. A little fasting is not nearly so likely to injure a sick person as over-eating. Nature herself shows this by depriving the ill one of appetite. Nourishment, of course, is necessary unless prohibited by the doctor in attendance (as in the case of convalescence from fevers), but it should be given in small quantities, at such intervals as are prescribed by the physician, and it should consist always of something that is easily digested, and nourishing. It is, perhaps, even necessary to state that cake, pie, pudding of a pastry nature, or fatty or fried meats, should not be given to a sick person. We heard of one woman who gave fried sausage to a typhoid convalescent, and simply killed him by doing so. The following recipes may prove useful to someone who has to cook for sick people.

If the patient is permitted to eat eggs, poached ones are as light and dainty as any. But there are poached eggs and poached eggs. One that is all watery, and hardened inside to a leathery consistency, is not an appetizing or nutritious morsel for a sick person. To poach an egg in the shell, first select a very fresh one. Drop it into boiling water, and let it boil exactly three minutes and a half. Have ready a bowl of very cold water. Take the egg out of the boiling water and drop it into the cold water, leaving it there for an even two minutes. Take it out, pick the shell all off carefully, sprinkle with a dash of salt and pepper, and slip it upon a small square of toast. If done carefully, it should be a semi-transparent ball of white, through which the yolk just shows. Two ways of boiling eggs which are to be eaten in the shell are recommended: (1) Drop the egg into cold water and let the water come almost to a boil. Remove the egg then at once. (2) A very good way: Drop the egg into boiling water and immediately draw the vessel to the very back of the stove, where it can boil no longer. Cover, and let it stand for ten minutes. . . . Never give a fried egg to a sick person.

Chicken Broth.—Don't put on a chicken and boil and boil it, then drain off the soup. Rather cut up some of the raw meat into very small bits. Put them into a little cold water and let soak for an hour. This softens the meat and extracts some of the juices. The idea is to get as much of the juice as possible out into the soup. Now set the pan on the stove (a granite saucepan is nice), and let the whole simmer until all of the juice is out in the soup. Season with salt and pepper. Put some cracker crumbs in, or thicken just a little with cornstarch.

Beef Tea.—Scrape a tablespoonful of raw beef down with a sharp knife. Put it in a cup. Fill the cup with boiling water (after first heating the cup). The boiling water will cook the beef sufficiently. Season with pepper and salt.

If cornstarch in any form is permitted, make an ordinary boiled custard, with milk, cornstarch and an egg. Do not make it too thick. For orange custard (if fruit is not prohibited), slice part of an orange into an individual fruit dish. Cover with white sugar, and pour over it some of the custard, flavored slightly with some delicate flavoring. Bananas, strawberries or shredded pineapple may be used as above instead of the oranges.

Moonshine.—Beat white of one egg stiff; add gradually one tablespoon of powdered sugar, beating well. Then beat in some bits of canned peaches, and pour some cream over the whole.

To cook rice: Wash it well; drop gradually into boiling water on the

stove, a cupful to each tablespoon of rice. The water should be salted, and should not be permitted to get "off the boil," or the rice will become heavy and sticky. When the rice is quite soft (in about 15 or 20 minutes) pour the water all off. Then pour in cold water on the rice and wash it well. Drain, and set in the oven to re-heat. Serve with cream and sugar.

Pearl barley is often recommended by physicians. It should always be boiled in a granite or enamelled dish, as tin or iron has a tendency to blacken it.

Junket is also recommended. It may be procured at the drug store, with full directions for preparing.

One thing, however, is always necessary. Consult the doctor about the diet which your patient is to have, and follow his directions implicitly.

What to Do in a Sick Room.

Open the door promptly without rattling the handle.

Walk in quietly, but do not take ostentatious care to glide in with absolute silence. Don't pause and murmur enquiries to the nurse, but go straight to the bed and speak in a clearly audible, everyday tone to the patient.

Choose topics of interest that will entertain without being exciting, leaving a few new ideas with your invalid as food for pleasant reflection after your leaving-taking, and making only a passing reference to the present malady.

Look as fresh and as pretty as the power in you lies, and thereby act as an unconscious tonic to your friend. Avoid any article of dress that jingles or rustles.

Having risen to say good-bye, go instantly without lingering over last words or pouring forth exaggerated condolences and hopes.

A growing plant with scentless blossoms is a pretty gift for an invalid. It is entertaining and lasting, and one which does not worry the nurses with its wants as much as do cut flowers.

Plain Living and High Thinking.

Let us remember that the greatest teachers the world has ever known were poor men. Moses, Socrates, Plato, Buddha, all lived on very little. It is not at the shrine of luxury that the flame is kindled which will purify humanity; and still we all haste to be rich. Why? Let us take care lest in losing our simplicity and single-mindedness—in becoming the slaves of high living and low thinking—we lose that sense of duty and moral responsibility so essential to a great nation. Men are four, says the old Arab proverb:

He who knows not and knows not he knows not,
He is a fool; shun him.
He who knows not and knows he knows not,
He is simple; teach him.
He who knows and knows not he knows,
He is asleep; wake him.
He who knows and knows he knows,
He is wise; follow him.


We lose every day something in not denying ourselves more; there is a great happiness comes to all with the act of giving.

Emerson says: "Other people cannot cheat us; we only cheat ourselves." Do we not cheat ourselves daily in not making others happy?

It is in the renunciation of self that the strength of character lies; the man who has power over himself is the strong man.

It was an Irish farmer who said to his sweetheart: "I met you last night, but ye didn't turn up. Now, I'll meet you to-morra whether ye turn up or not. If you're there first stick a stone on the railin', an' if I'm there first I'll knock it off."

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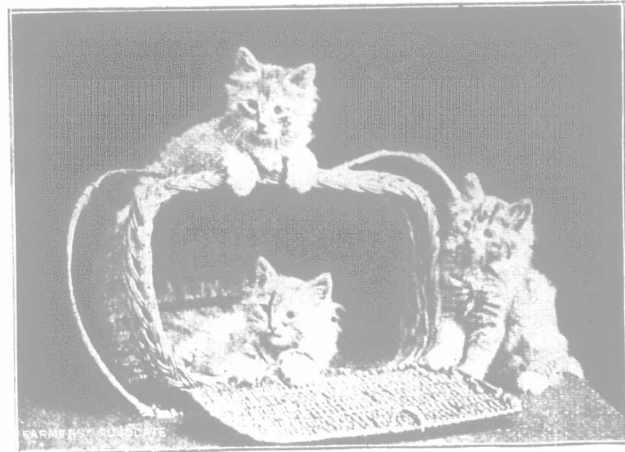
No soldier on service entangleth himself in the affairs of this life; that he may please Him who enrolled Him as a soldier.—2 Tim. II. : 4 (R. V.).

Let us lay aside every weight.—Heb. xii. : 1.

"Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring thee back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last;
The mill can never grind
With the water that is past."

No one has time to do everything. Life is a rush with most of us, and we are all like soldiers on the march who have no right to burden themselves with a lot of baggage, like racers who "lay aside every weight"—even the slight weight of unnecessary clothing. We must let some things go past us, so the question for each of us is to find out the things of real value and make the most of them. It is folly to waste time and strength in hoarding fairy gold which will turn to withered leaves when we look at it in the light of death. Someone has remarked that we are too often like children who have been spending a day in the woods, and who try to drag home all the things that have charmed them there. The perishable flowers and ferns wither and fade in the hot little hands; the colored pebbles and trailing vines are heavy to carry, and seem like rubbish even in the eyes of the weary children themselves when they are seen in the fair beauty of the well-ordered home. The children are cross and irritable because they have tired themselves over things utterly worthless. So we may waste a vast amount of time and energy in accumulating things which never can be valuable enough to be admitted within the walls of our eternal Home, and, at the same time, we may be passing carelessly by real, lasting treasures. Take one example which is not very uncommon: A busy, bustling mother—a good housewife like Martha—works from morning to night cleaning, cooking, sewing. She has no time to cultivate her mind or soul; all her attention is concentrated on the outside of things. She has not a moment to spare in studying the characters of her children, entering into their pleasures and little cares with ready sympathy. She has "no time" to train their souls, because she thinks their bodies are of more real consequence and must be attended to first. Her children are well fed, well dressed, and sent regularly to school, but their mother—the one person in all the world who has in her hands an almost divine power of moulding their souls for all eternity—is to them little more than a housekeeper, dress-maker and general servant. Home which should exert a magical influence over their whole lives, is only a tidy boarding-house, where sunshine is rigidly excluded for fear of flies or faded carpets, and no happy childish untidiness or wholesome litter of boyish pets and hobbies can be tolerated. The influences for good, which might have blessed generation after generation to all eternity, have been recklessly, foolishly let slip—for what? Can it really be possible that houses, furniture, grand clothes, are valued more than these lasting things? It is a matter of vital importance that we should make no mistake in our estimate of the relative value of things, because we can generally obtain what we set our hearts on. One who

thinks wealth the one thing to be desired, and who throws all his powers into the acquisition of it, will generally find what he is seeking for. One who really hungers and thirsts after righteousness must grow steadily nearer to God, because he will not fail to make use of every possible means of grace. Don't let us be like the four-year-old boy who told his mother that he was really very sorry, but he "really hadn't time to say his prayers." Probably he thought his pursuits were of far more importance, or he would have "made time." Why, we might as well say we haven't time to eat. Prayer is not a luxury for holidays and Sundays; it is an absolute necessity, unless we are prepared to let our souls die of starvation. Surely we don't need to stand face to face with death before we understand that it can never profit a man to gain the whole world if he must give his own soul in exchange for it. Even if there were no life after death, it would be a great mistake to value visible, material things more than invisible and spiritual realities. I don't believe any of us really do, in our heart of hearts. A shabby little house or an ugly frame church may be more beautiful and dearer in our eyes than the grandest palace or cathedral. And why? Is it not because it is really the "soul" even of such material things as these that we care for? I sometimes



Family Pets.

wonder whether the "many mansions" are being prepared, furnished, made homelike, with the "souls" of the old furniture which childish associations make dear. That may seem to you a wild and fantastic idea, but is not love in its very nature "deathless"? And it is a fact that we all do cherish some affection for material objects for the sake of old associations. Will death kill this instinct, which seems to be a common heritage of our human nature? If not, then surely there must be some satisfaction for it in the life beyond. God would hardly plant such an instinct in our nature unless He intended to fulfil it in some way.

No one is really a materialist. People may think they are reaching out for gold, but really they are seeking happiness—happiness which they fancy wealth can buy. But let us not rush blindly after a will-o'-the-wisp when, by aiming rightly, we may secure a real and lasting happiness.

A sea captain once told a missionary that it was useless to talk about religion to him, for his one aim and object in life was "whales." He said: "I care for nothing but whales, and I dream of nothing all night but whales. If you should open my heart I think you would find the shape of a small sperm whale there." We may smile at

such a strange ambition—for we probably are not particularly interested in whales—but let us see to it that our aim and object in life can never be classed in the same low grade with his.

Some things have a real, intrinsic value, while others only appear to be valuable. The traveller in the desert, who was starving, and found a bag lying on the sand, was terribly disappointed when he opened it, hoping to find that it contained dates or figs. He threw it down, exclaiming despairingly: "Nothing but money!" I saw in the paper one day an account of a prospector in the Black Hills who had hunted gold for 17 years, and had at last struck a ledge of great richness. He had ten minutes of excited delight over his find, and then fell dead—killed by obtaining his heart's desire. This is not a fancy illustration, but an actual fact. What did it profit him?

Some who say they are "too poor" to lay up treasure in heaven, can spend money freely on things they really consider of value. Money given to God is evidently, in their opinion, "wasted," though, of course, they would never dream of saying so. They show plainly that they consider it unwise to invest money in such an unpractical fashion; at least until they have bought everything they can possibly want for themselves, and have also laid aside a good sum for a rainy day. It is a question of appreciation of values. Of course, people who think money is better spent on luxuries and finery for themselves, rather than on necessities for others, will spend it in that way. Where one's heart is, one's treasures will surely be. Watkinson is not far wrong when he says that "we are naturally

the slaves of the best, the biggest, the brightest that we know, and nothing can emancipate us from the dominion of the present but to see, to taste, to follow the far grander conceptions of a godly life." The things that seem of most consequence in our eyes will be the things we shall find time and money for. Those who make an idol of "work"—for its own sake—will never have time for little kindnesses and kindly sympathy. They may find out, too late, that they are only looked upon as useful machines

by the people for whom they have worked. They have been too busy to be companionable or to cultivate friendship, have thrown away the most valuable things for the sake of a reputation for industry, and they suddenly find themselves heart-hungry for affection. Hearts will surely assert themselves sooner or later, and they can never satisfy their hunger, with such material things as gold or fame, grand clothes or well-ordered houses.

"What if you are in a hurry,
And your business a pressing load,
Would you pass by a suffering brother
Fainting beside the road?
For the help that you might give him
By only crossing the way,
To carry a bit of sunshine
To brighten his cloudy day!"

HOPE.

Our Ideals.

Men take the pure Ideals of their lives
And lock them safe away,
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day.
So counterfeit pass current in their lives,
And stones they give for bread,
And starv'ingly and fearfully they walk
Through life amongst the dead,
Though never yet was pure ideal
Too fair for us to make our real.

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



Household Fairies.

Some days ago an old "Farmer's Advocate" friend, whom its readers will well remember as "Mollie," was in our little Ingle Nook headquarters, and, evidently thinking of our Ingle people, chanced to remark as to what a useful thing a bread-mixer should be to the farm women.

"I know several people who have them," she said, and they work splendidly."

That same afternoon (it was our Saturday afternoon holiday) it flashed upon me that there might be dozens and dozens of other things as well as bread-mixers which might serve as work-lighteners if people only knew what they were, and what to ask for.

A friend was quietly reading in the next room, and up I got and made a rush for her. "Put on your hat," I said, "and we'll see what there is."

"What there is where?" she asked, mystified.

"Why, in the hardware stores."

"In—the—hardware—stores!" she repeated, staring, and probably wondering if I had taken leave of my senses.

So then it struck me that everyone's mind wasn't running on our "Home Magazine," and I explained. She was properly enthusiastic, and we set out. Upon my word, I haven't enjoyed anything so much since Paderewski, if one may be forgiven for mixing up the name of so much celebrity with all the delightful things of tin and aluminum and "Rochester nickel" that we saw. Suffice it to say that we landed home at a quarter past seven, never dreaming that it was past six o'clock until the empty dining-room and ominous rattle of dish-washing from the pantry suggested that the dinner hour was long past. So much for the delight which every woman takes in rummaging around among household things.

Now, as to what we saw. I cannot enter into a detailed account of each, but will trust that in most cases the mere suggestion may be enough. First, the bread-mixer—a big tin-pail affair, with a mechanism inside, guaranteed to mix the bread in three minutes, and knead it in three minutes more. The one we saw sold at \$3, but of course prices vary according to "make" and locality.

SELF-WRINGING MOPS

came next. There were three kinds, at 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50. Of these the 75-cent one looked the simplest and best, but in all the principle was the same, making it possible to wash a whole floor without ever putting one's hands into the water or stooping double over the pail.

Meat choppers, good for chopping nuts and vegetables for salads, as well as preparing meat for Hamburg steak, sausages and mincemeat, were shown at prices ranging from \$1.25 up to \$3.00, according to size; these, and a fine new washing machine, the "Sunlight," completely closed in by a lid, and so easily "run" that a child of ten can manage it, were among the things that aroused especial enthusiasm. The price of the latter in the size we saw was \$7.

A coal-oil stove, with two burners, asbestos wicks, an oven for baking, and lids for cooking, was shown at \$6. Coal-oil stoves have fallen into some disrepute on account of the coal-oil odor which is perceptible as the stove gets older, but we were informed that this trouble may be entirely prevented by changing the wicks once a month. Apropos of coal-oil stoves, we saw a very neat little bedroom heater, for which neither pipes nor chimney are necessary, and which is guaranteed to heat an ordinary room sufficiently.

A novelty in smaller utensils was an

iron, hollow, and lined with asbestos, which effectually prevents the heat from going up to the hand while using. Another was a little "sleeve" iron, especially made for ironing sleeves and "gathers." Besides these, in the lower-priced articles were ironing-boards, wringers, carpet sweepers, cream whippers, little things for scooping the eyes out of pineapples, knife-cleaners, alcohol lamps with little kettles and chafing dishes to fit, asbestos mats for placing hot dishes on, mincing knives, double boilers, pie lifters, wire net covers to keep flies off pies, etc. (for an odd fly will creep even into a well-ordered pantry, you know), light enamelled bathtubs, that may be easily carried from place to place, and unbreakable toilet sets of enamel, pretty as china, and very useful for children's rooms, etc. The pots, pans and vessels of all kinds made of aluminum were especially alluring, being bright, durable and light, almost, as paper, an inestimable quality for the delicate woman, to whom the handling of heavy iron pots and pans is a constant thorn in the flesh. Last, and least, too, in size if not in usefulness, were the little double-headed tacks, easy on carpets, and a treasure indeed to those who know what it is to have struggled with the ordinary carpet-tacks when taking up carpets at house-cleaning time.

We were not shown "the little brush" at the hardware stores, but yet I must mention it, just the little corn brush that may be bought for five cents. Have you ever used it for cleaning a multitude of things? If not, just try it for rubbing the "skins" off new potatoes this summer, and for taking the clay off celery in the coming fall, and see if you will not call down blessings on its head.

Nowadays men think nothing of paying \$75 or \$100 for a new machine to help them in their farm work. Fifty dollars would equip a woman with a great many of the things I have mentioned, and surely the farm woman, upon whom so much heavy work falls, has well earned this amount to spend in a few of these household fairies which can do so much toward raising the burden a little from her shoulders.

DAME DURDEN.

A Newcomer.

Dear Dame Durden.—Having had the "Farmer's Advocate" sent me, and liking it very much, I thought I would send a recipe or two of cakes I have made for years.

Ginger Cake.—One pound flour, ¼ pound butter or lard, ¼ pound sugar, the rind of 1 lemon, 1 ounce ground ginger, 1 nutmeg (grated), ½ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. I use lard very often. Rub the butter into the flour; add the sugar and the grated lemon rind (it is nicer with juice in as well), ginger and nutmeg. Mix these well together; warm ½ pint of milk; stir in the soda; work the whole into a nice smooth paste. Roll it out; cut into cakes, or bake it all in one in the roasting tins. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes.

Scones.—One pound of flour, 2 ounces sugar, 2 ounces lard, 4 ounces large raisins (stoned), ½ teaspoonful each carbonate of soda and cream of tartar. Mix the dry ingredients, then make into a paste with buttermilk. Bake 20 minutes.

A NEWCOMER.

Sask.

Question for "C. D."

In reading over the Ingle Nook Chats, which I so much enjoy, and from which I obtain many useful hints, I notice in one letter, headed "System," and signed "C. D.," reference is made to packing June and July butter for winter use. As I have always been under the impression butter made so early in the season would not keep, I would very much appreciate a little advice as to what the means used to keep butter this length of time.

C. G. O.

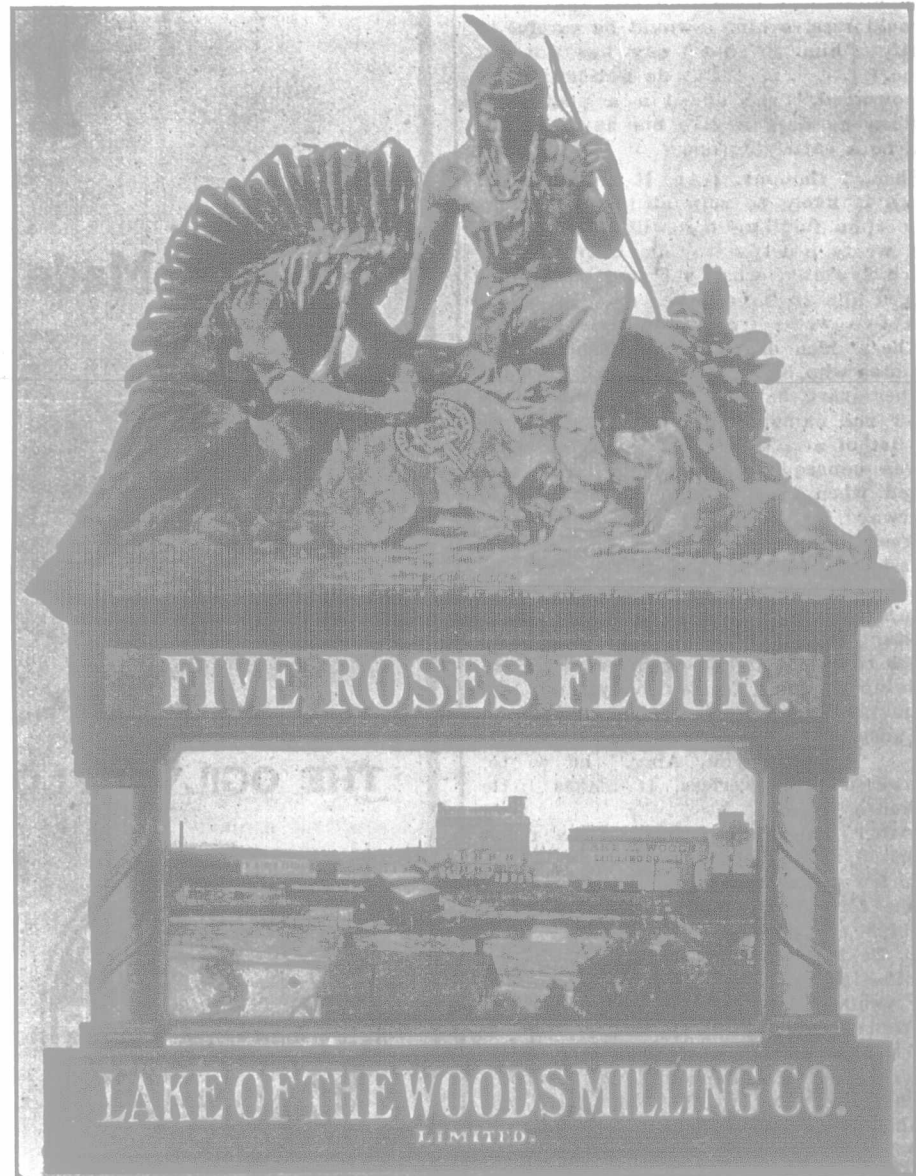
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**LIGHT
SWEET
AND**

**NUTRITIOUS
FLOUR**

PROVEN BEST BY YEARS OF TEST

BY THOUSANDS OF SUCCESSFUL HOUSEWIVES.

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

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

"I don't know," murmured she. "I think not. Uncle is not as strong as he looks, and—" She 'did not say any more, horrified perhaps at the turn the conversation was taking. But there was an expression on her face that set me thinking at the time, and has kept me thinking ever since.

Not that any actual dread of such an occurrence as has since happened came to me then. But when a letter came to me from Mr. Clavering, with a vivid appeal to tell him something of the woman who, in spite of her vows, doomed him to a suspense so cruel, and when, on the evening of the same day, a friend of mine who had just returned from New York, spoke of meeting Mary Leavenworth at some gathering surrounded by manifest admirers, I began to realize the alarming features of the affair, and, sitting down, I wrote her a letter, telling her what was the risk she ran in keeping so ardent a lover from his rights. Her reply rather startled me.

"I have put Mr. Robbins out of my calculations for the present, and advise you to do the same. As for the gentleman himself, I have told him that when I could receive him I would be careful to notify him. That day has not yet come." . . . "But do not let him be discouraged," she added in a postscript. "When he does receive his happiness, it will be a satisfying one."

When, I thought. Ah, it is that when which is likely to ruin all! But intent only upon fulfilling her will, I sat down and wrote a letter to Mr. Clavering, in which I stated what she had said, and begged him to have patience.

In two weeks from that time I heard of the sudden death of Mr. Stebbins, the minister who had married them; and was further startled by seeing in a New York paper the name of Mr. Clavering among the list of arrivals at the Hoffman House. I was consequently far from being surprised when in a couple of weeks or so afterward, a letter came from him to my address, which, owing to the careless omission of the private mark upon the envelope, I opened, and read enough to learn, that driven to desperation by the constant failure of his endeavors to gain access to her in public or private, he had made up his mind to risk everything, and by making an appeal to her uncle, end the suspense under which he was laboring. "I want you, Amy," he wrote, "dowered or dowerless, it makes little difference to me."

Neither can I say that I was much surprised, knowing Mary as I did, when in a few days from this, she forwarded to me for copying this reply: "If Mr. Robbins ever expects to be happy with Amy Belden, let him reconsider the determination of which he speaks. Not only would he by such an action succeed in destroying the happiness of her he professes to love, but run the greater risk of effectually annulling the affection which makes the tie between them enduring."

To this there was neither date nor signature. What its real effect was upon him and her fate I can only conjecture. All I know is that in two weeks thereafter Mr. Leavenworth was found murdered in his room, and Hannah Chester, coming direct to my door from the scene of violence, begged me to take her in and secrete her from public inquiry, as I loved and desired to serve Mary Leavenworth.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Unexpected Testimony.

Mrs. Belden paused, and a short silence fell upon the room. It was broken by my asking how Hannah could have found entrance into her house without the knowledge of the neighbors.

"Well," said she, "I had gone to bed early—I was sleeping then in the room off this—when, at about a quarter to one there came a low knock at the window-pane. Thinking that some of the neighbors were sick, I rose on my elbow and asked who was there. The answer came in low muffled tones: 'Hannah, Miss Leavenworth's girl! Please let me in at the kitchen door.' Fearing I knew not what, I hurried round to the door. I saw she looked very pale and strange. 'Miss Leavenworth has sent me,' said she. 'She told me to come here; said you would keep me. I am



FLOUR



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"Royal Household"

Made From Highest Grade Wheat

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ELECTRICITY

Send Postal Card Asking for Free Recipes and "Hints to Bakers."

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., MONTREAL and WINNIPEG



FLOUR



TAMARACK PILING

Write for Prices of

Cedar Posts

in car lots.

JNO. M. CHISHOLM,

Office: Tribune Building, WINNIPEG. P.O. Drawer 1230.

(Mention this Paper.)

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.

not to go out of the house, and no one is to know I am here.' 'But why?' I asked, 'what has occurred?' I dare not say,' she whispered; 'I am forbid; I am just to stay here and keep quiet.' 'But you must tell me. She surely did not forbid you to tell me?' 'Yes, she did; everyone,' the girl replied, 'and I never break my word.' She looked so utterly unlike herself that I could do nothing but stare at her. 'You will keep me,' she said; 'you will not turn me away?' 'No,' I said, 'I will not turn you away.' 'And tell no one?' she went on. 'And tell no one,' I repeated.

"Thanking me, she followed me upstairs. I put her into the room in which you found her because it was the most secret one in the house, and there she has remained ever since till this horrible day."

(To be continued.)

Even people who are constantly wishing for something new draw the line at neuralgia.

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

For Men and Women

ARTISTIC HAIR GOODS

For Men and Women

There are three thousand of our Wigs and Toupees now worn in Western Canada, 65 per cent. of which were sold by mail.

We guarantee satisfaction in all orders filled, but so far have not been requested even once to return purchase price.

We use only best French live cut Hair, and employ Hair Artists of known ability. To these do we attribute our success. Catalogue giving fuller information mailed free on request. Free demonstration to all visitors to the Winnipeg Exhibition. Those who do not intend coming to the city, and who would like to see before they buy, should write, giving address, and our representative will call when in the locality.



THE TRANSFORMATION

If it were not for the existence of this happy thought in Hair, many women would be forced to wear wigs. The Transformation is a covering of fairy lightness which completely covers the head, where the hair is thin or prematurely gray it works wonders. Price from \$15.00



GENTS' TOUPEES.

To gentlemen who are partially bald, one of our invisible Toupees is of untold value. In ordering give measurement in inches from front (where hair formerly grew) to back where hair now begins. Price from \$15.00.

THE POMPADOUR

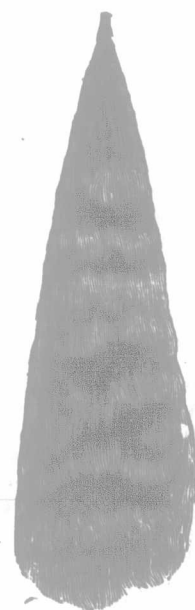
When there is a noticeable scarcity of front hair the Pompadour is indispensable. It restores all beauty lost, matches perfectly, and is an exact likeness of the natural. Price, rich wavy, ventilated Pompadour, \$8.00. Just send a clipping of your hair.



THE WAVY SWITCH

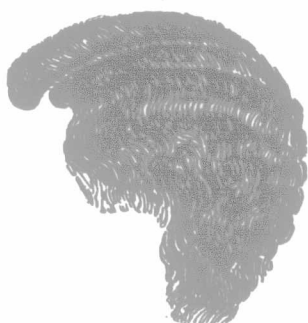
These natural Wavy Switches are of especial value to ladies with insufficient back hair. In such cases the Switch fills the vacancy, and the result is a heavy, rich, perfect appearing Coiffure.

Order from sample of hair. Price, 20 in. long, \$5.00.



THE STRAIGHT SWITCH

When the hair is naturally straight then the Switch must correspond, and with one of these you are assured of satisfaction. Order by cutting full length sample from between ear and crown. Price Switch 18 inches long, \$3.00



GENTS' WIGS

Hundreds of our wigs are worn throughout the West and in every case with complete satisfaction. They are feather-weight, invisible, and have no appearance of a Wig, so close fitting and natural appearing are they. Price from \$15.00.

FOR MEASURING LADIES' & GENTS' WIGS

In measuring wigs just follow the chart as directed.

1. Around head.
2. From forehead to pole of neck.
3. From ear to ear across forehead.
4. Ear to ear over top of head.



ADDRESS ALL MAIL ORDERS TO

Manitoba Hair Goods Company,

Dept. A, 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

The Farmer's Repair Shop.

Some farmers have the loafing habit. When it rains, or storms, they (and their dogs) nestle themselves behind the stove for the day. We like to see farmers take it easy once in a while, but there is often too much of it. If they all knew, as some of them know, how much satisfaction and profit there is in spending an unfriendly day at work in a home repair shop, they would all set to and build up such a department. How pleasantly and quickly such a day passes, and how it keeps yawning and the "blue devils" away! And it is only fair to his wife that the farmer should have such a busy corner in bad weather, for she works in all kinds of weather to keep the pot boiling.

We spent a wet day in our shop lately, and had a most enjoyable time, cracking jokes and spinning yarns while working. We ground the axes, set and filed the saws, hammered out and sharpened the plowshares, made a new pair of whiffletrees and a doubtree for an emergency, mended the poor places in the harnesses, sharpened the hatchets, augers and chisels, replaced the poor handles of good forks, made eavestrough so that the women could catch more rainwater, and washed the buggy.

One of us, being a trifle inventive, looked ahead and saw that a wire-stretcher would soon be needed to put up a new wire fence; so, to save us the time and humiliation of borrowing a stretcher, he devised one. It is as simple and serviceable as anything I've seen. He took an ordinary handspike and, with a piece of pliable wire, fastened it to an old finger or guard of a mower cutting-bar, about 18 inches from the thick end. The wire will just fit into the slit of the guard, and the barb will prevent it from slipping through.

In the evening of this rainy repair day we greased the harness. Every member of the household gathered into the shop to have his or her boots greased; and there in the dusk, around the flickering kettle stove, attending to the odds and ends of farm duties, we had a nicer time in our aprons and overalls than people often have in boiled shirts and silk skirts at balls and parties; for we told tales, sang songs, had heart-to-heart talks, and were just ourselves—and then, we had such comfortable feet the next day.

The contents of a farm repair shop should be: A large bench with an iron vice—you can't farm without an iron vice; a kit of strong carpenter's tools; a simple outfit for mending leather; a forge for iron repairs—a portable one worked by cog-wheels is very good; rough tools, such as shovels, crow-bars, sledges, chairs, canthook, grindstone, wagon-jack, an assortment of bolts and nuts, hoes, forks, clevises, boxes, buckets; overhead a variety of hardwood strips, boards, scantlings and planks. These will be very useful. By keeping himself stocked with small repairs, such as rivets, screws, tacks, various kinds of nails, washers, buckles, snaps, awls, leather punch, a farmer will save much time and vexation when he must do some little "fixing up" quickly.

The shop should stand near the path leading from house to barn, so as to be convenient to both, for there will be a great deal of running to it from both places. It needs large windows. What town-trotting, horse-flesh, borrowing, time and cash such a shop saves!—[Agricultural Epitomist.]

"I understand," said the loving wife, "that the new teacher puts you on the back nearly every day, Tommy?"
"Yes," replied the truthful Tommy, "but sometimes it's too low down to be very comfortable."

Go to Sleep.

The old adage tells us "Nine hours of sleep are enough for a fool." Perhaps they are, and not infrequently they are none too much for a wise man, and many a wise man has shown his wisdom by taking them. When performing his most prodigious literary feats Goethe felt the need of and took nine hours out of every twenty-four for sleep.

It is generally conceded that the young child requires thirteen or fourteen hours each day for sleep. This period is gradually shortened, until, at the age of fourteen years, the boy is found to need only ten hours. When grown, and in a healthy condition, the man may find that a night of eight hours is sufficient to repair the waste of the day and recreate him for the morrow; but if he finds that he needs more, he should take it.

When one must drag one's self out of bed in the morning by pure force of will there is something wrong; perhaps a forgotten waste must be repaired, an hour of lost sleep, or an unusually nervous strain. Some demand has been made upon the system for which nature asks payment, and he who is wise will listen to her voice.

Just here allow me to say that everyone who seeks his bed at the good old-fashioned hour of nine, and is not seen until he appears at his eight o'clock breakfast, should have credit for being a good sleeper. The faces one sees at breakfast tables frequently tell how few have learned the secret of restful nights. So many people take all their cares to bed with them. The business man writes that annoying letter the last thing before he puts out his light, then says his prayers piously, closing his eyes, sighs, tosses, and longs for the dawn. He counts forward and back-

ward by ones, twos, and fives, and falls into a restless sleep, only to awaken more weary than when he went to bed.

"That we may continue to be of use in the place in which God, for some wise reason, has put us, let us wisely keep in our hands a reserve power of bodily and mental vigor, produced by a careful balancing of the hours of sleep with the hours of work. We do not know to what struggle or sorrow we may be called. Let it never find us too weak to accept it as we should."

The question, "How much sleep do I require?" deserves and should have our thoughtful consideration. No one can think the matter out for us as well as we can for ourselves. Our constitutional tendencies, our habits of life, all our circumstances are best known to ourselves. With all these things in mind we should each think the matter out reasonably, and then abide by the decision of our best judgment.

If this were intended for an exhaustive paper on the subject of sleep, there are many things we might speak of that cannot go into this brief space. We would speak of the benefit to be gained from indulging in some gentle exercise before retiring, a simple romp with the children, some light gymnastics, or the old-fashioned diversion of singing and story-telling.

We might talk on the necessity of taking warm feet to bed, of the best sort of bed and bed-clothes, of the size, shape, and best manner of ventilating the ideal sleeping room; but we will be content with our primary object of calling attention to the importance of sleeping regularly, soundly, and enough.—[Good Health.]

"The Professor—" Humpf! Dear me! I grieve that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory and he's gone away and forgotten to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name!"

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

Jimmy's First Ad.

By Rev. F. W. Murray, in East and West.

Jimmy Bradley was tending shop, all himself. Trade was very dull in the boot and shoe line, and Jimmy's father had a chance to go out "on the road" for a few months after the holiday season, taking orders for a big Montreal firm. He took the position with a good deal of misgiving. Jimmy was not quite fifteen, and was pretty young to attend to the store, all himself, for not less than a fortnight at a time. But Mr. Bradley thought he had better try "the road" a while, and risk the shop with Jim, for there were bills coming due that would have to be met by spring! And the store didn't seem to promise enough to meet them.

"Sell all you can, Jim, and do your very best. You can knock off ten per cent. for cash, till I come home again. I'll try to be back inside of three weeks, but I won't be able to stay home more than a couple of days when I do come!" said Mr. Bradley, as they were taking a final look around the shop before locking up the night before he left. "I must pack up now, so as to be ready to go out by the early express."

"Keep your mind easy, father, I'll have the shop empty by the time you get back," laughed Jim. "I'll give you a big cash order when you come and call on me."

"There's no such luck coming, I'm afraid, Jim, but if you do it'll please me better than any other order I get."

Jimmy wasn't very busy Tuesday morning, for his father had just gone. But the shop was swept and dusted, and Jimmy had it warm and comfortable, ready for any early customers that might drop in. He had lain awake a good while the night before, thinking how he might make sales. He thought, first, of getting someone to go round and take orders, but when he began to figure how much that would cost, he decided that wouldn't do. Besides he didn't know whom to get.

He had been wondering how it would do to try an "ad." in The Daily News. His father had one there, he knew. But Jim had ideas of his own about ads. Jim had been at school steadily, and was pretty bright in composition. Then he made it a point to read the advertising columns in the papers, and he had often wished to try his hand at it himself. So, getting a pencil and piece of paper, he made up his mind to try an ad. for The News next day.

"It's no use for me to get up one like we've had," he thought. "I must make it new and startling, and if it works, I'll

try another." He hammered away at his plan till nearly dinner time, and, after using up several sheets of old wrapping paper, decided upon his ad. He determined to say nothing about it at home, but to see how it would work first.

On his way home to an early dinner, he passed by the News office and handed in his ad. "Hello," said the editor, "what's this. Is your father away?"

Jimmy explained to him that Mr. Bradley was away for not less than a fortnight, and added, laughing, "I'm going to try and sell out while he's gone."

"All right, Jimmy boy; You'll do," laughed the editor. "We'll see what we can do for you. This will be two dollars. You'll want a decent space."

Jimmy paid the money, hurried home to dinner, and was back in the shop again in less than an hour. He had had his dinner early, so as to be at the store at the usual dinner hour, ready for customers.

A few dropped in, and Jim made some sales. He told everybody his father was away, and he wanted to sell all he could "before he gets back." "Send me a customer if you can," he said. Several, through the day, promised they would, for the boy was a pleasant, obliging fellow, ready to do a good turn, and everybody liked him.

When there were no customers in, Jimmy was busy sorting up overshoes and fancy moccasins, and putting them in the window. He got a lot of old pasteboard boxes, and made what looked like shelves in the window. These he covered with a piece of red plush they had for dressing the window at Christmas times. Then he set up his moccasins and overshoes, and some of the nicest boots in the shop. Here and there he put in a handsome pair of baby's colored shoes, and fancy moccasins. Right in the center he put a pair of the biggest men's boots in the shop, and right in front of them, on a piece of white plush, he put a pair of little red baby shoes. "That'll make 'em laugh," he thought.

He had a busy day. He did some trade, too, but was hardly through his window dressing till closing time. He noticed people stopping to look in the window as they passed, during the evening, and several of them laughed as they pointed to his centerpiece—the big boots and the baby shoes.

When Jimmy went home at night he told his mother he had done an ordinary day's business, and had dressed the window freshly, but he said nothing about his advertisement, for he was a good deal afraid it might not work.

The next morning he was at the store in good time. When he had everything

ready for the day, he took a pencil and went to work again at another ad. He had not been working long when the newsboy came around. Jim opened the paper a good deal quicker than usual, for he wanted to see how his first advertising would look. And here, sure enough, it was, near the top of the paper, just alongside of the biggest dry goods advertisement in town. It read thus:

The Boss is Away from BRADLEY'S SHOE STORE

Jimmy Bradley is trying to give him a surprise when he comes back
See our OVERSHOES and MOCCASINS
Ten per cent. off for cash. BOOTS.
too, ten per cent. off
BUY FROM JIMMY THIS WEEK.

And in one of the news columns Jimmy was pleased to read this from the Editor:

"We draw attention to Bradley's Shoe Store ad. to-day. Read it. It's Jimmy Bradley's first ad. We predict things for Jimmy."

Jim felt half afraid when he saw his name in print. "But it can't do any harm," said he to himself, "and I paid for it out of my own money."

Up to dinner time there had only been one or two customers, and they hadn't seen the ad. But Jimmy served them cheerfully, and told them to send their friends in, he was giving a ten-per-cent. discount for cash.

He hurried around to his early dinner and back quickly, so as not to miss those on their way home to dinner.

One old gentleman dropped in who pleased Jimmy. It was Mr. Wilson of the leading bank in the town. "I note your advertisement to-day, James. Your father's a good customer of ours. Let me see some of your moccasins." Jimmy thanked Mr. Wilson for reading his ad., and showed him several sizes of fancy moccasins. Mr. Wilson bought two pairs for his daughters, and Jimmy was delighted when he said, "I'm taking your advertisement home to show them; I shall speak of it." Jimmy came round to open the door for him, and bowed him out with thanks. "My ad.'s working some," he said to himself.

But it was not till about the middle of the afternoon that he began to be busy. A number of young ladies came in, laughing over his new advertising. To these he sold some overshoes and several pairs of moccasins, and up till tea time he was quite busy.

But the evening was the best time. He was busy till nearly closing time, and

when he counted up his sales that night, he had nearly fifty dollars.

Next morning he got the next "copy" finished, and ready to take to the News when he went around to dinner; it read:

"Jimmy Bradley thanks his patrons. Busy times at Bradley's Shoe Store. Ladies' slippers and boys' boots in the window. Ten per cent. off this week. The Boss is away yet."

Jimmy hadn't told his mother about his advertising yet, as he wanted to keep her from knowing, so as to give her as big a surprise as possible.

That forenoon he cleared out his show window and dressed it up, as hastily as possible, with ladies' slippers and boys' boots. During the day he sold a goodly number of pairs of moccasins and overshoes, and the slippers began to go, too. In the evening, he sold several pairs of boys' boots and some more slippers. He had several customers in at once, and was kept so busy he had very little time to speak of his advertising. But he found out a good many had seen it, as they spoke of it, and asked him how he was getting on.

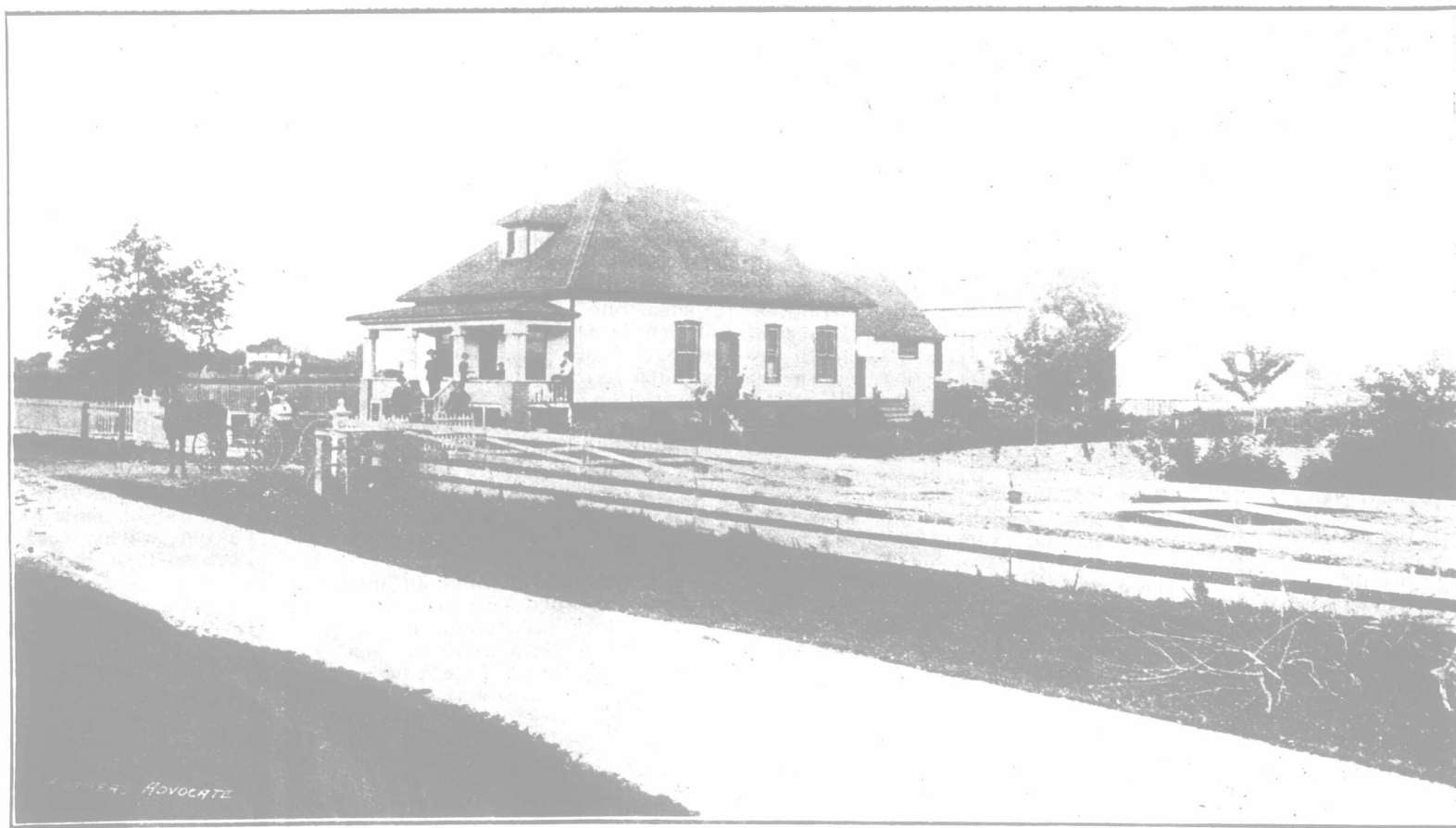
But the best part of the day was when he got home that evening, and his mother asked him about his advertisements. She thought he had forgotten to bring the "News" in, but, when making a call that evening, she had her attention directed to his ad. by a friend. She questioned Jimmy closely. But when he told her of the business he had been doing, and how he had banked seventy dollars on his way round to dinner, and had nearly twenty-five dollars in the safe, and another advertisement coming out next day, "Won't your father be surprised," she said, "we didn't know we had such a boy. You've done wonderfully." Jimmy's younger brothers and sisters were as happy as Jimmy over his rushing business.

Jimmy had two more ads. in The News before his father came back.

When Mr. Bradley came home on an afternoon train, and heard of Jimmy's success he was greatly surprised. As he talked it over with his wife, he said, "I didn't know it was in him. I'll set him to writing the ads. for me. He's going to be a success. I must go off down to the store, and see how he's getting on."

Jimmy was busy with several customers when his father came in, and Mr. Bradley helped him wait on them.

That night, when Jim showed his bank book and his father counted the cash in the till, Mr. Bradley exclaimed, "Why boy, you beat our Christmas trade, even. I guess I'd better stay away. You've certainly got a big order for me," he



Home in the New Country.

added, as they looked over the empty shelves and drawers.

Jimmy kept himself busy all winter. The News editor said, "Jimmy knows how to write ads. The run is on his store now. If he works, he can hold it."

And the customers said, "We like to trade at Bradley's, Jimmy is so polite and obliging."

When Mr. Bradley finished his route in the spring, he found that his home business during the winter had been the best he had for years. And Jimmy's heart was warm in the thought that he had been able to help his father.

The firm is now Bradley & Son, and Jimmy is now James Bradley, Esq. But he often says he got his start "trying to help father in a dull season," and remembers that winter as one of the happiest he ever spent.

How I Discovered a Missionary.

By Janet Hay, in the Epworth Herald.

It has been such fun packing the big missionary box full of toys, games, candy-bags and books to send off to the colored school about which I had been reading to the children. The whole class had spent the afternoon with me in the league room, assisting in wrapping the different bundles in bright papers, and fastening on each a tiny sprig of holly.

I had thought as I watched them, what a dear, earnest little band of missionaries they were, and there was a smug feeling of satisfaction in my heart after they had all gone over the fact that we were doing such good work for the Master.

My thoughts were suddenly brought back to earth by a loud knock, and a gruff "Hey, there!" from without. I opened the door to find the big, burly figure of the expressman for whom we had telephoned. I noticed he had carefully blanketed his horses, and seemed impatient to be off.

"Is your package ready, mum?" he asked respectfully.

"Yes," I said. "Right in here."

He followed me into the warm, bright league room.

"Pretty snug place to work in, this," he remarked. "Whew, that's a big fellow. Now, if I may be so bold, what might be in that, mum? I s'pose them little kids I just met have been helpin' to fill it?"

I told him about our league with much pride in their work, and of the school where the box would bring much joy.

"Hum, yes," he said, as I finished. "Yes, 'tis a nice thing to do, mum, but I'm sometimes wonderin, why folks don't hunt 'round home for places to send things, instead of so far off—not but what its right to send 'em far off, too. You see, mum, he said, waxing reminiscent, "fellows like me, goin' 'round in all kinds of places, see lots of sad things, where some help from kind ladies like you and your friends would tide folks over terrible hard times. Why, it was only yesterday I had noticed a nice whopper of a bundle to take to an address on a street way out in the suburbs. Hadn't never been there before, but found the place at last—little house, but neat, oh my! Yard all clean, an' a gerany blossom in' on the window. A man come to the door, an' he was tickled to see that parcel. 'Oh, goody,' he said, calling his wife. 'See, Marthy, the hams an' sausages an' things is come from mother. My, won't the children have a feast.'"

"I put the parcel on the floor, an' say, they wasn't 'nough furniture in that room for a good-sized fly to light on, hardly; but clean, well, guess. 'Fifty-five cents, please,' says I, when I sot the bundle down. The man turned dead solemn in a minute. 'What for?' he asks. 'Express charges,' says I. Then you'd ought to have seen them two faces—the woman was quietin' a whinin' baby, an' she looked 's if she'd just break out cryin'. 'I ain't got it,' says the man, mournful like. 'Say, won't the company trust me?'

"No'p, says I, 'they won't trust

nobody, not even me. I have to give heavy bonds before they'll let me handle their money.'

"What do they do with bundles folks can't pay for?" asks the woman, kind of shaky. 'Swipes 'em,' says I. They looked at one another for a minute. 'Father ain't used to sendin' things, Marthy,' he says, apologizin' for the old man whose head I wanted to ram agin a barrel for sendin' things C. O. D. that way. 'Well,' says the man at last, 'I guess you'll have to take it back, but we'd like awful well to keep the things. You see I've been sick for a month, an' we're out of money till I gets another job, if I can, it's such hard work findin' a place here. I thought mother'd send us some-thing' at this time, for it's the first year we've been off the farm, but I can't pay, so take it,' says he.

"Now, do you know, mum, some-thing' seemed kind to swell up inside of me when I seen that woman's face, an' I knowed she wasn't thinkin' of herself, but the kids. 'No, sircs,' says I, 'that box don't go back, an' you an' the kids gets the hams,' says I.

"Why, I told you I couldn't pay," says the man. 'Don't care a cent if you can't,' says I. 'I can. See here, stranger, I've been hard up myself before now, an' no fault of my own, an' I know what it means when the kids is hungry. Now, I've got fifty-five cents to lend, an' when you get where you can, why, just whack up, that's all.' And, mum, you'd ought to see that woman. Land, it makes my eyes juicy to think of it. When I got home an' told my ole woman, she said: 'John, if you hadn't done that I'd never speak to you as long as I live, so there.' So you see, mum, I don't have no money to send off, much as I'd like to help on the good work."

How small I felt, after my pride of a few minutes before!

"Why, bless your big, generous heart, man," I said, grasping his hand, rough hand in my enthusiasm, "you don't know it, but you're a whole missionary society in yourself."

His face turned redder than before, if possible. "Oh, come, mum," he said, "I ain't nothin' of the kind." And, to hide his embarrassment, he shouldered the big box, which, by the way, went prepaid, and hurried off.

Heroic Invalids.

That spirit dominates over the flesh was never better illustrated than in the lives of heroic invalids of the past, who, under great stress of physical suffering, have achieved great and lasting results, with the cheerfulness of those who enjoy the full vigor of bodily health.

No one would conclude from reading the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, that for twenty years he fought a grim battle with an insidious disease, and that many of his most sparkling paragraphs were composed between spasms of pain and hemorrhages that threatened to carry him off any moment.

Likewise the author of the inimitable and cheerful "David Harum" suffered under stress of endless pain and sorrow until his book was finished, when he yielded to death and passed away before he could see the rewards of his heroic efforts.

Herbert Spencer spent a lifetime in fighting disease and sickness, which, in his early boyhood, was considered so threatening that his parents thought it waste of time and money to give him much of an education.

Beatrice Harraden published one of her latest books after five years of intermittent work fighting ill health, but her characters are robust and cheerful companions to meet.

Fanny Crosby, the hymn-writer, has been blind most of her life, but in spite of this she fills our lives with songs that cheer and encourage.

John Addington Symonds produced twenty-five scholarly volumes after his doctors pronounced him a confirmed invalid who would soon

die. In spite of the inroads of disease, he labored long and lovingly at his books, and died with all humanity his debtor.

Dr. Henry Clarke Warren, the eminent Oriental scholar, who died at the age of forty-four, had suffered from boyhood with spinal trouble, that had incapacitated him from the more active duties of life.

Green, the historian, was also an invalid for years; but he continued laboring at his great work, and finished it before his disease could kill him. It was by sheer will power that he kept off the disease, until he had dedicated to the English people the history which will make his name forever famous.

Inoculating the Ground.

In the whole history of agricultural science there is nothing that illustrates the power of mind over matter more forcibly than the discovery most graphically described under the above title in a recent Century Magazine. In its present practical form, this method of making arid land fertile is the invention of Dr. George T. Moore, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Briefly described, this inoculation is a way of putting into the soil the nitrogen of the air. When soil is worn out, it is because it has lost its plant food—nitrogen. Fertilizing in the ordinary, expensive methods, adds new nitrogen. But why is it that certain crops "enrich" the soil, while others exhaust it? Why is it that a rotation of crops improves the soil, as every farmer knows?

Some years ago a German chemist discovered that a certain class of plants—peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, lupin, vetch, and the like—gained nitrogen food, not only from the earth, but from the air, seven-tenths of which is pure nitrogen. This takes place in a curious way: The plants have on their roots nodules or tubercles, varying in size from a pin-head to a potato; these growths, long regarded as useless excrescences, are, in fact, made up of millions of bacteria, and it is their singular function to absorb nitrogen from the air and convert it into plant food. Thus, a field planted with alfalfa, may not only yield a good crop when the soil itself is lacking in nitrogen, but after the crop is gathered there may actually be left more nitrogen in the soil than it had before.

Now, what Dr. Moore has found is a way of cultivating and strengthening these nitrogen-absorbing bacteria, until he has developed a type of hungry germs, with five or even ten times the capacity of their ancestors. Moreover, plants exposed to these improved bacteria develop larger tubercles, drink in great draughts of nitrogen from the air, and prosper exceedingly. The farmer gets the bacteria in convenient form from the Department of Agriculture, soaks his seed in a dilution, or "inoculates" the soil by mixing the solution with earth, and spreading it over the soil and harrowing it in.

Of course the process is applicable only to plants of the class named above—not to grain or other non-leguminous crops; of course, also, the process is useless in soil already well supplied with nitrogen. The results have been in many cases amazing. For instance, of two specimens of alfalfa grown by a Maryland farmer—one from rich soil with untreated seed, the other from sandy upland with inoculated seed, the latter is more than double the size of the former. Still more striking is the fact that this same Maryland farmer has redeemed by this method two-thirds of his land, previously abandoned as hopeless, and has made it more productive than the other third, increasing his total gain fivefold.

If the true producer is he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, the discoverer of this wonderful process must take a high place in that rank.—[The Outlook.

To Take the Drudgery Out of Your Occupation.

Respect it.
Take pleasure in it.
Never feel above it.
Do one thing at a time.
Make it a means of character-building.
Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim, and be satisfied with nothing less.

Regard yourself as a co-worker with the Creator of the universe.

Believe in its worth and dignity, no matter how humble it may be.

Recognize that work is the thing that dignifies and ennobles life.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable.

See how much you can put into it, instead of how much you can take out of it.

Remember that it is only through your work that you can grow to your full height.

Train the eye, the ear, the hands, the mind—all the faculties—in the faithful doing of it.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.

Use it as a tool to develop the strong points of your character and to eliminate the weak ones.

Regard it as a sacred task given you to make you a better citizen, and to help the world along.

Write it indelibly in your heart, that it is better to be a successful cobbler than a botched physician or a bridleless barrister.

Refuse to be discouraged if the standard you have reached does not satisfy you; that is a proof that you are an artist, not an artisan.

Educate yourself in other directions than the line of your work, so that you will be a broader, more liberal, more intelligent worker.

Regard it not merely as a means of making a living, but first of all as a means of making a life—a larger, nobler specimen of manhood.—[April "Success."

Be Cheery.

Let me to-day do something that shall take

A little sadness from the world's vast store.

And may I be so favored as to make Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt, by any selfish deed Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;

Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need, Or sin by silence where I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth, Let me give something that will aid my kind—

A word of courage, or a thought of health, Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me to-night look back across the span

'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say:

Because of some good act to beast or man,

"The world is better that I lived to-day."

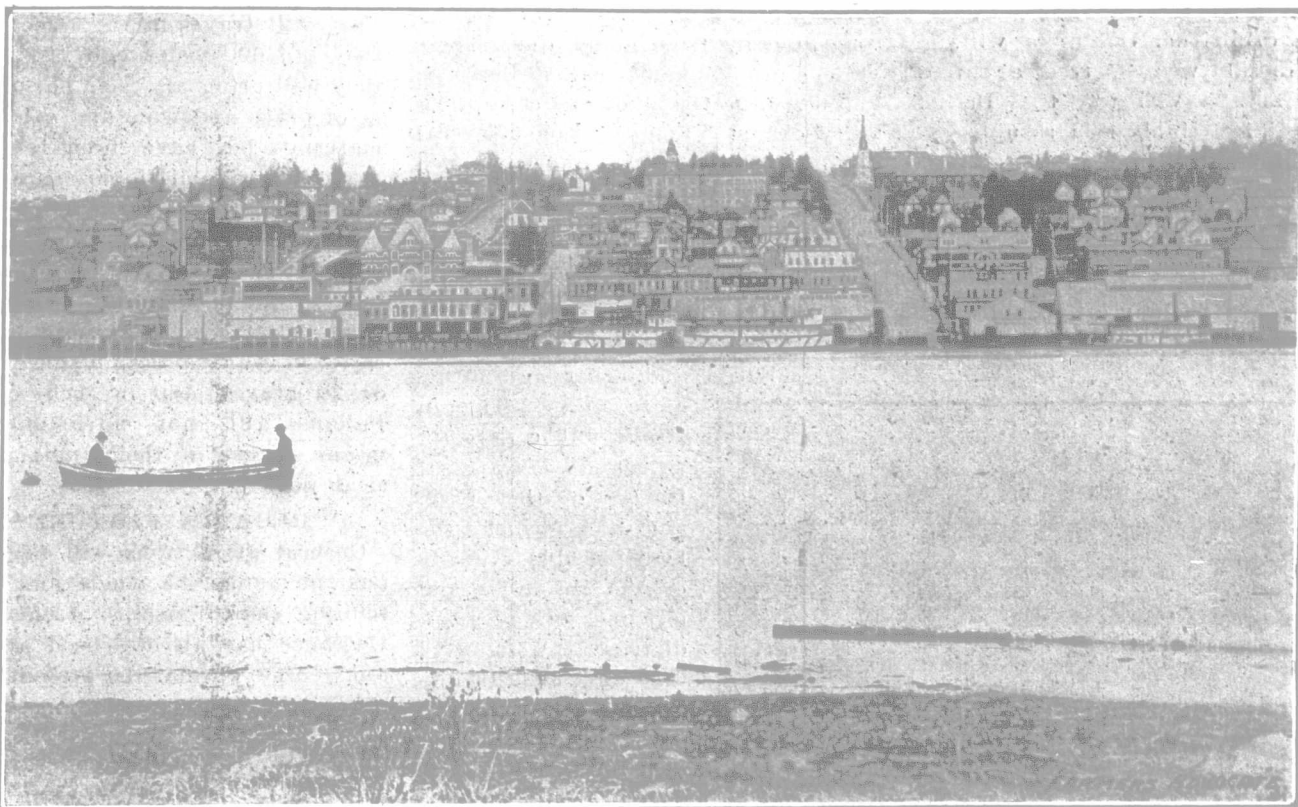
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Gooseberries.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that such favorite varieties of the gooseberry as Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, etc., are selected varieties of the common wild gooseberry of the northern States and Canada (*Ribes hirtellum*). Some of the finest of the wild berries are almost equal in quality to the cultivated fruit of the same class. The wild gooseberry is found nearly all over Manitoba, and as far north-west as Northern Alberta. In the northern portions of Manitoba some very fine wild gooseberries have been discovered. In order to encourage the cultivation of our native fruits, the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., offers an award of \$5.00 for the finest sample of wild gooseberries sent them this season, grown anywhere in Manitoba or the Territories. Send about a pint of the berries by mail, picked when they are fully matured, but not dead ripe.

Westward Ho: to the Dominion Exposition!

Canada's National Fair in a Beauty Spot of the Empire,
New Westminster, B. C.



City of New Westminster, B. C.

On the banks of the mighty Fraser, where the Sockeye salmon run in millions, on a stretch of beautiful hillside, where much that is most interesting of the early history of British Columbia was made—in the picturesque city of New Westminster, the Royal City—the 1905 Dominion Fair is to be held, commencing Sept. 27th, and concluding at midnight on Oct. 7th.

The great national exhibition of this year is under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, an organization that for years past has been holding provincial fairs that have attracted the

interest and attendance of people from all over the Dominion.

The people of New Westminster—there are just a few more than 7,000 of them—took a unanimous stand and made a hard fight against many more powerful communities for the Dominion Government grant of \$50,000 for Dominion Fair purposes. By a thorough presentation of the natural and national advantages of their location, their incomparable record of many previous successes, and by an unconquerable determination and a continual exercise of that sort of energy that is born only of abundant confidence and sincerity,

they won the right to the honor of the 1905 Dominion Fair, and all the financial assistance that the treasury of the commonwealth has any precedent for contributing.

It is in the same spirit, with the same determination, with the same energy and the same sincerity as it took to land the prize, that the people of the Royal City are now at the work of preparation for a Dominion Fair that promises to eclipse all previous efforts, no matter by what community or society they were made, and every development and every indication proclaims that when the guns of the warships that

will be anchored in the Fraser River for the occasion boom on the morning of Sept. 27th next, there will be open to Canada and the world one of the greatest and most unique expositions that the Dominion has ever produced.

The people of all parts of British Columbia—the Banner Province—are enthusiastically unanimous in their support of New Westminster, and are generously giving their time and money to help along the great work.

In British Columbia it is realized that this is not only the greatest opportunity that Province has ever had, or is likely to have for some time, to show itself to the rest of the Dominion in particular, and to the world in general, but it is realized also that this is the golden opportunity to make a complete and comprehensive showing of the unlimited possibilities of trade development within the borders of expansive Canada.

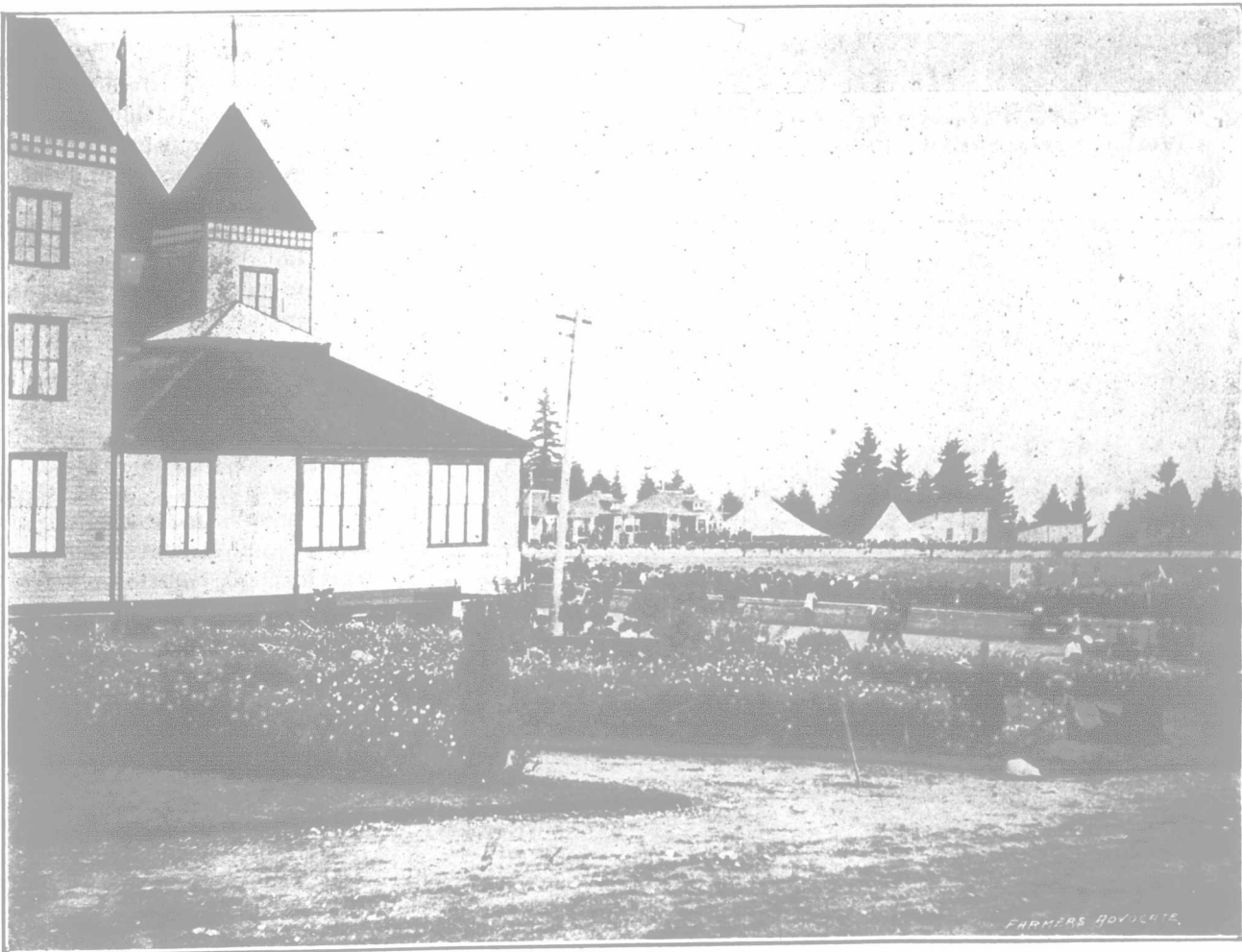
Within this Province, that stretches almost from the Arctic circle south to the international boundary, and from the Pacific Ocean east over hundreds of thousands of square miles of the most fertile valleys in the world, and three ranges of mountains, in which are locked unlimited stores of mineral wealth, the possibilities of an empire are now being brought forth.

The miner, the lumberman, the farmer, the fisherman, and others who produce the world's needs, are at work, while beyond the scenes of their extensive operations the trail blazers are opening the way for railways that are impatiently seeking admission to the remotest but none the less richer parts.

New Westminster Exhibition authorities have in the past established an enviable reputation as managers of large fairs. One of the first reasons is that they give better prominence to agricultural products. Another is that the Manager, Mr. W. H. Keary, has a keen sense of appreciation of the principles that underlie similar institutions that have been remarkably successful. The management looks carefully after details and makes a special effort to please all exhibitors. People from all over B. C., who take a pride in the Province, join hands in making the annual exhibition a splendid success, and this year since the eyes of all Canada will be upon their efforts, they are sparing no pains to surpass all former attempts. It augurs well for the success of the Dominion Fair that the President, Mr. T. J. Clapp, devotes himself so unselfishly to the enterprise, and that all the officials under him endeavor to emulate his actions. Last year it was reported that visitors to New Westminster Fair were unanimous in their opinion that never before had they seen such a magnificent display of fruit, including fall-picked strawberries; but this year, fruit promises to be even a better crop, and there is evidence of a keener determination to illustrate the suitability of B. C. as the orchard of the West.

OUR COUSINS FROM AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by Manager Keary preparations are now going on in various parts of Australia for a big exhibit of that country's resources to be made at the Dominion Fair. D. H. Ross, who is



Lacrosse Match on New Westminster Fair Grounds.

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Canadian commercial agent for Victoria, Tasmania and South and Western Australia, took the matter up some time ago with the various chambers of commerce, and has worked the proposition into an undertaking which has been entered into with general enthusiasm. The people of Australia realize, Mr. Ross says, that the holding of the Dominion Fair in New Westminster opens to them a great opportunity to develop trade with British Columbia, and they will improve it by making an elaborate display of such of their products as are marketable in this part of the Empire.

To accommodate sample exhibits representative of different industries carried on in the Province of such varied climatic and natural resources, as well as the products of manufacturers, farmers, and the natural resources of sister Provinces and distant lands, \$38,000 is being spent in enlarging the already commodious buildings, and in enhancing the already natural loveliness of the New Westminster fair buildings and grounds. Exhibits have been promised from far and near, the authorities at New Westminster working in conjunction with those of the Lewis & Clark Exposition, now being held at Portland, Oregon, so that the stock and perishable goods can be displayed at both places.

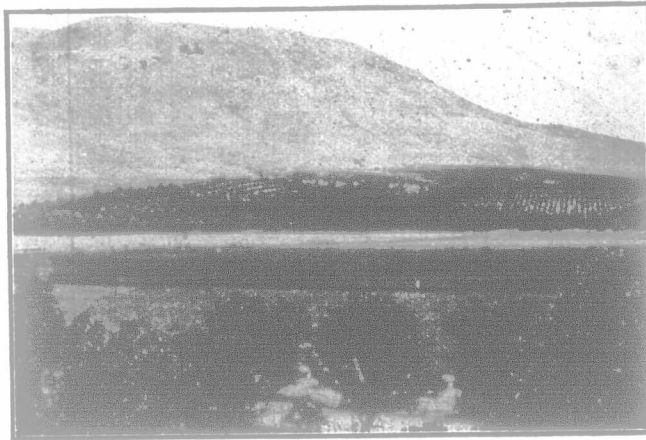
MINERAL DISPLAY.

The great novel, educational and attractive feature of the Dominion Exhibition will be the display of mineral wealth—the product of British Columbia mines. The mining industry in the Pacific Province is as yet practically unexploited. Gold and coal have been taken from the rivers and hills in sufficient quantities to establish a reputation for British Columbia as a mining Province, but the total value of these products so far thrown upon the world's markets, representing millions of dollars, is but a promise of the immense wealth concealed in folds upon folds of the earth's strata piled in three mountain ranges. One of the first functions of the Dominion Exposition of 1905, therefore, will be to advertise these natural resources to the world. To this end the transportation companies are prepared to take charge of any

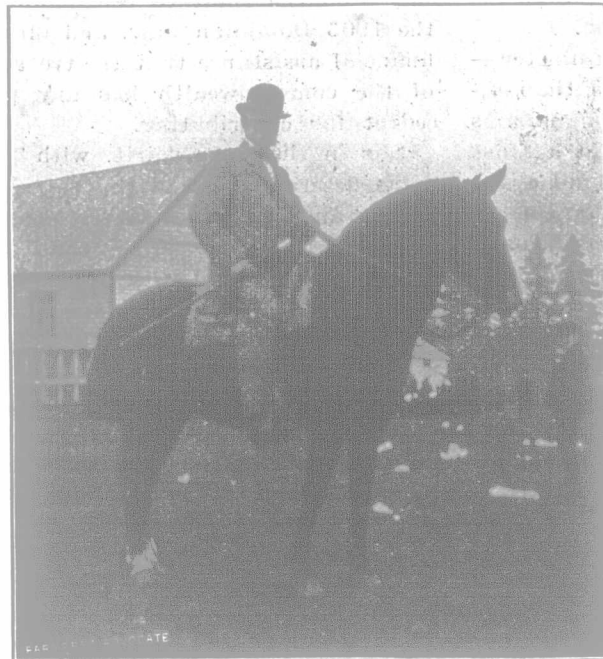
sample of mineral product, so long as it is labeled with the district from which it was taken, and to deliver it over to the authorities of the fair, who will display it in a new, large hall, being built for the purpose.

FOREST WEALTH.

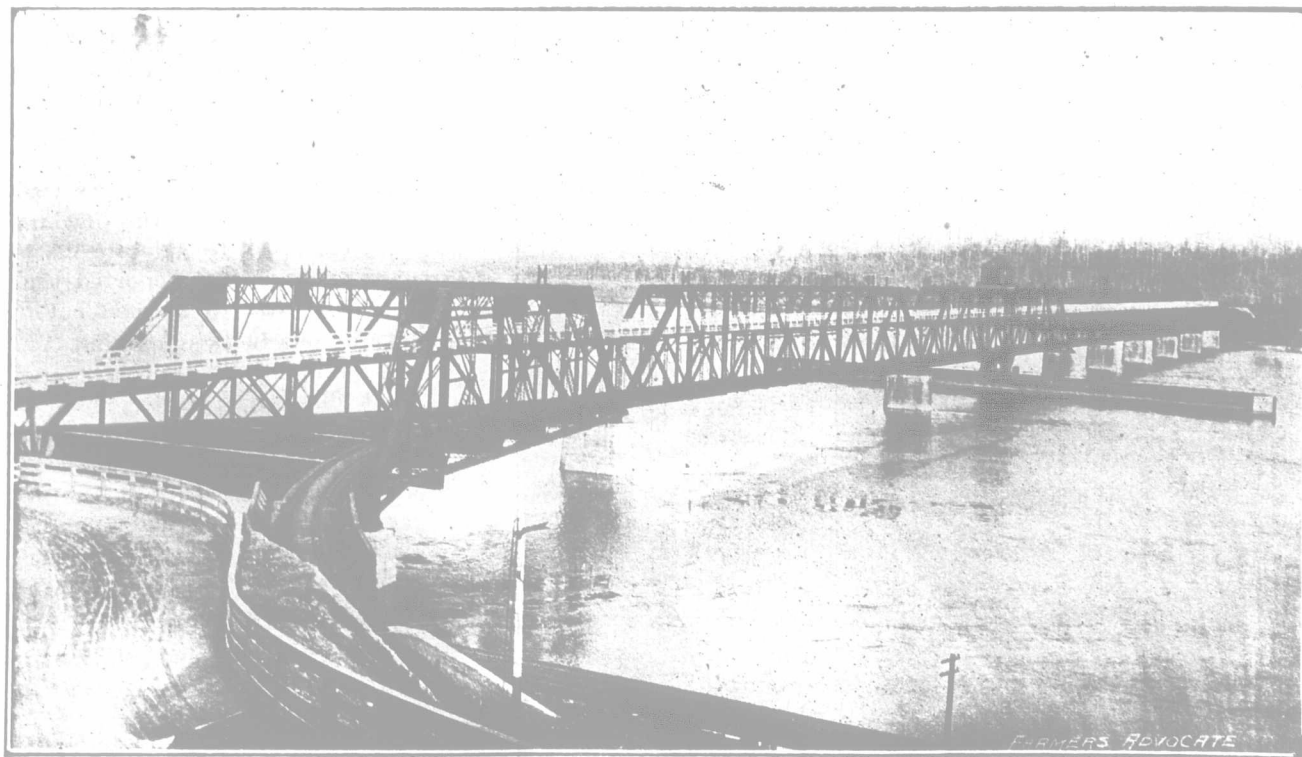
Lumbering and the lumbering resources of British Columbia will, as the mineral wealth, receive special prominence. Visitors to British Columbia invariably remark upon the apparent limitlessness of the forests that sweep up the hillsides and down into the valleys. Products of these great forests in the shape of finished lumber, shingles, boxes, and complete houses ready to be erected, will comprise the exhibit.



Apple Orchard, Vernon, B. C.



"Sir" Wm. Ladner, Ladner, B. C., at New Westminster Exhibition, 1904.



New Westminster's Million-Dollar Bridge Spanning the Fraser River.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL DISPLAYS.

Naturally, at an exhibit of this kind, agricultural and horticultural wealth and resources will be made particularly prominent. Agricultural lands in British Columbia are naturally found in large fertile valleys separated by huge mountains. These valleys are commonly called districts, and between the districts a keen rivalry exists. For years past several of these districts have vied with each other in the elaborateness of their exhibits at New Westminster Exhibition, and this year twenty-three localities will endeavor to surpass all past attempts in the display of fruits, grains, grasses, dairy products and other agricultural produce. This in itself will constitute a grand educational feature of the Fair, and will furnish the best possible evidence of the resources and fertility of a grain district. With all this agricultural display, there will also be an immense exhibition of the fruits and flora of British Columbia.

Salmon fishing on the Pacific coast is to be illustrated in miniature. The Dominion Government will give an illustration of the whole industry through every stage of hatching development, from the spawn to the fish ready to be liberated into the water.

ATTRACTIONS.

The special attractions promise to be most novel and clean.

THOUSANDS OF INDIANS.

Advices have been received from missionaries and Indian agents throughout the Province that as many as seven thousand Indians will attend the fair. The

members of the great gathering will be the guests of the Government and Exhibition Association. Many will come from the farthest northern point, and will travel to New Westminster in their own canoes down the Pacific coast several hundred miles. They will travel in the same way as they did 600 years ago. With them they will bring all their paraphernalia of peace and war, and exhibits of material they have been taught to make by the missionaries, and, by way of contrast, their manufactures before that period. These Indians will provide great entertainment in the sports they will indulge in. Most exciting among these will be races in war canoes, manned by 18 or 20 braves, and in such contests Indians will not enter unless it means a test of their limit of physical powers of endurance.

REGATTA FEATURES.

General attractions will be numerous, including the single and double sculling championships of the world. Entrance has already been arranged for George Towns, the present champion of the world, and James Stansbury, both of Australia; the Barry brothers, of England; Eddie Durnan, of Toronto, and Tom Sullivan, of England. These men will compete for the single scull, and, in order named, for the double scull. Such old-timers as Hanlan, Ten Eyck, and possibly Jake Gaudaur, all ex-champions of the world, will be present, either as trainers or interested witnesses. These "has-beens," all past fifty years of age, will likely have a short race among themselves. The gathering of professional oarsmen on the Fraser River will be the greatest ever known in the world's history. Lou Scholes, the Henley champion, will also take on any Pacific coast amateur, or any number of them, while it was expected that T. H. Burke, champion amateur of Australia for three years, will be after Scholes' scalp. A four-oar amateur race is being arranged between the Victoria, Vancouver and Oregon university crews. Yacht and canoe races will also be on the aquatic programme.

In the Fraser River two warships will be present, in addition to which the Fraser River fishing fleet, numbering 150 to 200 craft, and the patrol boats, will visit the fair.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

The Royal Irish Guards Band and other famous musical organizations have already been engaged to furnish music during the fair. There will be a Wild West show, and some of the fiercest bronco "busting" ever seen in the West. A mobilization and military exercises by three British Columbia regiments, horse races, lacrosse and other athletic tournaments, grand electrical and pyrotechnical displays, platform attractions, and, last but not least, the "Sock-eye run," the place where all such shows as have held forth on the "midways," "pikes" or "trails" of world's fairs would clamor for public attention.

Around New Westminster.

Even the most captious critic would find it hard to say a single unfavorable word against the location of New Westminster, B. C., and the district which surrounds it. Situated as it is, along one of the pretti-

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est reaches of the Fraser River, the city presents a picture of gay theatric pride, which never fails to fascinate visitors. The entire peninsula, which separates the waters of Burrard Inlet from the waters of the Fraser River, and embraces about 35 square miles of territory, is nothing more or less than a veritable garden, every acre being capable of profitable cultivation, except, of course, pretty stretches of water, such as Burnaby Lake, Deer Lake, Brunette River, and other streams. Burrard Inlet, as is well known, is the harbor of Vancouver, whose industries make up a magnificent part of our natural trade, and whose scenic beauties are talked of the world over. On the southern side of the peninsula is New Westminster, the ancient capital and a city of substantial growth, backed up, as it is, by a wealth of agricultural resources that could hardly be excelled.

It is safe to say that the farmers' market here is the most successful in the country. All the roads leading into New Westminster are highways of the most substantial construction, and give to the residents a facility for doing business that is invaluable; but these are not the only avenues of travel, for the B. C. Electric Company, the C. P. R. and the V. W. & Y. Railway also serve the peninsula. The future is an open book so far as it is necessary to read that with navigable water, splendid roads and steel highways, the City of New Westminster is bound to become the center of a large population and magnificent wealth. In the peninsula there is a large amount of alluvial or delta land and plenty of alder-bottom. However, much of the land available for use is upland soil, rich, reddish loam land of such a nature that its agricultural possibilities are simply without limit. It seems hardly necessary to dwell upon the climate of this coast country, for, as is well known, it boasts a uniformity, mild and equable, that is easily the most enjoyable to be found anywhere. Extremes of temperature are unknown, and snow never remains on the ground longer than a comparatively few days. It is hard to believe, but, nevertheless, a fact, that though high winds may be prevailing on the open waters of the coast, the air in New Westminster is always calm and quiet. This absence of high winds makes the district an ideal one for the horticulturist and for the fruit-grower.

Impressions of a Prairie Farmer in British Columbia.

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

My impression of British Columbia, gained from reading current reports, was of a land of mountains and plains, with room for an untold population, like the great plains, but I was mistaken. It is a land of mountains, all right, and almost nothing else, I might say hastily, but it is also a land of valleys. In these valleys, along rivers and lakes, lies the much-talked-of fruit land of the Province. It is greatly broken up and separated, and on that account not suitable for big establishments, which are a drawback to any country. The common run of farms contain a small portion of good land, and that will grow anything from wheat to grapes, and a large cattle



A Glimpse of a B. C. Forest.



Mr. T. J. Trapp, President of the Dominion Fair.

range of rocky, broken land that never will be cultivated. The reports of the wonderful fruitfulness of the country I can believe, and that a very small acreage will give a man a good living, but do not expect to clear any great sum. As there is less risk of failure here than in the wheat-growing parts, there is also more limitation to the profit.

This, then, is the country for the individual farmer, and he can get a great variety in his work, but it is not the place for a man without a small start. Work is very uncertain. Chinese and the great transient population supply the unskilled labor. Don't leave the prairie and certain employment on a chance of work here.

Perhaps the greatest attraction westward is the wish to obtain pre-emption land, but I would advise anybody to be cautious about taking up a pre-emption. It would come cheaper in some cases to buy a few acres of good land. Should you think of taking up one better, be prepared to pay the fee of \$1 an acre, because you might not find it easy to live on your place and raise the money, and don't sell out on the prairie even if you do come. The hastily ambitious farmer would hardly be content with just a living.

The timber of the Province is one of the first things to catch one's attention. There are millions of feet of it—enough to cover the prairie like a skating rink, one might think, to see the limitless wooded mountainsides. The big mills on the coast are most of them in the lumber combine, and make a business of freezing out small concerns; but farther inland the small mills have a better show. Shiplap is \$17, and rough lumber \$12 per M., delivered by the tug here. With such a vast expanse of timber, it is not likely that the price will go up for some time.

But aside from the lumber question, the mines, and fruit-growing, the Northwest will look to B. C. as her summer and winter resort. Already a good many prairie farmers are buying small places on the coast and retiring from active life or dividing their time between the two places. To a man who has lived long on the plains this country is a dream, and to sickly people or those tired and run down, it would be a treat indeed. Here they would be content to live and rest, and enjoy the respite from the battle and the burden, nursed by o'd Mother Nature back to health. Here the pines and the waters are calling away from the heat and dust of the plains. It will not be many years before most prairie farmers have their British Columbia home.

"The sea o'erspread with clouds and winds and wings,
Whose breath is freedom, and whose mighty pulse is peace."

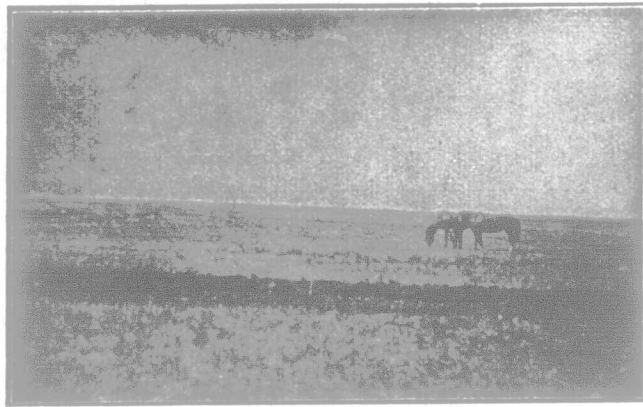
But there is a suggestion of harshness in the coast outline that does not exist along the sheltered inland water; softer, quieter scenery, and not the dense scrub and underbrush of the timber land on the coast. After you have seen the coast, do not leave without turning aside to see the Okanagan and Long Lake Valleys. I nearly did, and what I should have missed! If Canada has fairer spots, they must be beautiful indeed. "MANITOBAN."

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

Steamboat Service now in operation.

Railway Service to Strassburg by July.

Write for Free Books, Maps, etc.



"OPENING OUT NEW FARM."

The finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia. "A section is a fortune." Average crops for five years, 25 bushels per acre.

WM. PEARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A Cincinnati man was describing the dinner in London that admitted Joseph H. Choate to the Society of the Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.

"Mr. Choate was in his best mood," he said. "With epigrams, witticisms and anecdotes he kept the table in a continuous roar."

"Perhaps he made his most telling impression with a story about an impoverished young Irish gentleman, the Hon. Denis Bellew."

"He said that Mr. Bellew, driven forth by poverty from his father's estate, went to London to seek his fortune."

"He had been a gay, convivial blade, and in the little home village he was missed. There was not a poacher nor a roisterer within ten miles that hadn't a soft spot for Denis in his heart."

"Word one day passed about that up at the castle news had been received of Denis. The village at once became ex-

cited, and a deputation of a half dozen or so was soon on its way to see the old lord.

"My Lord," said the spokesman, "is it true ye've got news o' yer son Denis?"

"Aye, true enough. News at last, boys," said his Lordship.

"Faith, then, an' phwat might the bhoy be doin' up in London?" was the next question.

"He has been called to the bar," the Lord answered proudly.

"The deputation looked at one another, for the phrase was new to them. Finally in a loud whisper, one said:

"Oi don't know what that manes; but from what Oi remember of the bhoy, he didn't want no callin'."

Money and more money doesn't cure the dollar disease any more than whisky and more whisky cures the craving for alcohol.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman walking along a country road on a summer's day talked of their favorite flowers: "Give me the red rose of Old England," said the Englishman. "Give me the Shamrock of ould Ireland," said the Irishman. "Na, na," said the Scotsman, "the flower of my country is best. Ye may sit on the rose and the shamrock, but ye'll no sit lang on the thistle!"

A school teacher having instructed a pupil to purchase a grammar, the next day received a note worded thus, from the child's mother: "I do not desire for Lulu shall engage in grammar, as I prefer her to engage in useful studies, and can learn her how to spoke and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars, and I can't say as they did me no good. I prefer her engage in German and drawing and vocal music on the piano."

In an address at a church congress several years ago, Dean Hole, speaking of long written sermons, told the story of the visiting curate, preaching at a neighboring church, who apologized to the clerk for preaching so short a sermon, the reason being that a dog got into his study and tore out several leaves. Whereupon the clerk gazed wistfully upon the minister, and asked, "Do you think you could spare our parson a pup?"

There is no use in being so smart that people suspect your jokes aren't your own.

True politeness requires more attention to the feelings of others than to mere forms.

Why hate your enemies if they teach you more than your friends?

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Far Famed Okanagan, Kelowna, B.C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

Carruthers & Pooley, Real Estate Agents, Kelowna, B. C.

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

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Cash wheat is needed by millers all over the United States, and they pay high prices for what they buy, but they will only take small quantities for immediate use at current prices, because cash wheat is selling at from 15c. to 20c. higher than September delivery. Crop reports regarding the American crop continue very conflicting, but we consider the information received tends to confirm a lowering of previous prospects for the yield of winter wheat. A good deal of the crop is thin on the ground, and rust and blight have done more or less damage in many districts. In the spring wheat country of the Dakotas and Minnesota the crop is making good progress, and prospects are favorable, except on low-lying land, especially in the Red River Valley, where too much rain has drowned out portions of it. The weather that has been detrimental to low-lying fields has, however, been beneficial to crop on higher and lighter land, and the crop as a whole gives a high promise at this date. There have been reports of rust damage at some points. There is little change to note on the European crop situation, but reports as to the Russian crop are pointing to less than last year; the German crop will also be smaller, but larger prospects in other countries will probably result in Europe having as large a yield as last year, or, perhaps, somewhat larger. No further crop news from southern countries; Argentine continues to ship freely. Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been inactive, but very firm, and for the contract grades of Nos. 1 and 2 northern has advanced 3c. per bushel, for all the deliveries, cash, June, July and October. The July option still seems to be cornered, and this causes stagnation in cash trade, for there is no milling or shipping demand at the prices attained for No. 1 and No. 2 northern. The lower grades from No. 3 northern down show an advance of 1 1/2c., but the demand for them by the miller and shipper is equally as dull as for the higher grades. The crop generally is in excellent condition, and is giving high promise at this date of large yield. The rains during June have been very liberal, and with seasonable weather during July and August should give large results. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.02; No. 3 northern, 85 1/2c.; No. 4 extra, 77c.; No. 4, 75c.; No. 5, 65c.; feed, 62c.

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Millfeed, Bran, Shorts, Chopped Feeds, Oats and barley, Barley, Oats, No. 2 white, No. 3 white, Feed, Barley, No. 3, No. 4, Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg), Loose loads.

PRODUCE.

Butter-Dairy-Continues to arrive briskly, and prices are still the same. Jobbers are paying 14c. to 15c. for choice tub; round lots, 12c. to 13c.; bricks, 15c. to 16c. Bricks are practically not wanted, unless shipped in refrigerator cars in the warm weather, as it cannot be landed in salable shape. Creamery-Choice, in bulk, 18c. to 19c.; bricks, 19c. to 20c. Eggs-The market is steady; 14c. to 15c. for fresh eggs in cases delivered in Winnipeg. Poultry-Prices are firm, and business is fairly good. Spring chickens, local,

are not in the market, and have to be imported; consequently, they are higher. Fowl, 14c.; spring chickens, 20c.; turkeys, 19c.; ducks, 15 1/2c.; geese, 14c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle-Cattle are moving, and prices are fairly steady. The market continually fluctuates. Best butchers' cattle, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb.; medium grades, 3c. to 3 1/2c. or less.

Sheep-There are very few sheep coming in. Choice mutton sheep are worth about 6c., and lower grades, 4c. to 5c.

Hogs-Are coming in briskly. Live hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, are bringing 5 1/2c., and 250 to 300 lb. hogs 5 1/4c., off cars, Winnipeg.

HORSES.

(Reported by Major S. Harris, of the Canadian Stock & Ranch Agency company.)

The demand for general delivery sorts still keeps brisk at from \$125 to \$175, according to quality. Heavy teams are still maintaining their value at from \$300 to \$500 per team, according to weight and quality. There is brisk enquiry at the moment for good combination horses, and this class is becoming more popular with the gentlemen of the city. Our average sales are: Heavy teams, \$375 per team; mediums, \$325; drivers, \$190; general-purpose, \$275 per team. For specially-selected drafts, \$450 to \$550 is the ruling price. Since the recent show, there has been an enquiry for a few Polo ponies at prices ranging from \$125 to \$200.

Toronto.

Export Cattle-Choice, \$4.80 to \$5.25; good to medium, \$4.75 to \$5; bulls, \$4 to \$4.50, and cows, \$3 to \$3.75.

Butchers' Cattle-Picked are quoted at \$4.90 to \$5.15; fair to choice at \$4 to \$4.90; common, \$3 to \$3.50, and cows and bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders-Stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.80, and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75.

Milch Cows-\$30 to \$50 each.

Calves-3 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs-Export sheep, \$3 to \$3.75; culls, \$3 to \$3.25, and spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.25.

Hogs-\$6.65 per cwt. for choice select, and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

Chicago.

Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.40.

Hogs-Mixed and butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.65; good to choice, heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.65; rough, heavy, \$5 to \$5.40; light, \$5.35 to \$5.62 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$5.60.

Sheep-Good to choice wethers, \$3.65 to \$5.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.40; native lambs, including spring lambs, \$5 to \$8.

Montreal.

Hogs-Selects, 6 1/2c. to 7c.; mixed, 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c.; inferior stock, 6 1/4c. or lower. Choice cattle, 5 1/2c.; good butchers' stock, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; medium, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; common, 3c. Calves, \$2 to \$10 each. Lambs, \$3 to \$5 each, and sheep, 3 1/2c. to 4c.

British Cattle Market.

Cattle are quoted at 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Hereford Prizes at Winnipeg.

The attention of cattle-breeders is called to the fact that in the prize-list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition recently issued, the sections for senior, junior and grand champion male, and senior, junior and grand champion female in the Hereford class were omitted.

The prizes offered for these sections are the same as those offered for similar sections in the Polled-Angus and Galloway breeds, namely, senior champion bull, two years and over, \$15; junior champion bull, under two years, \$10; grand champion bull, exhibition silver medal; senior champion female, two years and over, \$12; junior champion female, under two years, \$8; grand champion female, exhibition silver medal.

R. J. HUGHES.

Sec.-Treas. Winnipeg Exhibition.

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.

BOTS.

Have noticed little horned worms attached to the lining of the rectum of a mare in foal. Are they bots?

Alta. J. E. L.

Ans.-The description you have given of the "worms" that you have observed attached to your mare's anus are the parasites known as "bots." They are the larvae of the gadfly (Estrus egui), which are hatched in the intestinal tract of the horse and become attached for several months, sometimes in large clusters, to the mucous membrane of the stomach, where it subsists on the liquid nourishment furnished by the food of the animal. It becomes detached from the stomach during the months of June and July and is expelled with the feces. It then goes into the ground and remains for a time in the chrysalis state, and finally emerges a full-fledged gadfly, prepared to propagate its kind. The bots are apparently harmless, unless during their exit, when in very large numbers, they block up the passage of some of the small intestines. A dose of purgative medicine will expedite their removal; but, as your mare is pregnant, this would not be advisable. In the case of your mare, it is better to leave the matter to Dame Nature.

WILD HAIRS.

Can wild hairs in a horse's tail be cured? The hair is all falling out.

W. J. T.

Ans.-The skin and hair glands of your horse's tail are in an unwholesome condition, which is causing the hair to fall off. Wash the tail thoroughly with the following: To one gallon warm rain-water put castile soap and strong liquid ammonia, of each two ounces; rinse with cold water; dry off, and wet the skin well with this lotion: Perchloride of mercury, half a dram; water, one pint; mix. Repeat once a week until the skin becomes healthy and the hair begins to grow.

Miscellaneous.

PRE-EMPTION.

Is there a new law in force whereby a homesteader can pre-empt a quarter adjoining his homestead?

D. M. A.

Ans.-No, you have no right to pre-emption.

SHARING COST OF FENCE.

A leased section of land and fenced same; B homesteaded adjoining quarter, but never paid anything towards cost of fence; A told B he would have to pay interest, if he could not pay principal. A gave up leased land a year ago, and told B many times he would take fence away if he did not settle. What would be the right thing to do?

W. A. J.

Alta. Ans.-A cannot compel B to contribute to the cost of the fence. The right thing for A to do is to go about his business as if B did not receive any benefit from the fence.

TREE PLANTING.

- 1. Is this a proper time to set out evergreen trees?
2. How far apart would you advise planting?
3. What is the proper way to prepare the soil?

W. C. C.

Man. Ans.-It would probably be better to answer the third question first. Prepare the ground as for any garden crop. Summer-fallow it a year, or break and backset. Then plant the trees the following spring in the end of May or June. It, however, would be quite safe to plant yet. Protect the trees from cattle and keep down grass and weeds for a distance of four or five feet from tree. This can be done with a horse scuffer, if the trees are set in rows. The distance apart depends upon the object for which they are set and the variety. If for a green row, spruce and pine might be set eight to ten feet apart, but if for

a wind-break, set maple and cottonwood, etc., in rows about three feet apart, and a row of evergreens on the one side to add beauty to the grove.

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.

From the Knee Hill on April 15, dark-brown mare, branded J C on right shoulder, white stripe on face, short tail, weight about 1,300. Five dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery. F. K. Paget, Calgary.

Two bay Clyde fillies, with white faces, branded F on left jaw, age three and four years. C. B. Miller, Cowley, Alta. From premises of Michael Kostuik (5-19-18 w 2), Arrat, Assa., dark brown horse, ringbone on left foreknee, branded on left hip, hairs cut off front fetlocks. Five dollars will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animal.

From premises of Christ Wilt, Balgonie, Assa., white mare, eight years old, branded H, over A, on right side; pinto mare, six years old, branded H, over A, on right side.

From Crooked Lake Indian Agency, buckskin mare, six years old, 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, brand resembling inverted 5, 7 on right shoulder, and reversed C, C P on left hip. Finder notify M. Millar, Indian Agent, Broadview, Assa.

From premises of Spastian Hanowski (N. W. 12-20-7 w 2), Colaley, Mariahill, Assa., since last June, black mare, branded 44 on right front shoulder, hind feet white.

From premises of George McMichael (17-17-18 w 2), Qu'Appelle, Assa., since sixteen months, bay Clyde mare, about 1,500 pounds weight, stripe down face, small white halter mark behind one ear, branded indistinct star on left shoulder.

From premises of G. Miteau, Domremy, Sask., to Montana, since about the end of May, 1905, sorrel mare, branded H N on left side of neck. Suitable reward offered for the recovery of the above animal.

From premises of Peter Cook (28-25-13 w 2), File Hills, Assa., since May 31, 1905, brown mare, unbranded, six years old, white star on face, two or three white feet, gentle. Suitable reward offered. Finder notify Amable Neault, File Hills.

From premises of John H. Bustard (N. W. 18-8-9 w 2), Iludmore, Assa., light-gray mare, heavy set, about eleven years old, about 1,100 pounds weight. May have a colt by this time.

From premises of Christ Waber (36-18-18 w 2), Arrat, Assa., bay mare, nine years old, 1,000 pounds weight, one eye, white stripe down forehead; bay mare, about nine years old, 1,200 pounds, no particular brand, unless Mowatt's brand.

From premises of Herbert Smlth, Hillsdown, Alta., since about May 15, 1905, bay mare, seven years old, 1,050 pounds, branded K I P on left shoulder; brown mare, 1,050 pounds, branded K I P on left shoulder, white stripe down face, hind feet white. Ten dollars for information leading to the recovery of the above animals.

From premises of Sherd Benedict (S. W. 34-33-26 w 4), Mayton, Assa., bay mare, star on forehead, branded diamond on left shoulder, and O on left jaw.

From premises of H. F. Annable, Moose Jaw, Assa., since last winter, two bay horses, one branded H on left side, the other branded A, with bar over, on left thigh, gray hairs at root of tail. Twenty dollars reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the above animals.

From between Yellow Grass and Lang, bay team of horses, about 1,200 and 1,500 pounds, one a light bay, about eight years old, white face, white feet, long tail; the other a dark bay horse, white star on forehead, short mane and tail; one had hobbles; both had halters

(Continued on next page.)

and long ropes. Address Wm. Duff, Regina.

From premises of George E. Haw, Kenlis, Assa., light roan gelding, six years old, 1,500 pounds, branded R 1, bar, on right shoulder. Five dollars reward for recovery.

From premises of Ronald MacCormick (22-14-1 w 2), Beuhceda, Wapella, Assa., since about May 16, 1905, light bay mare, three years old, star on forehead, little white on nose, branded Scotch thistle on left hip, had halter on with piece of rope attached.

From premises of George A. Laird, Broadview, Assa., bright sorrel mare, due to foal about May 15th, five years old, white stripe down face, hind foot white, branded R, over bar, over n, on left hip.

From premises of James Hunter (2-12-6 w 2), Buffalo Plain, Assa., since May, 1904, dark bay or brown stallion, branded HP, monogram, on left shoulder, three or four white feet; pinto colt, bay, stallion; buckskin mare, probably branded lazy E, over Y, on right thigh; black horse, colt, branded A F on right hip. This animal strayed away since 1905. Suitable reward will be paid to anyone giving information leading to the recovery of these animals.

From premises of O. C. Lanham (17-12-13 w 2), Tyvan, Assa., since May 22, 1905, two buckskin Indian ponies, horses, each 800 pounds, black stripes from shoulders to tail, black mane and tail, manes were roached when left. One of these animals is brand-d pistol on right flank, and J J on left flank; the other one is branded reversed K, M, monogram, on left shoulder.

ESTRAY.

On premises of G. H. Bradshaw (36-18-30 w 1), Millwood, Man., roan filly, two or three years old, white stripe on face, three white feet; roan filly, one year old, white stripe on face, three white feet; bay filly, one year old, white stripe on face, three white feet; bay colt, one year old, four white feet, black on face, not gelded.

On premises of Jas. M. Young (34-6-13 w 2), Halbrite, Assa., bay horse, branded circle, with L inside, on right shoulder; roan horse, white face, two white hind feet, branded on left shoulder lazy T, weight about 1,050 pounds; white mare, branded on left shoulder A, with bar over, weight about 1,100 pounds; bay horse, branded J M, with bar under, on left thigh, weight about 900 pounds; bay mare, heavy foretop and mane, branded on left thigh lazy E, weight about 900 pounds; bay mare, branded on left shoulder with design resembling U and U inverted, monogram; two iron-gray geldings, branded on left front shoulder with design resembling U, circle, monogram. One of these animals has rope on neck. Gray gelding, heavy mane and tail, branded on left shoulder HL, monogram, weight about 1,250 pounds; bay gelding, branded HL on left shoulder.

On premises of Jos. Upex (36-16-5 w 2), Broadview, Assa., since beginning of summer, 1905, sorrel mare, about four years old, about 14 hands, small white spot on forehead, hind feet white.

On premises of T. S. Drennan (7-4-2 w 2), Alameda, Assa., since end of May, 1905, red mooley heifer, about two years old, large white spot on forehead.

On premises of Thos. Littleford (2-12-6 w 4), Medicine Hat, Assa., bay Indian pony mare, white face, white feet, no visible brand.

On premises of Omer & Max Coupal (12-15-12 w 2), Montmartre, Assa., since last harvest, two red mares, each weighing from 800 to 900 pounds; one is in foal; the other has a few white spots on forehead, and is branded BR on left hip, and has one indistinct brand on front of left shoulder.

On premises of Henry Ralston, twelve miles north of Calgary in Butte district, on Nose Creek, since a year ago, spotted two-year-old steer, branded on right ribs lazy V, or left half of diamond, also has slit in right ear; black two-year-old steer, since last fall, branded on left ribs LCV.

On premises of H. E. Hall (S. W. 4 13-17-10 w 2), Wolsley, Assa., since June 8, 1905, light bay or buckskin mare, branded number sign on right shoulder, white face, two white hind feet, rope around neck, weight 950 or 1,000 pounds; bright bay gelding, black points, few white hairs on forehead, weight about 1,150 pounds.

On premises of Robert Ward (S. E.

16-4-4 w 2), Alameda, Assa., sorrel mare, age not known, branded running T on left shoulder and piece out of right ear; iron-gray mare, branded on left hip with double bar C.

On premises of A. J. Tucker (S. W. 18-47-27 w), Lloydminster, Sask., since May 21, 1905, chestnut mare, about four years old, 11 or 12 hands, white stripe on face, two white hind stockings, off side white fore leg.

On premises of Philip Stephen (S. E. 30-22-6 w 2), Grayson, Assa., sorrel mare, eight years old, three white feet, branded on left shoulder U, inverted L, monogram.

On premises of W. A. Ha'Court (18-32-4 w 3), Dundurn, Assa., since June 1, 1905, bay pony mare, white stripe on face, had a leather halter with bit attached, also rope around neck, four white feet, branded on left shoulder HP, combination.

On premises of J. A. Grierson, Grierson, Alta., since December 1, 1904, red cow, branded on left ribs 17, with bar under, and on left hip reversed C 9, with quarter circle under.

On premises of Frank Baines (20-23-3 w 2), since end of May, 1905, roan mare, driver, quiet; bay mare, driver, quiet, had halter on; brown horse, aged, branded on left hind leg L, with quarter circle under; buckskin mare small pony, three years old, quiet, white feet.

On premises of Ralph Barron (31-2 w 5), four miles west of Didsbury, Alta., since beginning of December, 1904, red steer, white spot on head, little white on belly, about two years old, branded 6L, with half diamond under.

On premises of J. McGregor (28-7-9 w 2), Stoughton, Assa., since June 3, 1905, iron-gray gelding, foretop docked, weight about 1,600 pounds; black gelding, small white spot on forehead, foretop docked, leather halter on, weight about 1,500 pounds.

On premises of I. S. Lee (2-19-33 w 1), Hazelcliffe, Assa., since June, 1904, mouse-colored pony, white spot on forehead, branded on left side lazy S on shoulder, and W and U, with lazy S on hip, on right hip N-N, and inverted V, on right shoulder, weight 900 pounds.

On premises of I. S. Lee (2-19-33 w 1), Hazelcliffe, Assa., light brown or dark-bay pony, gray hairs down face to nose, one hind fetlock partly white, no brands visible.

(The animal came to above premises with five other ponies, which were impounded for mange.)

On premises of C. S. H. Rennison (22-38-25 w 4), Lacombe, Alta., roan horse, six years old, branded reversed B S on right shoulder, also O-A on left shoulder.

On premises of Wm. K. Fisher (N. E. 6-32-28 w 4), Olds, Alta., since fall of 1904, dark buckskin gelding pony, small spot on forehead, age about three years, dark line down back, no brands visible.

On premises of Willie Monson, Moose Jaw, Assa., bay horse, quite old, little white spot on back, left hind foot white, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Animal can be seen on Monson's farm, four miles south of Moose Jaw.

On premises of Frank Ladoucer, Hewitt's Landing, Onion Lake, Alta., since October 15, 1904, roan horse, bald face, branded B on right hip, and M on left jaw.

On premises of J. Eniarsson (24-24-32 w 1), Logberg, Assa., since middle of May, 1905, red steer, about three years old; since middle of May, 1905, red-roan heifer, one year old; red-and-white steer, three years old, no brands visible.

On premises of Albert Webster (20-16-31 w 1), Rocanville, Assa., light bay mare, white star on forehead and nose, halter and rope on, weight about 1,000 pounds, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on left hip.

On premises of Jacob H. Waugh (N. W. 6-13-8 w 2), Stony Brook, Assa., gray pony mare, branded DV on left shoulder.

On premises of A. J. Loveridge (32-16-7 w 2), Grenfell, Assa., since spring, brown filly, three years old, with some white on face.

On premises of J. G. Jenkinson (14-17-17 w 2), Balgonie, Assa., sorrel pony mare, four white legs, tail cut short, animal too lame to take to pound.

In herd of Francois Adam, Duhamel, Alta., two-year-old heifer, red, with small white spots, branded 3, with reversed 3 and quarter circle over, on left ribs; two-year-old red heifer, branded on right ribs 20, with half diamond below.

On premises of Herbert Hill (5-20-1 w 2), Esterhazy, Assa., since March 1, 1905, light-bay mare, white blaze on face,

three white feet, indistinct brand on right shoulder, four years old or upwards, about 14 hands high.

On premises of T. Scheles (S. E. 30-19-30 w 1), Harrowby, Man., since June 6, 1905, black-and-white bull, white spot on forehead; mixed red-and-white or mouse-colored bull, white spot on forehead. Both animals have horns, and are apparently about one year old.

On premises of D. Switzer, Abernethy, Assa., since June 12, 1905, red-and-white yearling bull.

On premises of William Baker (S. E. 20-11-5 w 2), Hazelwood, Assa., dark bay stallion colt, about two years old, white spot on forehead, no brand.

On premises of A. J. Tucker (S. W. 18-47-27 w 4), Lloydminster, Sask., since May 21, 1905, two-year-old stallion, cream colored, branded X, inverted F, near shoulder.

On premises of Frank Baines (20-23-3 w 2), Crescent Lake, Assa., since end of May, 1905, yearling stallion, gray, white marks, quiet.

IMPOUNDED.

On premises of T. W. Richardson (S. W. 10-33-4 w 3), Dundurn, Assa., buckskin filly mare, about three years old, branded O N E on right shoulder.

In the Village Pound, Pense, Assa., since May 18, 1905, dark-bay mare, aged, branded M on right shoulder, weight about 1,200 pounds. E. Coultts, pound-keeper.

On premises of A. H. Powell (S. E. 14-18-29 w 2), Caron, Assa., bay mare, three years old, white face, hind feet white, branded F, with half diamond on top, on left shoulder; bay gelding, three years old, hind feet white, branded F, with half diamond on top, on left shoulder.

On premises of H. A. Esplen (S. E. 17-44-15 w 3), Battleford, Sask., small pony, horse, dark bay, about three years old, star on forehead, brand resembling Y, reversed E, monogram, on right hip, and brand resembling crook, chair, monogram, on left shoulder, also branded G on right shoulder; buckskin pony mare, about four years old, weight about 900 pounds, branded N C on left shoulder, black mane and tail.

On premises of W. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21 w 2), Lumsden, Assa., two barrow pigs, one black and the other white, three and a half months old, no brand; dark bull, one year old, no brands visible.

On premises of R. Hind (N. E. 20-18-22 w 2), Cottonwood, Assa., bay mare, about nine years old, blind in off side eye, barbed-wire cut on off side hind leg.

On premises of Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1), Langenburg, Assa., gray mare, about three years old, hind feet and front foot white, no brand visible.

On premises of J. H. Coventry (S. E. 28-15-24 w 2), Drinkwater, Assa., brown mare, seven or eight years old, low, short and chunky, open A, B, monogram, on right shoulder, and brand resembling cross on left shoulder, star on forehead.

On premises of W. Brooks (N. W. 2-3-8 w 2), Estevan, Assa., one-year-old steer, red, with white patches, rough looking, short horns, stunted development.

On premises of John McDougall (S. W. 24-13-5 w 2), Crystal Springs, Assa., white gelding, twelve years old, no marks or brand.

On premises of R. H. Henderson (S. E. 20-1-30 w 1), Winlaw, Assa., red steer, one year old, no marks or brands.

On premises of Ed. Holmes (S. 4 6-6-7 w 2), Ossa, Assa., black sow, six or eight months old.

On premises of F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-45-16 w 3), Battleford, Sask., bay mare, about seven years old, about 1,100 pounds, branded J A on left shoulder, slight harness marks on shoulders, spot on left hind hock, hobbled in front feet.

On premises of S. Beach (S. W. 34-16-20 w 2), Regina, Assa., black pony mare, about four years old, brand appears to be T on left shoulder, no other marks.

On premises of Herbert Minnaker (S. E. 2-3-4 w 2), Frobyshire, Assa., bay stallion, colt, two or three years old, brand resembling N, lazy S, monogram, on right thigh; gray mare filly, colt, white stripe down forehead and nose, brand resembling N, lazy S, monogram, on right thigh, one front leg of a lighter color than the rest of the animal.

On premises of R. A. Welsh (S. W. 2-22-12 w 2), Balcarres, Assa., sorrel mare, white spot on forehead, hind feet and right front foot white, tail cut

short, shoes on, no brand; dark bay mare, colt, three years old, little white on right hind foot, no brand; roan mare, colt, three years old, white star on forehead, hind feet and right front foot white, branded running X on right thigh; pinto horse, eight or nine years old, very wild, white face, white feet, indistinct brand on left hip.

On premises of George W. Dunn (N. E. 28-11-8 w 2), Gapview, Assa., buckskin gelding, four years old, about 1,000 pounds, right front and hind foot white, branded (cross) on left shoulder, and reversed B 1 on right hip, white stripe down face.

On premises of Jas. Campbell (S. E. 22-17-28 w 2), Caron, Assa., gray pony, white feet, saddle marks, no brand visible, foal at foot; bright bay mare, about 1,100 pounds, brand resembling pitchfork on left hip, left hind foot white, leather halter on; bright bay stallion, about three years old, about 1,050 pounds, brand resembling F, with a half diamond on top, on left shoulder, no white marks.

On premises of Henry Dixon (N. W. 2-20-10 w 2), Chickney, Assa., roan mare, aged, branded E on near shoulder; black mare, branded wingglass on near hip.

On premises of D. W. McGregor (N. W. 16-16-6 w 2), Grenfell, Assa., since May 15, 1905, brown pony mare, aged, tail docked, hind feet white, saddle marks on back, dash on nose.

On premises of A. H. Powell (S. E. 14-18-29 w 2), Caron, Assa., red cow, branded J U I left hip, and triangle L, monogram, on left shoulder.

On premises of F. N. Spencer (N. E. 10-24-26 w 2), Craik, Assa., bull cal., red and white, about nine months old, no marks or brand.

In the Village Pound, Weyburn, Assa., brown pony, mare, about eight years old, branded G, with bar under, on left shoulder, about 800 pounds. W. W. Bossard, poundkeeper.

On premises of E. A. Houghton (16-2-31 w 1), Carievale, Assa., small red yearling bull, no brand.

On premises of W. Rendell (N. E. 36-49-1 w 4), Lloydminster, Sask., sorrel mare, colt, about two or three years old, white stripe down face, hind feet white, no brands, silver mane and tail.

On premises of Gustav Hesse (S. W. 22-3-6 w 2), Bienfait, Assa., dark bay horse, about two years old, dark gray mare, about two years old, white face; yellowish yearling horse, white face; bay horse, aged, star on forehead, right feet white, saddle marks, halter on, shod; sorrel mare, about two years old, white face.

On premises of W. S. Smith (N. E. 34-20-6 w 2), Marihill, Assa., dark-brown gelding, two years old, rope around neck; sorrel mare, about six years old, rope around neck, brand resembling dagger on shoulder.

On the premises of John Meisel (30-15-14 w 2), Sedley, Assa., one bay entire horse, two years old, weighs about 550 pounds, one hind foot white, has large lump on belly.

On the premises of Wm. Boustead (13-17-12 w 2), Indian Head, Assa., one bay mare, white on face, one white hind foot, scar on high hock, joint looks as though it had been blistered.

On the premises of George Pollock (S. 4 4-17-12 w 2), Sinaluta, Assa., one sorrel horse colt, one year old.

On premises of S. Beach (S. W. 34-16-20 w 2), Regina, Assa., gray gelding, aged, about 1,300 pounds, no brands or marks; white pony mare, aged, branded A on left jaw, and H5, monogram, on left hip; and brand resembling 2 over K, with 2 below, also E above C on right shoulder, and H, with lazy 5 below, on right hip; large bay pony, mare, white face, four white feet, white on belly, branded A on left jaw, R and H on right hip, and design resembling square J, monogram, on left hip, and E over H.

Daniel O'Connell, on meeting a literary friend one day, exclaimed: "I have just seen a capital thing in your last new pamphlet."

"Did you?" eagerly replied the delighted listener; "what was it?"

"A pound of butter," was the merciless answer.

When a girl looks as if she wouldn't flirt it is a sign she is waiting for the chance.



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WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

THE WINNIPEG GRANITE & MARBLE COMPANY
P. O. box 135. 250 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

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.

We are now receiving plants, insects and diseased twigs for identification, and would request the senders to be particular in wrapping up specimens. When large plants are sent, they should be carefully wrapped and enclosed in a tin box. Send the whole plant, including root, flowers, and, if possible, fruit.

Veterinary.

OPACITY OF CORNEA

Two-year-old colt had sore eyes last fall. I was told they were due to wolf teeth, and had the teeth pulled. The eyes are still smoky.

Ans.—Wolf teeth do not affect the eyes. The smokiness is due to an exudation of lymph between the layers of the outer coat of the eye. It is probable the colt has a constitutional disease known as periodic ophthalmia, and, if so, is likely to become blind from cataract. You will probably be able to clear the eyes by putting a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily, viz.: Nitrate of silver, 10 grains; distilled water, 2 ounces. Use a dropper or a feather.

LAME COLT.

Colt was strong when born, but hind legs were crooked. It could rise, suck, run around, and was quite strong. At a week old it got lame in hind leg, and the leg is swollen from thigh to hock. I have to lift it up, as it cannot rise. It is very lame and weak, and water escapes from its navel.

Ans.—I am afraid your colt has "joint or navel ill," and, if so, is probably dead before this, as it is seldom a cure can be effected. Articles on the nature and prevention of this disease appear in this journal every spring, and this spring there have been several; one by "Whip" discussed the subject thoroughly. If the lameness is due to an injury, you should bathe the limb frequently with hot water, and after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. Dress the navel twice daily, until it dries up, with equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, applied with a feather.

WEAK FOALS.

1. Is whole wheat good food for pregnant mares?
2. I had two mares foal this spring. One carried her foal 12 months and 5 days, the other 11 months and 26 days. One foal was born dead, the other very weak and died in two days. The mares had been on grass, and were in good condition. They were fed during pregnancy on chop, containing about 80 per cent. oats and 20 per cent wheat. I think the wheat caused the long periods of gestation and the weak foals.

Ans.—1. Wheat is not good food for pregnant mares, but will not prolong the period of gestation, neither will it prevent abortion, as some think. The grain ration of pregnant mares should be oats and bran. Continuously feeding a ration of 20 per cent. wheat is dangerous, and might tend to cause weak foals.
2. When the period of gestation reaches about 12 months or longer, the foals are usually large and weak and very hard to raise, but there are many exceptions to this. We cannot account for these long periods of gestation. The periods vary greatly with the same mare under similar conditions. Pregnant mares should get regular exercise, and be kept in moderate condition during pregnancy. It is probable the high feeding and want of exercise is largely accountable for the weak foals in your cases.

BLUE RIBBON ONCE AGAIN.—Once again the name of "Blue Ribbon" appears and presents itself to our readers in this issue in its usually attractive manner. By the profit-sharing principle of giving coupons, this famous brand is becoming pre-eminently popular with all classes of people throughout Western Canada. If you have not become acquainted with the principle by which "Blue Ribbon" shares its profit with the consumer, write at once to the Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man., and mention this paper.



Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet.

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Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate.

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

THE 'HERD LADDIE'S LAMENT ON
THE LOSS OF HIS WHITTLE.
(An Old Scotch Favorite.)

My whittle's lost, yet, I dinna ken!
Lat's ripe—lat's ripe ma pooch again;
Na, I hae been ower a' that's in't
But ne'er a whittle can I find:
A bit cauk, and a bit reid keel—
A bit auld shoe, to mak a sling—
A peerie and a peerie string—
The big auld button that I fand,
When crossin' through the fallow land—
A bit lead, a pickle thrums,
A laist of a', some ait cake crumbs.
Yet aye I turn them o'er and o'er
Thinkin' I've been mistaen before,
And aye my hand wi' instinctive attle
Gangs tae ma pooch tae seek my whittle.
I doot it's lost—how, where and whan
Is mair than I can understan';
Whether it jump oot ma pooch
That time I loupit ower the ditch
Or whether I didna tak it up
When I cut a handle for my whup,
Or put it in at the wrangslit
And it fell through doon at my fit.
But mony a gate I've gone since then
Ower hill and hollow, muir and fen,
Ootside, inside, butt and ben,
I doot I'll never see't again.
Made o' the very best o' metal
I thocht richt muckle o' my whittle,
It aye cam' in to be o' use
Whether otby or in the hoose,
For slicin' neeps or whangs o' cheese
Or cuttin' oot my name on trees,
To whyte a stick or cut a string,
To mak windmills, or onything.
Wi' it I was richt where'er I gaed
An a' wis wrang when I didna haed;
I ken na hoo I'll do wi'oot it
And faith I'm mighty ill aboot it.
I micht as weel live wi'oot vittle,
As try tae live wi'oot me whittle.
You birkies scamperin' doon the road
I'd like tae join their joysome crowd,
The very air rings wi' their daffin'
Their rollickin', halloin', lauchin';
Flee on my lads, I'll bide alane,
My heart hings as a stane,
My feet seem tied to ane anither,
I'm clean dung doited a'thegither.
Hear how they rant and rear and rattle,
Like me they hinna lost a whittle;
It was the only thing o' worth
That I could ca' my ain on earth,
And aft I would admirin' stand
Haudsin' the whittle in my hand,
Breathin' upon its sheenin' blade,
To see how quick the breath wid fade,
And weel I kent it wad reveal
The blade tae be o' richt guid steel.
Puir whittle! whaur will ye be now?
In wood? on lea? on hill? or howe?
Lynin' a' covered ower wi' grass?
Or sinkin' doon in some morass?
Or may ye be already fand
And in some other body's hand?
Or will ye lie, till, rusted o'er
Ye look like dug up dirks of yore?
When we're a' dead, and sound enuech,
Ye may be turned up by a pleuch,
Or fand i' the middle o' a peat
And sent tae Edinbruch in state?
There tae be shewn, a wondrous sicht—
The jockteg o' Wallace wicht!

Thus a' the comfort I can bring,
Frae thee, thou lost lamented thing,
Is to believe that on a board,
Wi' brokea spear and dirk and sword
And shield and helm and ancient kettle
May some day lie my rusty whittle.

A husband came home one evening to find a note left for him by his wife. Carelessly he opened it, but as he read his face blanched. "My God!" he exclaimed, "how could this have happened so suddenly?" and, snatching his hat and coat, he rushed to a hospital which was near his home.

"I want to see my wife, Mrs. Brown, at once," he said to the head nurse, "before she goes under the ether. Please take my message to her at once."
"Mrs. Brown?" echoed the nurse.
"There is no Mrs. Brown here."
"Then to which hospital has she gone?" asked the distracted husband.
"I found this note from her when I came home," and he handed the note to the nurse, who read:
"Dear Husband: I have gone to have my kimono cut out."

The color of milk is a poor guide by which to determine its richness. In many cases it is very misleading—Wagg.

THOUSANDS OF "PEASE" ECONOMY FURNACES

Are being, and have been, installed in the finest homes and public buildings in Canada and United States during the past 25 years.

Comparison with other makes will convince you of its superior construction. A talk with a friend who has used one for a number of years will decide you in favor of Pease Economy Furnace.

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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

PEASE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT.
PEASE-WALDON COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Those who seek selfish pleasures soon find their enjoyment dulled.

Time spent in trying to correct the unpleasant faults of others might better be used in some other way.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Piety is more than phrases.
Preaching down never lifts up.
Knowing is only tributary to living.
Self-sacrifice is but wise investment.
Saints are more than sapless sinners.
Heroic hearts come from hard places.
Prosperity easily builds its own prison.
Our love marks the level of our lives.
Failure is fortune if it cures flabbiness.
Sham sanctity has caused much sincere sin.

Loyalty to one truth involves hospitality to all.

Straw always stacks up higher than grain.

Narrowing the mind does not cause it to rise.

The smaller the fool the greater the folly may be.

The heart of the world's hunger is hunger of the heart.

Many a heavenly tune has been spoiled by a holy tone.

Theology is no more religion than an inventory is a stock.

You cannot prevent the pieces from flying by praying over the boiler.

You cannot nourish a beast in the heart and have beauty in the face.

The sorrow of to-day is often but the shadow of to-morrow's shining.

The average advance of heaven keeps lots of people away from it.

It's no use inviting folks to heaven if you're unwilling to ask them to eat dinner with you.

A man with a soft, low voice had just completed his purchases in a store.

"What is the name?" asked the clerk.

"Jepson," replied the man.

"Chipson?"

"No, Jepson."

"Oh, yes, Jefferson."

"No, Jepson; J-e-p-s-o-n."

"Jepson?"

"That's it. You have it. Sixteen eighty-two—"

"Your first name; initial, please."

"Oh, K."

"O. K. Jepson."

"Excuse me, it isn't O. K. You did not understand me. I said 'Oh.'"

"O. Jepson."

"No; rub out the O. and let the K. stand." The clerk looked annoyed.

"Will you please give me your initials again?"

"I said K."

"I beg your pardon, you said O. K. Perhaps you had better write it yourself."

"I said 'Oh.'"

"Just now you said K."

"Allow me to finish what I started to say. I said 'Oh,' because I did not understand what you were asking me. I did not mean that it was my initial. My name is Kirby Jepson." "Oh!"

"No, not O., but K." said the man.

"Give me the pencil, and I'll write it down for you myself. There, I guess it's O. K. now."

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.

LANG, Assa.—\$10 reward. A team of work mares, one white with brown leather halter, and one brown with black leather halter and foretop cut, grown out about two inches. Address any information to John Mackay.

ESTRAY.

Strayed, black mare, aged 3 years, medium size, branded Z T on right shoulder, few white hairs on forehead, thickened left hind hock; bay mare, aged four, medium size, square built, branded Z T on right shoulder, L on right hip, narrow scar on left fore leg above knee. \$5 reward. P. C. Anderson, Qu'Appelle, Assa.

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

The Sylvester Drills

Hoe, Shoe, Single Disc and Stephenson Patent Double Disc

ARE UNCHALLENGED LEADERS.

8 Sylvesters (22 Double Discs) at work this Spring on one Western Farm.

Cultivators cut 7 and 9 feet. Positively guaranteed not to clog. A full line of **Drag and Disc Harrows, Land Rollers, Gasoline Engines.** Unqualified satisfaction to purchasers. Liberal contracts to Agents.

Sylvester Manufacturing Co., Limited, Brandon and Winnipeg, Man. FACTORY AT LINDSAY, ONT.

GOSSIP.

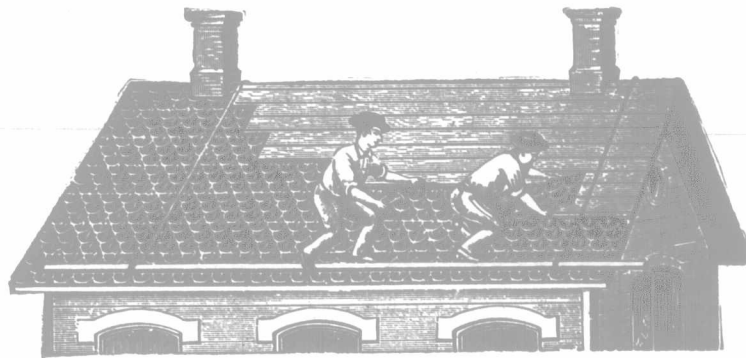
Every feeder knows that it costs much more to put on the last hundred pounds than any of the earlier gains, and that it requires much more skill to keep a bullock in good condition during this stage than in any previous stage. As a consequence the temptation to part with them before they are finished is very great, and especially so if the buyer to whom they are sold does not discriminate very closely with regard to the prices paid for animals of varying quality and finish.—Cumming.

I can give a sure preventive against corn pulling by crows. I had tried all sorts of devices and was rigging a scarecrow, when a gawky came along and said, "Tie ears of corn to the tops of poles around your field, and the crows won't stay nigh it." I said, "They will eat the corn, and you and they will both laugh at me." I tried the plan, however, and sure enough they looked at those poles and went away. I suppose it was on the same principle as that of the Trojan warrior who said, "I most fear the Greeks when offering gifts."—Powell.

The term larva caterpillar, maggot or grub is generally applied to insects as they hatch out from the egg, and at this stage they generally differ in form and structure from the perfect insect. On the other hand, the term "nymph" is applied to the creature when it bears a very strong resemblance to the perfect insect. The larva of a moth, for example, on hatching from the egg is usually a segmented body possessing sixteen legs. The caterpillar of a saw fly has six true legs, like the larva of a moth, but has also several additional fore legs, and consequently is easily distinguished. The maggot of a fly is footless. Whatever shape and form they may take, the young insect in the first stage is always scientifically known as a larva. The pupa or third stage of the life of an insect is a period of rest or quiescence, when the insect takes no food. The stages thus referred to—viz., egg, larva and pupa—are the periods of growth and development. As soon as bursting from the pupal stage takes place the creature is then literally the perfect insect, inasmuch as no further change or development takes place.—Gillanders.

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, Houses, Barns, Elevators, stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, 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 36 inches long. Beaded 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 Eave 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.

ALBERTA LAND CO.

HEAD OFFICE
818 CENTRE ST.
CALGARY, ALTA

OUR LANDS ARE IN THE WINTER WHEAT BELT OF ALBERTA—WHERE GOOD HOMESTEADS ARE STILL AVAILABLE

PRICES \$5 TO \$12 PER ACRE

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES OF GRAINS AND INFORMATION PROMPT REPLIES

As a rule, insects pass through four stages of metamorphoses—egg, larva, pupa, and perfect insect. When an insect passes through all these stages, the metamorphosis is said to be complete. When, however, it does not—as, for instance, in the case of the aphidæ or plant lice—the metamorphosis is said to be incomplete.—Gillanders.

There is nothing against a mare being worked while pregnant; in fact, she would be better working than otherwise, but in every case her shoes should be removed, because the foot has not the sensitive feeling when the shoe is on, and after foaling she might tramp on her foal. She should be gently handled and liberally fed on nutritious food, but in no case should it be of a very succulent nature. Much laxative food has a tendency to weaken the foal.—Kydd.

The cereals are all earth feeders; that is, they are dependent for their food on the soil and the supply of food it contains. Hence all their food must be supplied to them in one form or another in the earth. Further, in regard to two important elements of fertility they are peculiar. They are comparatively light feeders on potash, and heavy feeders on soil nitrogen. Beyond this, it is well to note that they are all plants which cannot be cultivated to any extent while growing, that owing to their upright and open manner of growth they are not good smothering crops, and their general effect, both upon the fertility and cleanliness is not good, for they reduce fertility, and give the weeds a chance to spread and multiply. They are, however, such a useful class of plants that we cannot do without them. We must, therefore, study their needs in forming our rotation, and place them in such a position in the rotation that they will always find the ground well supplied with food, and their chance to allow weeds to grow and spread will be reduced to a minimum.—Drury.

MAGNIFICENT DRY GOODS STORE.
—The stores of New Westminster compare favorably with those of cities of much larger size, and this is altogether due to the enterprise and keen business acumen of the leading merchants, prominent among whom is Mr. W. S. Collister. His store is an ideal shopping place, and visitors to the exhibition find it a pleasure to trade therein.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants,
WINNIPEG.

253 Grain Exchange.

Correspondence solicited.

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

IF YOU LIVE IN THE NORTHWEST, AND WANT
EITHER A

**Bell
Piano**

**New Williams
Sewing Machine
Eldridge B.**

**Bell
Organ**

SEND TO OR CALL UPON US AT

CALGARY, - EDMONTON,

Branches: **LACOMBE, RED DEER, WETASKIWIN, LETHBRIDGE,**

and get prices on

Bell Pianos, Bell Organs, New Williams or Eldridge B. Sewing Machines

BUTCHER & PUBLLOW,

Norman Block, CALGARY.

Main St., EDMONTON.

Chilliwack Valley

British Columbia

The best spot on this green earth
for comfortable homes.

The productiveness of the soil can-
not be excelled.

Farms for Dairying, Stock-raising,
Fruit-growing and General Farming.

No necessity to pay exorbitant prices
for timbered lands.

You can get equally as good land in
Chilliwack, already cleared, in 5, 10, 50,
and up to 320 acre blocks, at from \$20
up to \$250 per acre, according to location
and condition.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FOR THE ASKING.

S. A. CAWLEY, Estate Agent, Box 294, Chilliwack, B. C.

KINGSTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

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 instruc-
tions and price circulars.

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

"Time's the King of Men" and

The ELGIN WATCH
is the royal time-keeper



*
Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches in men's and women's sizes and in all varieties of cases.

*
"Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated joint history of the locomotive and the watch, set free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

\$1.50 - WATCH - \$1.50

For \$1.50 we will mail you a stem-wind and stem-set Lever Watch in a nickel case. This watch is fully guaranteed, and is a wonder for the price.

We do Watch Repairing. Send us your work.

THE WESTERN SUPPLY COMPANY
490 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

TRADE NOTES.

There would be less domestic trouble in the world if cooking were as popular with the women as coquetry.

Instead of going to law, it would be better for a man to assign two-thirds of his property to a lawyer and let it go at that.

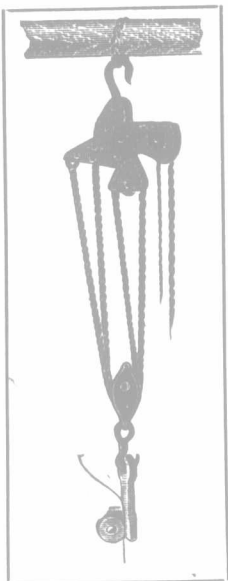
If a man didn't smoke and drink, he could spend twice as much money trying to find some other pleasure to take their place.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.—The great stores of the great West are well known to our readers. Long established, yet progressive, permanent as the pyramids and reliable as our Canadian currency, they have built up a business that gives every promise of being as enduring as time. It speaks well for the company, that the volume of business is always keeping pace with the advance of the country, and that to-day they are better qualified than ever to supply every want of the settler in the West, whether he be resident of ranch, farm, town or city.

One of the essential qualifications in the business world is to be on time. Promptness in all things means a rating in Braclstreet's, and the boy who pays more attention to being on time in reaching his business than he does in getting away, is the boy who finds permanent employment. An old German music teacher in Madison expressed this thought to his bass drummer, who invariably played after beats when the music read on the beat, and vice versa. One evening, as the drummer smashed the time to pieces as usual, he shouted: "Lucas, de vite is de baper, de black is de notes—blay de black!"

SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY LAND CO.—The land of the Saskatchewan Valley will be immensely valuable in a few years. Here is to be found some of the finest wheat and mixed farming lands in the world. It is reasonable in price to-day; a few years hence it will be very high. Are you interested in the agricultural opportunities of this far-famed land? If you are, write to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. for further details.

To Farmers



The Burr Steel Self-Locking Safety Lift

You can do two men's work, and you need not spit on your hands. Write us for prices on all kinds of

Wire Fencing

See our show of Wire Fencing, Gates, Safety Lifts, Portable Swings, Ladders, etc., at Exhibition.

Munro Wire Works, Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

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

An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Work and work hard while you do work if you really want to enjoy play—but the best workers are they who do not neglect their play.

CLARE & BROCKEST.—Write to Clare & Brockest for descriptive booklet of the famous Hecla furnaces. These furnaces are constructed to defy the blast of a Canadian winter. The furnace is such a convenience in a house that no one should think of existing with the old time-honored stove. In building your new house, consider this important point, and enquire into the merits of this furnace before purchasing elsewhere.

Mayor McClellan is fond of relating this experience which befell him when a Congressman in Washington:

"One night when I was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue," said Mr. McClellan, "I saw a big policeman standing on the corner acting in a suspicious manner. He held one hand behind his back, as if he were concealing something. Just for the fun of the thing I approached and asked him:

"What have you there?"

"For an instant he looked startled, and then, quickly bringing his arm round in front of him, said:

"It's an apple; have a bite?"

"No, sir," I said, sternly. "Don't you know who I am?"

"Don't know you from a lamp post, sir."

"Well, I am Congressman McClellan."

"Is that so? Then take half of this apple. I suppose if you were a Senator I'd have to give you the whole of it!"

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The London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1863

Head Offices for Canada,
MONTREAL.

LORD STRATHCONA,
Chairman of Directors.

B. HAL. BROWN,
Manager.

LIFE INSURANCE ONLY

All Modern Plans Issued.

Dollar for Dollar of Liability Deposited with the Canadian Government.

Head Offices for Manitoba and North-west Territories:

Bank of British North America Building, WINNIPEG.

L. HICKS,
Assistant Branch Manager.

Stephens'
BARN PAINT

Will give you thorough and lasting satisfaction.

In selecting a paint, it isn't the price that should be given first consideration, but what you get for what you pay should determine if you've made a profitable purchase.

The actual test of paint is durability.

Many paints on the market to-day have never gone through the time test.

Stephens' Barn Paint has!

COLOR CARDS MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

Manufactured by
G. F. STEPHENS & CO.
Limited.

Paint and Color Makers
WINNIPEG. - MANITOBA.

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

TRADE NOTES.

It's easier for many people to know how to do a thing than to be able to tell how they do it.

Really the happiest mortals are they who are giving up something that somebody else may enjoy and have life more abundantly.

HOPE GAVELEY.—In the center of the richest farming lands in the buckle of the fruit belt are to be found the fertile lands of Hope Gaveley, of B. C. His advertisement is to be found in another column, consult it before purchasing elsewhere.

J. J. MACKAY & CO.—J. J. Mackay & Co. are doing a large business in New Westminster in books, stationery, pictorial post cards, etc. You will certainly require something in this line while at the fair, and a call on their large store will be interesting as well as profitable.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.—This company is handling the Canadian Airmotor in sizes of 12 to 16 feet. The machine embodies all the latest improvements, and is thoroughly satisfactory in every respect. They also handle gasoline engines, pumps, grinders, tanks, feed cutters and root pulpers, and are also Western representatives for the Empire cream separator, a machine so well known to the dairymen of the country as scarcely to need comment.

A German clergyman who was traveling stopped at a hotel much frequented by wags and jokers. The host, not being used to having a clergyman at his table, looked at him with surprise; the guests used all their raillery of wit upon him without eliciting a remark. The clergyman ate his dinner quietly, apparently without observing the gibes and sneers of his neighbors. One of them, at last, in despair at his forbearance, said to him: "Well, I wonder at your patience. Have you not heard all that has been said to you?"
"Oh, yes; but I am used to it. Do you know who I am?"
"No, sir."
"Well, I will inform you. I am chaplain of a lunatic asylum."

W. N. REID & CO., of Regina, whose card appears in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," offers for sale a large line of choice selections in wheat lands, situated at the elbow of the South Saskatchewan. Mr. Reid, senior member of this firm, enjoys an experience of over a quarter of a century in the West, is a practical wheat-grower and land expert, and is thoroughly familiar with the subject of Western land and its producing possibilities. We can strongly recommend this firm as a reliable and valuable guide and adviser to any who may intend purchasing land. They will be pleased to place their services at the disposal of prospective purchasers and to furnish any desired information in response to enquiries.

WHY HE FAILED WITH HOGS.

Because his pigs lacked vigor.
Bred from worn-out stock.
Failed to provide ample range for the sows.
Had some litters arrive early in the winter.
His sows furnished scanty nourishment for their offspring.
His pigs took the scours from sleeping in cold, damp beds.
He did not attempt to provide natural conditions for his pigs.
Did not know that 70 per cent. of the pig's live weight is water.
Did not go after the vermin until the pigs were completely lousy.
Did not get the pigs out and compel them to exercise every day.
He had no method of ascertaining how much feed he was turning into pork.
He could not understand why half a dozen of his best pigs perished from sunstroke.
Did not know that the pig's stomach is small and needs constant replenishment.
Never took the trouble to study the movements of the market throughout the year.
Boasted that his hogs could be grown on less water than any others in the neighborhood.

WHEAT LANDS IN THE WEST

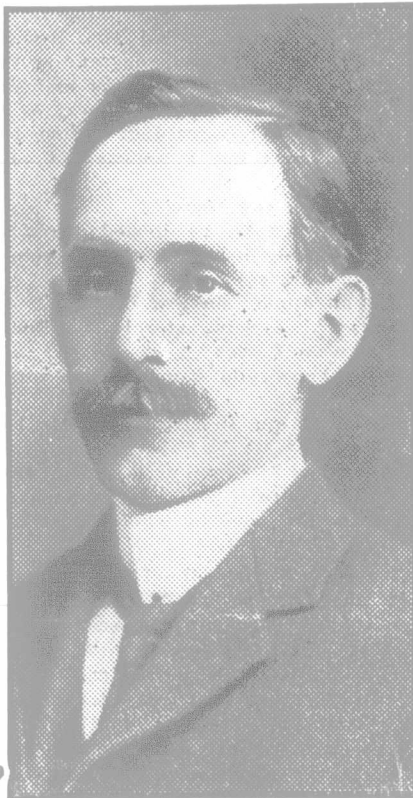
The Elbow of the South Saskatchewan

Is now attracting much attention, following the announcement by the C. P. R. of its intention to build north-westerly from Moose Jaw into that region. The "ELBOW" district contains a large quantity of the finest wheat land in the Northwest. We have a choice selection of land in that district, located close upon the projected line of the road. These lands are situated in Townships 25 and 26, Range 3, 4 and 5. We can offer a small quantity for a short period at \$7.50 per acre, on easy terms. Prices will advance rapidly in this section. Don't miss this chance. Write us for particulars.

BRANDON, MAN.
Box 38.

W. N. REID & CO.,

REGINA, N.-W. T.
Scarth St. P. O. box 371.



M. HALL-JONES, Principal.

EVERY DAY

The demands increase for men and women with a good Business Education.

The Western Business College

Is a Practical School of Modern Methods.

Full courses in all

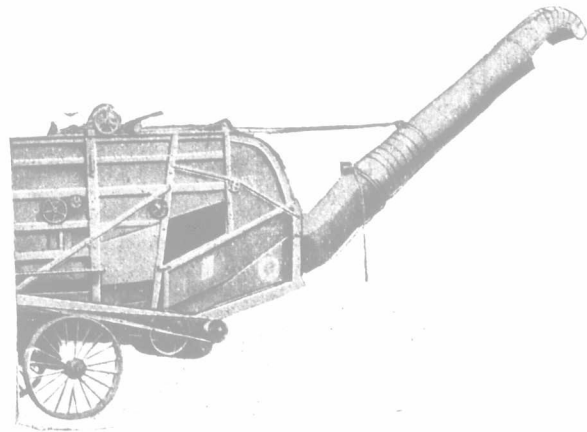
Commercial Branches
Shorthand Typewriting
and English.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

303 Portage Ave. (Opposite Eaton's)
WINNIPEG, MAN.

COME TO THE FAIR AND SEE THE LIGHT-RUNNING

Maple Leaf Wind Stacker



The blower has no troublesome rattle rakes. No gears, no suction on sieves. Can't choke it.

Guaranteed to handle more straw with less than half the power other blowers require.

Our Catalogue tells the rest. Write for it.

DOW-WADGE IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.

127 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Have You Made Your Will?

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

Authorized to act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, etc.
All business strictly confidential.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED:

1. Absolute safety of the trust property.
2. Efficiency and economy in its administration.
3. An unchanging and undying trustee.
4. The assurance that the trust will be administered on certain well-considered principles, and the avoidance of the serious risks, delays and inconveniences incident to the death of a trustee.

MANITOBA BRANCH: Bank of Montreal Building. W. S. BECHER, MANAGER, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Iowa physicians are to be compelled to cut their beards. The patients will be more pleased if the physicians are compelled to cut their bills.

Mr. Choate, late American ambassador to England, when asked at a dinner party what he would have liked to be, failing his present position, he hesitated, looked round the table, and meeting his wife's eye, replied "Mrs. Choate's second husband."

W. G. FONSECA & SON.—W. G. Fonseca & Son are Western agents for Mica roofing. This roofing is manufactured in Canada, and is specially designed to withstand the severe contraction of frost. It is wind, water and fire proof, and very easy to put on. For further particulars, write to the firm, 56 Fonseca Ave., Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG CEILING & ROOFING CO.—Roofing, in a land where shingles cost so much money, is one of the biggest problems that confronts the builder of houses, barns or outbuildings. Wooden shingles are expensive, and are certainly not long-lived. Metal roofing is every year gaining more and more friends. It is fireproof, waterproof and lightning-proof. These points in its favor make it a winner wherever used. Write to the Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. about it.

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS.—It is astonishing how many people will do without such a common necessity as a pump, but, instead, will stay with the time-honored, moss-covered bucket that hangs by the well. A pump is almost absolutely essential on any farm, and a windmill is a great convenience. The Brandon Pump & Windmill Co. are in a position to supply anything in this line, and that at prices that will not paralyze your pocket. Write to them for full particulars.

BEEMAN & CO.—The importance of a thorough cleaning of grain, both for seed and for sale, cannot be too greatly emphasized. The prevalence and spread of noxious weeds throughout the country is due to the carelessness of our farmers in this regard. To overcome the difficulty, the grain must be thoroughly cleaned, and the machine that will do this with the very best of satisfaction is the well-known Beeman Grain Cleaner. Their advertisement appears in these columns. Their machines will be seen at the leading fairs. See them about it, or write. This will well repay you for your time and attention.

The late Eben D. Jordan used to tell this story on himself:

It seems he once had in his employ a bright boy who had made up his mind to get along in the world. One morning, as Mr. Jordan was sitting at his desk, this boy respectfully approached him and asked to have his pay raised to \$5 a week.

"How much are you getting now?"

Mr. Jordan asked, with a smile.

"Three dollars a week, sir."

"And how old are you?"

"Fifteen my next birthday, sir."

Mr. Jordan laid his hand kindly on the little fellow's shoulder, and said, impressively: "Do you know, my boy, when I was your age I was only getting \$2 a week?"

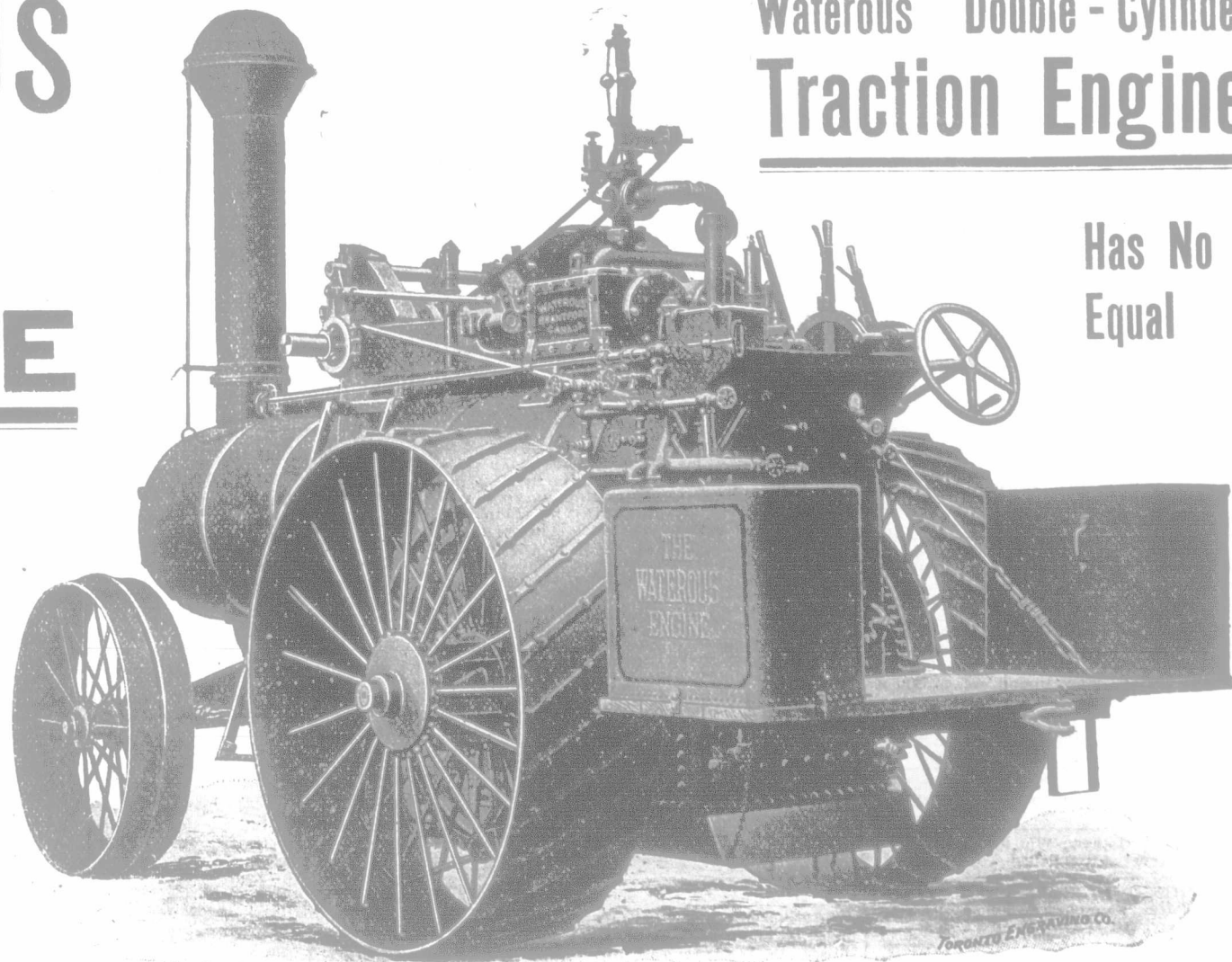
The boy dropped his eyes for a moment. Then he looked earnestly at the rich and successful merchant, and said, seriously: "Perhaps you weren't worth any more, sir."

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

WATEROUS Double-Cylinder Traction Threshing ENGINE

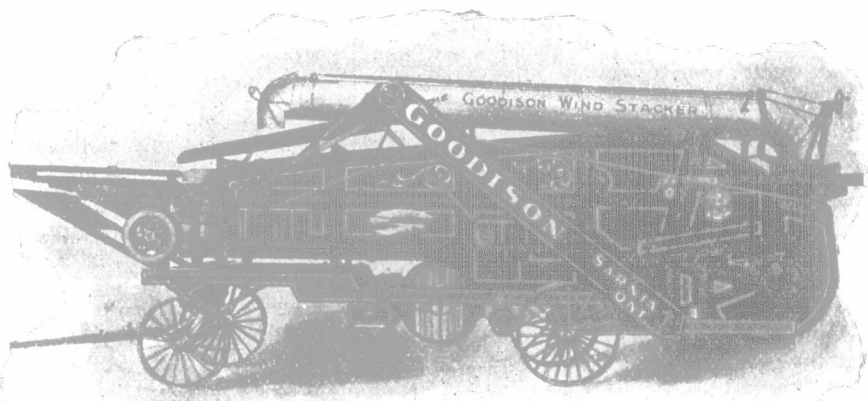
Waterous Double - Cylinder Traction Engine

Has No
Equal



BUILT IN
THREE SIZES :

- 18 Horse-power
- 22 Horse-power
- 26 Horse-power



GOODISON'S
"McCloskey"
Manitoba
Thresher

FOUR SIZES :

- 28 inch cylinder, 42 inch rear
- 32 inch cylinder, 50 inch rear
- 36 inch cylinder, 60 inch rear
- 40 inch cylinder, 60 inch rear



Rich Self - Feeder and Band Cutter.
Hart Perfection Weigher and Loader.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

In answering the advertisement on this page, 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. 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, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
BRYAN BROS., Craik, Assa. Breeders of White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs from winners, \$3 per setting of 15.
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.
ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale.
E. T. GRIFFITHS, Meane Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
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. WASHINGTON, Nings, 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.
J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
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.
JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder 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. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

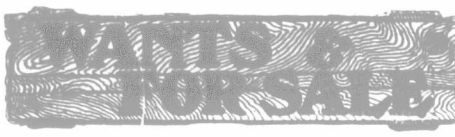
POULTRY AND EGGS

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.

FOR SALE—One breeding pair of Golden Wyandottes, one pair of Indian Games, one pair of Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above for balance of season, \$1. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

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? We bring you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely, E. C. TINLING, Manager.



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

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

BEE SWAX 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 & Thickers, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—Chickering upright piano, modern design, very fine tone. Cost original owner \$700. Price during our great June sale, \$295, including stool and drape, less 3 per cent. for cash. Write for full particulars or call. Layton Bros., 1141 Peel St., Montreal.

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

FOR SALE—One second-hand threshing outfit, all complete, 32-58 cylinder separator, 20-horse-power traction engine (J. I. Case). Has run about 6 months. Apply R. Gsmy, Swan Lake, Man.

FOR SALE—Two of the best ranches located in the Chinook Belt, in Southern Alberta. One with improvements and one without. Good grass, plenty of shelter and water. Large tracts in connection. Range for several thousand head. W. M. Loch, Lethbridge, Alta.

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.

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

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

LAND for sale in the noted Wolsley District, J. containing some of the best wheat land in the Territories. Address, J. F. Middlemiss, Wolsley, Assa.

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.

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N. W. T. to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, design for Western men, free spring canvases now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

THRESHING 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.

GLENCAIRN COLLIE KENNELS are offering Holyrood Production, 7785, A. K. C., at stud also young pups for sale. R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

TRADE NOTES.

THE MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO., of 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, whose advertisement appears on another page of this paper, offer free demonstration on their great variety of hair goods to all visitors to the Winnipeg Fair.

Man is continually running after his hat in a wind storm, and yet a woman can balance a bunch of feathers on the top of her head in a cyclone.

CANADIAN WINDMILLS FOR THE LEVANT.—The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Toronto and Winnipeg, have just been favored with an order from the British Government for 15 of their celebrated Canadian Airmotors, 12 feet in diameter, to be erected on towers of various heights for irrigation purposes on an island in the Mediterranean. This speaks volumes for the popularity of this celebrated windmill, and also evidences the fact that it is well known abroad as well as at home. This company have sent numerous mills from time to time into the same locality for several years past, but this is the largest order that has ever come forward for same at one time, and evidences the fact that the Greek-speaking subjects of His Majesty in the Levant know how to appreciate a good thing after having experienced the benefits of it for watering their arid country.

John Mitchell, the labor leader, was discussing an English financier. "His ideas of political economy," Mitchell said, "remind me of those of Marshall Saunders, of Braidwood."

"Braidwood is an Illinois town, and I passed my boyhood there. Marshall had a fine apiary. He raised good bees and good honey. It was a pleasure to visit his neat, well-planted city of hives."

"Marshall had an inquiring mind, and he would sometimes ask himself strange questions. One of the questions he continually asked himself was this: 'Have I any right to rob these bees of their honey?'"

"And for a long time he could not answer that question to his own satisfaction. Finally, though, he found an answer. I heard him tell it to his friends with pride."

"I used to feel mean," he said, "about robbing the beehives, but after thinking the matter over I see now I'm in the right. If it wasn't for me taking the honey, all them bees would be out of work the whole of next summer."

THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Ltd.

An announcement of more than usual interest is being made by the Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd., Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man. It is to the effect that this well-known firm is now prepared to fill orders for hard-wall plaster and wood-fibre plaster. The company guarantee satisfaction and is thoroughly justified in doing so, as their plasters are the best on the market. Intending builders should make a careful note of these facts, as they are to their advantage. When you buy from the Manitoba Gypsum Co. you patronize a home industry, and one that is making the only hard-wall plaster manufactured in Western Canada. Hitherto our importations of plaster have been simply enormous, and thousands and thousands of dollars have gone out of the country never to return. Canadians can, to a certain extent, prevent that exodus of their dollars by patronizing home industries. The company's plant is located at Gypsumville, Man., where nature, as well as mechanical science, have provided every facility for turning out a product that is incomparable in all respects. A tram line gives ready access to the deposits, and machines render the marketing of it as economical as possible. It seems safe to believe that the Manitoba Gypsum Co. will meet with a tremendous success, as they are doing for Western Canada and for the Dominion in general, a work of home production that cannot fail to benefit every Canadian. We would direct special attention to the firm's advertisement, which is appearing at regular intervals in this journal, and suggest that our readers write to the Manitoba Gypsum Co. for full information.



CHATHAM Incubators

can be depended upon. If the eggs that go into them are fertile they will hatch as surely as the sun rises. Simplicity of working parts makes the Chatham so easy of operation that the women folks and children can run it as well as anybody. There is no danger of overheating. The regulator is so perfect that it can't "go wrong." No sad experience with roasted chicks if you use a Chatham. There's good money in poultry if you get started right. Buy the time-tried and well-known Chatham and be sure of results. We are so sure of results that we give you two years to pay for the incubator. No Cash until November, 1906. Our superb FREE BOOK "Money out of Chicks," gives you the whole story of successful poultry raising by incubators. Send for it. 19

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited Dept. 2 Chatham, Ontario.

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 is 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 Deloraine Times.]

EDMONTON

The finest farming district in the West, the most genial climate in Canada, situated as it is in the very heart of sunny Alberta. Improved and unimproved lands from \$2 an acre up. Our lists contain the choicest. The city and suburbs also afford excellent investments. For particulars write P. O. Box 385.

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue. ROOPER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.



TO STOCKMEN

A GOOD PICTURE

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. LIMITED
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

FREE!



Information as to preparation of spraying materials, time to spray, etc. The wonderful

AUTO-SPRAY

used for painting, as a fire extinguisher, applying whitewash, disinfectants, etc., to buildings or animals. Cost: a trifle. Should be in every house. Sells at sight. Agents wanted. Manitoba and Territories. Write postal to

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.
St. Charles, Manitoba.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, 7¢ EXPRESS, 30¢ POUND.
GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

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 are our specialty.

WM. A. MARTEL & SONS,
Half-tone Engravers, Line Engravers, Photographers.
326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Folks who feel it their duty to keep everything straight might find their own halos on crooked if they could see themselves as others see them.

You never know when it is going to be your turn to lend a hand to some one whom you can help.

You do not need to go about looking for large opportunities to do good.

IT MUST BE WELL FOUNDED

Steady Growth in Popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Made by Cures Like that of Simon V. Landry—He Tells About It Himself.

RIVER BOURGOIS, Richmond Co., C. B.—July 10th.—(Special).—Among the many men in this part of Canada whom Dodd's Kidney Pills have relieved of aches and pains and weakness and made strong and able to do a good day's work is Mr. Simon V. Landry. Mr. Landry has numerous friends who can vouch for the story he tells of his cure.

"I was bothered for over a year," he says, "with lame back, weak legs, palpitation of the heart, general weakness and shortness of breath; in fact, I could not work and was a total wreck.

"I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. But they did me good and no mistake. I used three boxes and I'm back at work again."

It is the cures they make that make Dodd's Kidney Pills so popular. Their popularity has grown steadily for thirteen years. It must be well founded.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.

Bull has a severe cold in his head. He snores badly when he breathes. I have given iodide of potash, but it has not cured him. Some ropy material escaped from his nostrils. J. H.

Ans.—It is probable he has tubercular growths in his throat. I would advise you to have him tested with tuberculin, and if he reacts, destroy him. If he does not react, blister his throat repeatedly. It is possible an operation by a veterinarian might be successful, by removing the tumors, if they can be felt.

Miscellaneous.

POISONOUS PLANT.

Kindly let me know what the enclosed plant is. The cattle belonging to one of my neighbors ate it in the spring when the snow went off, and six head died in half an hour from the effects. It is growing in great quantities this spring around the edge of sloughs. D. C. C. Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Ans.—The plant sent from Fort Saskatchewan is apparently the water parsnip (*Sium cicutacifolium* Gmelin) in a young state. It is known to be poisonous to stock, though not so much so as another plant very like it, known as water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*), which will very likely be found in the same locality. Both have white flowers. The rapidly fatal effect of the poison upon the cattle would seem to indicate that the more poisonous species had been eaten, as it is so powerful that remedial measures are with it out of the question.

The fact that it was early in the spring points to the possibility of the roots having been pulled and eaten with the young shoots, in which case the first-named plant might very likely have the same immediate fatal results. Plants of this class are known to be especially poisonous in the earlier stages of growth.

A further consignment of the suspected plants when in full bloom might be sent, together with particulars as to actual fact known as to the eating of the plant and any symptoms noted as to its effects. Also as to whether any portions of the roots were found therein.

W. A. BURMAN.
Botanist, St. John's College, Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

The veterinary-in-chief to His Majesty the King of Italy, writing to Mr. Stevens, of London, England, says: "After using your Ointment for sixteen years for all diseases of horses' legs, I have always had splendid results follow its application." DR. VICCHI.

The secretary of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain has kindly provided us with volume XXVII. of the studbook, which contains the records of stallions numbering from 12,411 to 12,792, and of mares from 15,909 to 16,445. The frontispiece is a beautiful half-tone engraving of the noted horse, Revelanta (11876), and the remainder of the volume is characterized by the usual high-class typography for which these studbooks are noted.

The luxury of physical inactivity appears to be fully appreciated in the South, writes Mr. Bradford Torrey in "Nature's Invitation"; and as an illustration, he tells of a walk he took near Miami, Florida, and of a conversation he overheard.

I was walking away from the city at a rather brisk pace one morning, when I passed a lonesome shanty. A white man sat upon the rude piazza, and another man and a boy stood near.

"Are you going to work to-day?" asked the boy of the occupant of the piazza.

"No," was the answer, quick and pithy.

"Why not?"

"I ain't got time."

I do not expect to hear the philosophy of indolence more succinctly stated if I live a thousand years.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. C. D. KERR, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN. A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

Stop and Think

and then come and see what we have to offer you : : : : **TEN THOUSAND ACRES**

of the choicest farming lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the young and growing town of Cayley, in the great winter-wheat belt of Southern Alberta. Hundreds are here and hundreds are on the way. Before you locate, write any of the following:

DAVID FEIGHMAN, JELL & COCHLAN, H. W. KROUS,
REAL-ESTATE DEALERS, CAYLEY HOTEL,

who will be pleased to give you any information required.

The Canadian Stock and Ranch Agency Company

MAJOR S. HARRIS, Manager.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

Auction Sale

Pure-bred Cattle and Horses

Favored with instructions from various owners, we will hold our First Annual Auction Sale of Exhibits at the Show Grounds at a day and time during the Fair to be arranged by the management.

ENTRIES now being received, and can be sent in at any time up to the 14th day of July. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers.

We hold Weekly Sales every Wednesday of all classes of Stock. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Canadian Stock & Ranch Agency Co.,
Live-Stock Auctioneers. Office, 20 Canadian Northern Block, Winnipeg. Phone 2651.
Auction Sales conducted in any part of Manitoba or N.-W.T.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.
416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.
Licensed, Bonded. Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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

The Only Firm in North America



from whom you can purchase at any time
a strictly first-class

Clydesdale Suffolk Percheron or Hackney

Stallion with a guarantee as "good as gold."

25 years in the business with a record
unstained and unequalled.

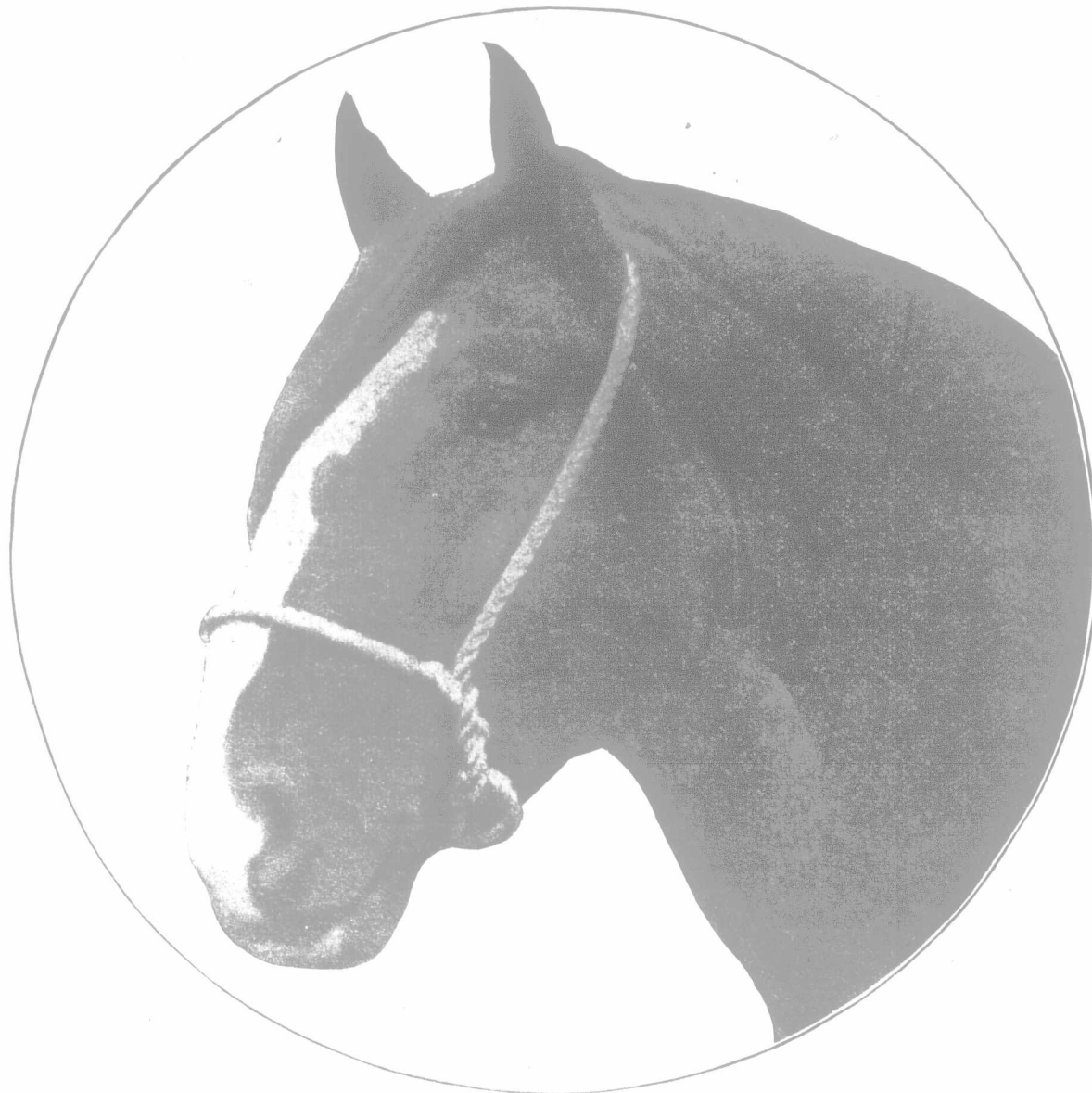
71 direct importations from Great Brit-
ain, containing 1,300 STALLIONS, made
by us since 1881.

We do not depend on buying one or two
show horses annually in order to sell other
inferior animals. Our horses are all **SHOW
HORSES.**

See our Exhibit at Winnipeg and Bran-
don Fairs, and make yourself known to us.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON. **JAMES SMITH,**
Manager

HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS



Clydesdales, Percherons and
Hackneys.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best,"
as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our
record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN.
Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do
well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

Noted Prizewinners Sold:

CAIRNHILL

The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for
1903.

PLEASANT PRINCE

1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition,
Winnipeg, 1904.

1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages,
Brandon Fair, 1904.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon
Fair, 1901.

PILGRIM

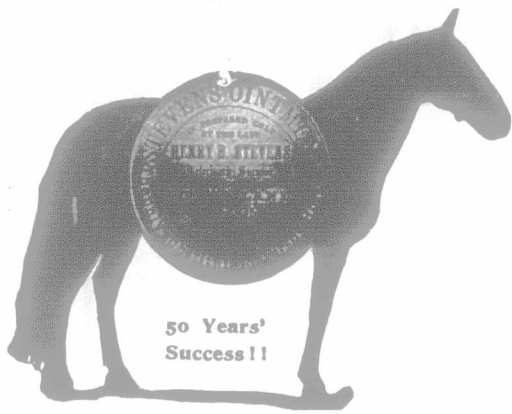
1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

BURNBRAE

1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweep-
stakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

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

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER



It takes time, trouble, knowledge and special chemical apparatus to produce

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Price 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

AUCTION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

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

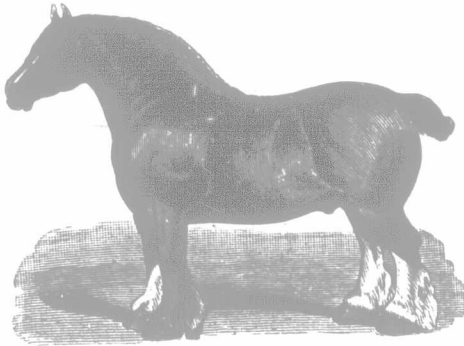
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1905.

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

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

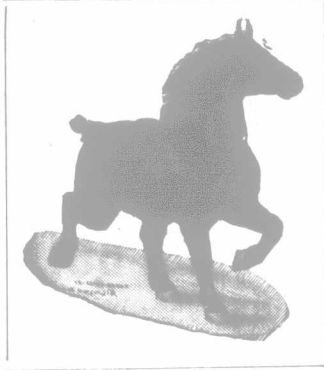
which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

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—Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair were awarded the "PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP" of Percheron Horses:

Summary of Winnings:

2 Grand Champions	3 Bronze Medals
2 Reserve Grand Champions	58 First Prizes
5 Champions	39 Second Prizes
6 Reserve Champions	18 Third Prizes
15 Gold Medals	7 Fourth Prizes
9 Silver Medals	6 Fifth Prizes

171 Total Prizes, - Value \$9,272.00

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

Indigestion of Horses

This is a very prevalent ailment and soon pulls the animal down. When this condition exists, you should give

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

at night and morning for a few weeks and it will make a cure. Price 25c. a package. Sold everywhere by all dealers.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75



Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO., Box 345, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Veterinary.

STERILE MARE.

Seven-year-old mare has been bred to different stallions for three years and has not conceived. This year I bred her twice to the same stallion. She is always in season. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate disease of the ovaries, for which there is no treatment, except an operation by which they are removed. My advice is to not breed her again, and it is possible the continual oestrus will cease. V.

LUMP ON HOCK.

Horse has hard lump on outside of hock. I have been blistering lightly every three days for six months with little effect. How can I avoid the hair standing on it? C. E. G.

Ans.—Cease the slight blistering, and blister with the prescription and in the manner recommended P. C. LeF., June 28 issue. The hair will lie flat when blistering ceases, if you oil it regularly after each application. V.

FATALITY IN COW.

Cow lost appetite and thirst; lay most of the time; eyes sunken; slight cough; moaned or grunted continually; slight diarrhoea, and died in five days. A post-mortem revealed outside of stomach a dark color. Small lumps existed on some of the arteries. J. I. I.

Ans.—The cow died from fardel-bound (impaction of the third stomach). It is possible repeated doses of Epsom salts, alternate with oil and the administration of two-dram doses nux vomica three times daily might have effected a cure. V.

TWO FOALS.

Some time in February we wrote you in reference to a mare that was due to foal the last of May. She had a large bag with wax on teats, and to all appearance was ready for foaling. We watched her for a few nights, expecting her to have a dead foal. Your advice to us then was to take off the feed, which we did, and after two weeks the bag disappeared. She foaled on June 2nd, and had two colts—one alive and one dead. The dead one was about the size of a lamb, and as black as the stove. The live one was very poor, but is doing well. Did you or your readers ever hear of a case of this kind? I can not find anyone that did. J. E. D.

RHEUMATISM—NAVICULAR DISEASE.

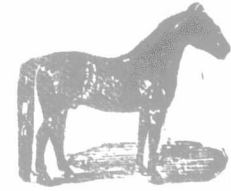
I have a mare, four years old, in good condition. About the end of October last, noticed that on getting up she was stiff in her front legs, but on moving around she would get better. During winter she was idle and the stiffness disappeared, but when put to work this spring, she got stiff again. Now I notice that her front legs are bent forward.

2. Two years ago I bought a mare 11 years old, shortly after I noticed she went lame in the right front foot, especially when she is shod. The disease seems to be in one foot, which is a little larger than the other. Her legs are very hairy. A. C. Man.

Ans.—1. The recurrence of the affection would indicate that it is of a rheumatic or rheumatoid nature. The affected parts are, probably, the shoulder joints, or some of the muscles and tendons of the front legs. Would advise you to prepare the animal for physic by feeding exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and then give the following: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap or syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the bran-mash diet until purgative has ceased to operate. After this, give morning and evening, in food, for two weeks: Salicylate of soda, 2 drams; bicarbonate of potash, 1 1/2 drams. Apply externally the following liniment: Soap liniment, 6 ounces; tincture opium and fluid extract belladonna, of each 1 ounce. Mix.

2. Probably a diseased condition of the coffin joint, and, if such is the case, the animal being aged and the disease of rather long standing a permanent cure need scarcely be looked for. Considerable may be done in affording relief by keeping the hoof soft by applying moisture and by proper shoeing. Both cases should be personally examined by a properly qualified veterinarian.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

Is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE



or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister. No hair gone and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Etc. Book free. Made only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one forehead both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

KELWOOD STUD FARM
Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

WHILE THEY LAST

\$29.50 Cash

will buy a High-Grade, Cone Bearing, Drop Head

SEWING MACHINE

with an

Unlimited Guarantee from

Smyth, Hardy & Co.

Box 3, - Calgary, Can.

Cor. 7th Ave. and 1st St., East.

LANDS, FARMS

Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

PENMANSHIP

Stenography and Book-keeping

ing. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

It Will Pay You to Insure Your Crops

WITH

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

Our Rate in 1903 was 15c. per Acre.
Last year 14c. per acre, on a basis of
\$1,590,000 insurance.
\$21,000 paid in Loss Claims last year.
Over \$21,000,000 Insurance in Force now.
Assets \$98,000. No Liabilities.

W. C. Graham,
Manager, Box 513, WINNIPEG

J. H. Schultz,
Gen. Field Manager.

The Riesberry Pump Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Grade Wood and Iron Pumps, Clothes Reels, etc.

Our Pumps are noted for their speed and ease and are suitable for any depth of well from 10 to 100 feet. Every pump is guaranteed to do what we claim for it. Ask the dealer for a RIESBERRY PUMP; you will know it by the superior finish, and you will be pleased with it when you get it.

We have many reliable agents, but we want more in unrepresented districts. Catalogue and price list on application.

Box 544,
Brandon, - Manitoba.



Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster Wood Fibre Plaster

The Manitoba Gypsum Company are now prepared to fill orders for the above grades of Plaster. Satisfaction guaranteed. This is the best plaster on the market, and intending builders are solicited to use it in preference to any other. The only Hard Wall Plaster made in Western Canada.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd., Union Bank Bldg.
Winnipeg, Man.

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

TRADE NOTES.

DRYSDALE & CO.—Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, Manitoba, are handling a full line of granite and marble monuments. Write for their free catalogue, which will give you details as to prices, workmanship, etc. Their advertisement appears on another page, and is worthy of note.

CHAMBERLIN THE JEWELLER.—A stock that would do credit to almost any merchant in the Dominion is carried by Mr. W. Chamberlin, the popular jeweller of New Westminster, B. C. Visitors to the Exhibition will find his store an ideal place to purchase souvenirs of dainty pattern and good workmanship at reasonable prices.

SOMERVILLE & CO.—We call your particular attention to the advertisement of Somerville & Co., appearing in this issue. The firm always carries in stock a large number of up-to-date designs, and is willing to guarantee superior workmanship. For prices and full particulars write or call on their office in Brandon.

MESSRS. R. F. ANDERSON & CO.—The firm of R. F. Anderson & Co., New Westminster, B. C., is well known in the Lower Fraser Valley for its uniform courtesy, splendid stock and absolute reliability. Its customers are enthusiastic admirers of its methods, and prospective buyers of hardware cannot do better anywhere than by dealing with this company.

F. J. HART & CO.—The farm and fruit lands of the fertile valleys of British Columbia are now attracting the attention of the whole world. Nowhere can there be found more fertile land, and in no country is the climate more suitable for the development of the semi-hardy fruits. F. J. Hart & Co. have land for sale in this rich and prosperous country, and we take pleasure in calling your attention to their advertisement, which appears in another column.

CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY.—There is absolutely no excuse for a man suffering unbearable loss through being hailed out when such a reliable company as the Central Canada is willing to assume all risks for a moderate premium. It is always well to lock the stable before the horse is stolen. Get your crops insured against loss from hail. That you never lost a crop is no evidence that you will not lose one this year.

The detective in the automobile stopped at a little repair shop by the roadside.

"Have you seen anything," he asked, "of a short, chunky fellow with a gray suit, in a light touring car with no number on it?"

"Yes, sir," said the man behind the leather apron. "He stopped here about two hours ago to get a bolt tightened up."

"Did he give you any idea of where he was going?"

"No, sir; he didn't seem to know himself. He was kind o' tangled up about the roads, and wasn't certain which direction he wanted to take."

"In a quandary, was he?"

"Er—no; it didn't look like one. It was one of these dinky little runabouts."

In a toast on "The Sow and Her Son," Colonel Woods, the noted American live-stock auctioneer, recently made the following statement: "There has been more improvement made in hog-breeding during the past twenty years than in any of our other domestic animals. It would seem that in quantity and shape, perfection had been reached. The problem now is the scientific blending of the fat and the lean. A hog is a comical animal, and like a man, stubborn. Josh Billings once said that the more he saw of men the better he liked hogs." Col. Woods, in his peroration, dropped into poetry and quoted:

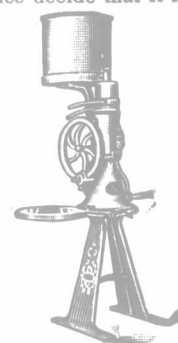
"A sow and a cow, and a good lying hen
Provide financial salvation for men.
And if, in addition, you have a good wife,
There's nothing to hinder your enjoying life."

If you could only see the Easy Running

EMPIRE

Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 12.

Empire Cream Separator Co.

of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WINDMILLS



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

WRITE FOR
CATALOGUES.

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

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.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

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. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

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

BREEDER OF

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Sittyton Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904.

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

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

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.

CANADIAN CORDAGE & M'F'G. CO., LIMITED



VIEWED FROM EVERY POINT, THE BEST Hard Work in the Harvest Field becomes a Pleasure to the farmer who ties his grain with

BINDER TWINE

MADE BY THE

CANADIAN CORDAGE & M'F'G CO., LIMITED, PETERBOROUGH

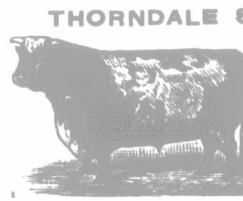


Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

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.



THORNDALE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge = 30462 = and Royal Sailor = 37071 =. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, 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.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 = and General = 30399 =. 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. m Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns - "Drumrossie Chief" = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 29866 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

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. R., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C. N. R.

PATLY STOCK FARM

KILDONAN, MANITOBA.

Having sold my farm, must sell at once all my prize stock, consisting of CLYDESDALES, THOROUGHBREDS and HACKNEYS, SHORTHORNS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, etc.

Among the Clydesdales is the imported 3-year-old stallion Cadet, one of the best ever imported; six young brood mares are prizewinners and two champions, the pick of Colonel Holloway's great stud, two of them in foal to last year's Winnipeg champion, Baron William (imp.). Thoroughbred stallion Experience, brood mare Nora Howard and two fillies out of her. A 4-year-old in training, by Davidson, and a 2-year-old, by Hard Lines. HACKNEYS - 4 choice young mares with foals at side, matched pairs and single drivers. SHORTHORNS - 16, headed by August Archer, brother to the great Ceremonious Archer, champion of America; 6 yearling heifers and two bulls. End of St. Ry., ST. JOHN'S, WINNIPEG. J. A. MITCHELL.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

DOGGING CATTLE BORROWED TOOLS.

1. Can A dog B's cattle on open prairie land and not leave himself open to the law, providing the prairie belongs to A, but it is not fenced and the herd law is not existing in this locality? What steps should B take? 2. If A borrows some tools from B, and when asked to return same refuses to do so, can B go to A's place and take them, or what should B do to recover his property? W. W. R. Alta.

Ans.-1. A has the right to drive off these cattle from his land, as long as he does not use unreasonable force. If A's dog injures B's cattle, B, no doubt, would have an action against him. 2. Replevy them.

LIEN NOTE ON HORSE.

A traded horses with B. A gave \$10 difference. A has had the horse two months and has learned there is a lien note against him. B gave lien note to C for debt on other horses.

1. Can C take the horse from A? 2. If so, can A reclaim his horse, B having disposed of it? 3. If A cannot reclaim his horse, what can be done to B? E. D. S. Man.

Ans.-1. The lien note is not a valid one, as it is not given for the purchase price of the animal on which it is, and C cannot legally take it. 2. No. 3. Commence an action against B.

Miscellaneous.

SASKATOON OR PEACE RIVER.

I am anxious to know which is the best wheat-growing land, Peace River district or Saskatoon district, and which is the best hunting grounds. What kind of game is found there? A. B. Assa.

Ans.-There is quite a difference between the Peace River and Saskatoon districts. The latter is in the spring-wheat territory and is very much similar to that of Northwestern Manitoba. The land is inclined to be loamy, and has considerable bluffs. The game commonly found is the prairie chicken, some wild turkey and water fowl, besides foxes and coyotes. The Peace River district will, no doubt, be devoted to a greater extent to fall-wheat growing, but as yet does not produce so much as does the Saskatoon country. In a very short time, however, it will be more densely settled, and will, probably, be a mixed-farming country. As for game, we are not very well informed, and the district being large, there is, no doubt, a great variety. The fur companies maintain posts up there and do quite a large business. As a hunting grounds, we should say it is much superior to the Saskatoon district, being nearer the mountains and quite heavily timbered in places.

GOSSET.

HEREFORD RECORDS.

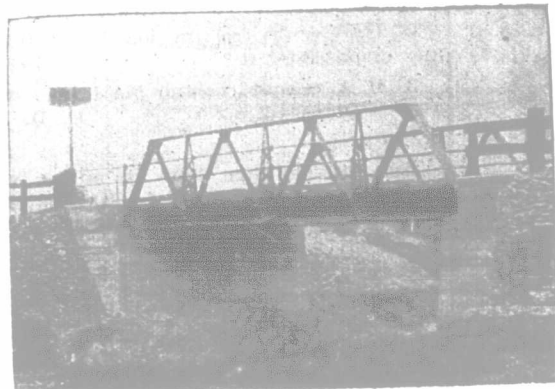
Through the courtesy of J. W. Nimmo, registrar, we have received a copy of Volume III. of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Herdbook. Volume III. contains a record of the transactions of the Hereford Breeders' Association for the past year, including reports of meetings, at which it was decided to nationalize the records and transfer the office of the association from Toronto to Ottawa, which was carried out on Feb. 20th, 1905. A clause also states that all American pedigrees now in Canada shall be re-registered at cost in the Canadian book up to December 31st, 1905. Another clause says: It is expressly understood and agreed that neither the Agricultural Department nor any of its officers, clerks or employees, shall receive or administer any moneys belonging to or intended for the association, but such moneys shall be received direct by such person or persons as the association may appoint for that purpose. The volume, though not large, contains the records of 1,472 more animals than were recorded in Volume II., the greater number being cows.



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Labo-
 ratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost
 manhood brought back after years of weakness and
 despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three
 of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is
 no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals
 of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless
 cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact!
 Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with
 full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are
 carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A
 full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed
 cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A, 2341, MONTREAL

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 manufactur-
 ers, engineers, architects,
 contractors and builders.

Prices, estimates, plans
 and other information cheer-
 fully given on application.

Hamilton Bridge Works Co.
 Limited
 HAMILTON CANADA

Kreso Dip

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 un-
 fail- ing tick destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other
 parasitic diseases; kills dog-fleas and poultry-lice; prevents dis-
 ease 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 de-
 sired. Write for illustrated booklet. It is free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

**WIDE-TIRE
 IRON WHEELS
 FOR WAGONS.**

Made any height, any width
 of tire, and to fit any axle.
 Just the thing for the farm,
 are stronger, lighter and
 cheaper than wooden wheels.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
 with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and con-
 venient for farm and general work. Made by skilled
 workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to
 carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue
 with full description of both wheels and wagon.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
 ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.
 H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W.T., always carry a full
 stock of our "Handy Wagons."

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

In answering any advertisement on this page, please mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSPEL

Those who have failed themselves can
 sometimes give others best advice about
 how to succeed.

One moment's worry about what you
 think you ought to have done is one
 moment wasted in which you ought to
 be doing.

Sit up and stand straight—hold your
 head up, keep your chest "active,"
 breathe deeply, and do your little part
 as if it was the most important thing
 in the world.—[Livestock World.]

The gold vase, valued at 200 sover-
 eigns, given by King Edward, with 400
 sovereigns in specie for the winner, two
 miles, was again carried off at the As-
 cot, England, race meeting on June 20th,
 by Bachelor's Button, last year's winner
 of this event, ridden by "Danny"
 Maher. Mark Time was second, and
 Hammerkop third. Ten horses started.

Thirty-eight Shropshire ewes purchased
 at Shrewsbury in September last by Mr.
 Brittain, of Buxton, England, have pro-
 duced the following lambs: Three have
 dropped three lambs each; thirty-one
 have two lambs each; four have one
 lamb each, a grand total of 75 lambs.
 The ewes were wintered at an altitude of
 1,100 to 1,400 feet above sea level. Only
 two lambs were lost.

"The other fellows," said the trusty
 henchman, two days before the election,
 "are circulating a most damaging report
 about you, and if it isn't disproved by
 to-morrow night we're beat."

"Is it anything affecting my reputa-
 tion?" asked the candidate, proudly.

"Worse than that—it's a back-
 handed stab at your capacity and fitness
 for holding any sort of executive office.
 They claim to have found out that you
 were once judge of a court somewhere
 back in New England."

The candidate's jaw fell.

"It's true," he said, brokenly.
 A moment later, however, he brightened
 up.

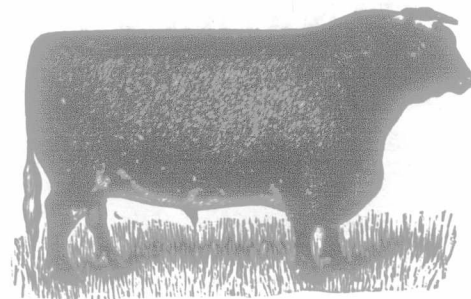
"But I can prove," he added, "that
 I wasn't much of a judge."

BREEDS OF COWS.

(From the Twenty-first Annual Report of
 the Agricultural Experiment
 Station, University of
 Wisconsin.)

In the same way as in previous years,
 the data relating to the production and
 feed consumption of the cows belonging
 to the different breeds have been sum-
 marized as a further contribution to the
 question of the relative merits of dairy
 breeds. The average figures obtained in
 this compilation are published below:

	COMPARISON OF BREEDS REPRESENTED.	
	Jersey.	Shorthorn.
No. of cows included	5	5
Average weight of cows, lbs.	980	1,101
Average age of cows, years	8.0	6.6
Days in milk	328	307
Yield of milk, lbs.	6,422.1	8,119.0
Yield of fat, lbs.	328.50	308.61
Average per cent. of fat in milk	5.12	3.82
Cost of feed, dollars	42.17	41.81
Net Profit, dollars	41.94	57.10



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.
- 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

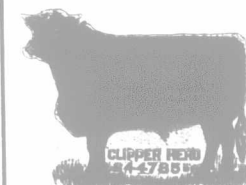
SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young
 bulls to offer. Also an ex-
 ceptionally good lot of heifers,
 among which there are show
 animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONT.
 JOHN CLANON, Manager. om

**MAPLE SHADE
 SHORTHORNS**



Three young bulls
 fit for service.
 Showing the fin-
 est Cruickshank
 breeding.

Good Size, Quality,
 Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on
 application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

**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. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., 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,
 Strathroy, Ontario.
 SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES**

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1
 quality, ready for immediate service; also
 cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp.
 stallion and two brood mares. Prices reason-
 able. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from
 town. om

**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. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 43, at
 head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.), 20087, at head of
 stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and
 C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

**SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND
 HOME - BRED.**

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality
 Scotch breeding. Prices low. om

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Look at This Before You Buy

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

W. McLEOD, - Calgary, Alta.

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.

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.

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.

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at choice

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

For Sale—Three extra good SHORTHORN BULLS, at special prices for one month. Ages range from 6 to 11 months; two are dark red and one dark roan. All are first-class individuals, and will sell at reduced prices if sold within one month.

JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.

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.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from

L. F. BELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Nether Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

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, Rosser, 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'APPELLE, ASSA.

TRADE NOTES.

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO.—We direct your attention to the four-column "ad." of the Brackman-Ker Co. on another page. The firm is old established, well known and reliable, and a call will well repay those needing anything in their line of work.

WINNIPEG GRANITE AND MARBLE CO.—Winnipeg Granite and Marble Co. always carry on hand a large supply of granite and marble monuments. By superiority of workmanship and correct prices they have built up a large trade, which is constantly growing. We can confidently recommend the firm to our readers.

LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO.—Those having on hand a supply of furs or senega root should communicate at once with the Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., and sell before the decline of price. The firm is reliable; they have been doing business in Winnipeg for a number of years, and are dealers and exporters in this line of goods. You are therefore certain to secure the very best results from them.

Gov. E. W. Hoch, of Kansas, is both disgusted and amused by the horde of office-seekers about the State house. He was editor of a country weekly when elected, and yet furnishes the copy for its editorial page. After listening to the office-seekers' woes for two weeks, he printed this: "The host of fellows who hang around the State house at Topeka waiting for something to turn up reminds us of the following anecdote: A chronic office-seeker died a few years ago, and his friends asked a well-known journalist for an epitaph for his tombstone. The gentleman suggested the following: 'Here lies John Jones, in the only place for which he never applied.'"

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLS AND TRADING CO.—This firm has large mills in the best lumbering district of British Columbia. They are engaged in a general milling and lumbering business, and in the construction of portable houses. Their exhibit at the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg last year attracted considerable attention, and resulted in a large amount of business. They will be on hand again this year, and a visit should be made to their exhibit.

One of John Sharp Williams' recent stories tells of an old darky who applied to a former employer for a recommendation. The old colored man had been faithful and his record was clean, so the employer wrote a recommendation lauding him to the skies.

The old darky read it twice, and then ran his fingers through his wool. "U-m-m," he muttered. "Boss, dat's a good recommendation. Don' yo' reckon yo' could gib me a job yo'self if I's good as all dis says?"

ONTARIO, MANITOBA AND WESTERN LAND CO.—A firm holding a large amount of land in Manitoba and the West is the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Land Co. This land was carefully selected. It was secured before the general advance in prices, and they are, therefore, in a position to supply you with some of the best lands that are for sale in the West to-day. Now is the growing time. If ever we were on the eve of an era of general prosperity, it is to-day. He who hesitates is lost. Investigate the prices and particulars in regard to these lands without delay.

Mrs. J— was very nervous and a light sleeper. One night she thought she detected the odor of gas. For once in her life she acted bravely. She got up and went downstairs without awakening her husband. Finding the odor of gas stronger in the lower floors she ran back to her bedroom. She shook her dozing spouse two or three times very roughly, crying at the same time: "John! John! Get up! the gas is leaking, and we will be smothered to death." "Is it leaking very much?" sleepily asked John. "No; not so much." "Then put a bucket under it and come to bed."

FREE TO MEN

Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.



Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few night's use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by 40 years' experience, to guide and advise my patients, is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine. Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one and my two uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

books on Electricity and its medical

DR. C. T. SANDEN,

140 Yonge Street. TORONTO, ONT.

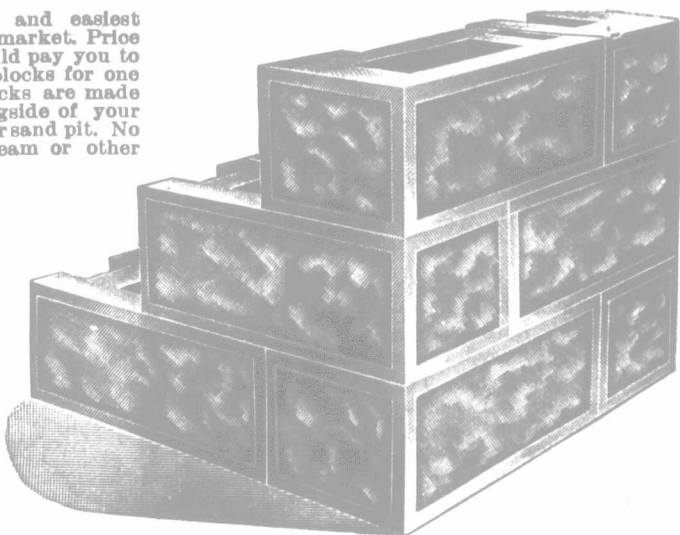
Office hours: 9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 a.m.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

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.

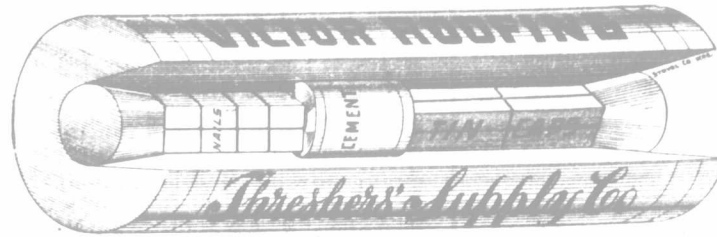
MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om



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

GOING TO BUILD?



Get our quotations and samples of

READY ROOFING

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

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

TRADE NOTES.

To be friendly with people without feeling that you have to necessarily do all that they think is right to do; to be willing that each one should follow his own light to see the good and forget what you consider bad—that makes for good fellowship.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.—The Cockshutt Plow Co. is an old established firm, well known to the farmers of Western Canada. They handle a line of goods of undoubted merit, and their "ad." in this issue should be carefully noted. Cockshutt & Co. have certainly earned and they well deserve the excellent reputation they possess in the West.

Some writer speaks of a happy home as "An earthly paradise, almost free from care." Any place or institution that is "almost free from care" would be like trying to make every meal off of dessert alone or having Christmas every day. It is care and problems that make life worth living. If we had no difficulties to meet and overcome, life would not be very interesting.

NELEMS & SCOTT.—The firm of Nelems & Scott, real-estate dealers, in the famous Chilliwack Valley, B. C., are in a first-class position to supply the wants of those who are interested in the lands of that famous valley. This is a dairying, fruit and mixed-farming country; the climate is ideal—abundance of water, no frost or cold winters. If you are interested in this district, look up their "ad." in this issue.

Instead of a burning desire to "get even" with some one who has wronged you, it is better to realize if possible that the wrong was done through ignorance—and that you should feel sorry instead of resentful.


The one who does another a wrong wilfully is pretty sure to get what ought to be coming to him without the one who is injured trying to bring about vengeance.

BUTCHER & PUBLLOW.—The firm of Butcher & Publow, Calgary, dealers in pianos, organs and musical instruments, is one of the best known firms in this business in the West. They handle the famous Bell Piano, an instrument unsurpassed in the world for the beauty and clearness of its tone, and for its general excellence of construction. Why not have one in your home? The prices are right, and the terms easy. This firm has branch stores at Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton. Don't forget to look them up.

If one knows better than to do a mean or spiteful thing and yet yields to the low and vicious impulse, it shows a lower stage of ignorance than if he really did not know what he was trying to do. There was deep meaning in the words: "Forgive them, they know not what they do."—(Live-stock World.)

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SONS.—Alex. Galbraith & Sons, Brandon, Man., the well-known horsemen, have had one of the most successful seasons in the history of the firm. They have still on hand a few extra choice animals that are well worth seeing. The name of Galbraith has always stood as a synonym for excellence in this line. Their record at the show and the personal popularity of the firm speaks volumes for their business methods, and for their skill as importers and breeders of first-class horses.

FRED C. HAMILTON.—If interested in a special offer in Western land, look up the ad. of Fred C. Hamilton, appearing elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Hamilton is personally known to us. He is thoroughly familiar with the Western real-estate business, and is in a position to give you something special in farm lands or city real estate. The possibilities for profitable investment along this line were never equalled, and those who wish to take advantage of present opportunities should investigate some of the



The Railways Look to Permanency

They are the largest users of fencing in the country, and investigate thoroughly the merits of the fence they use. More "Ideal" fencing is being used by the railways this year than any other make, demonstrating its superiority. Investigation has shown that it decreases the cost of maintenance. Farmers who purchase "Ideal" are not experimenting. "Ideal" is made of No. 9 galvanized steel wire throughout. A postal card will bring FREE our Illustrated Catalogue of Fencing and Gates. Write for it to-day.

The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N. W. T.

Do not experiment. Buy the "Ideal."

There are only two first-class **Hay Carriers** in the market.

1st.—For Forks and Short Slings—**LOU- DEN'S JUNIOR**

2nd.—For Long Centre Trip Slings—**LOU- DEN'S JUNIOR SLING CARRIER.**

Our Double-beaded Steel Track will always give satisfaction.

LOU- DEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.

We make everything in the Hay Carrier line; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogues, circulars and prices. **om**

Send Your Watch Here.

If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repairs. Our watchmakers have made a life study of 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.

D. A. REESOR, "THE JEWELER,"
BRANDON, MAN.

Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage Licenses for C.P.R. and C.N.R.

B. P. RICHARDSON
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
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GRENFELL, - ASSA
LANDS FOR SALE.
 Seller for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the North West Territories.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Free to Weak Men




DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

IF YOU are weak I want to help you. I want to show you the way to future happiness, and I offer you free my beautiful book, illustrated with photographs of fully developed men, showing how many begin to break down as a result of overwork and dissipation, and how they recover the vigorous fire of youth in a few weeks' application of electricity. This book contains a lot of information which explains many points you want to know.

It is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type of art, showing the best developed specimens of manly strength. No man who feels any doubt as to his physical powers should be without this book. I send it closely sealed, without marks, free, if you will send the coupon below.

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY:

"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 HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

WEAR IT UNTIL CURED AND PAY ME WHEN THE WORK IS DONE.

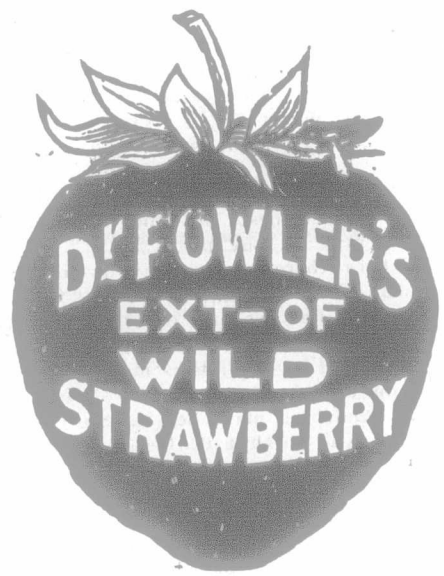
FREE BOOK.

Write me to-day for my beautifully illustrated book, with cutts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God." A MAN. Enclose this coupon and I will send this book, sealed, free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.
 Do not Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

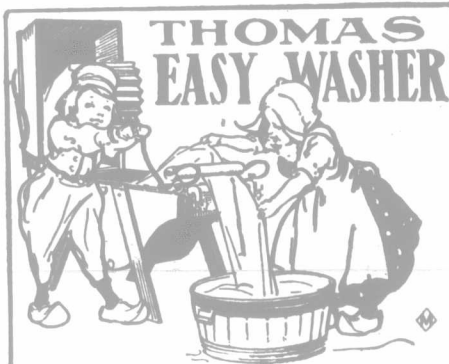
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CURES

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

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.



Turns mother's drudge into child's play

Its double-acting rub does the work in one-half the time required by other machines, and it absolutely takes all dirt out of collars, cuffs, wristbands and neckbands.

It makes washday a pleasure—not a drudge.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

A Gift from England—Lace Cover Free

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtains, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Linens, Boots and Shoes, Carpets.

POPULAR PARCEL. UNIQUE OFFER.

- 5 pairs of Lace Curtains, made specially for this parcel, for \$6.30 postage free (Ecu if desired).
- 1 pair superb DRAWING ROOM CURTAINS, 4 yds. 10 ft., 2 1/2 yds. wide, post free \$2.45
- 2 pairs handsome DINING ROOM CURTAINS, 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, post free \$2.95
- 2 pairs choice BEDROOM CURTAINS, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free \$1.70

The 5 pairs if sent in one lot, \$6.30 post free. Parcel packed in Oilcloth sent direct to your address next Mail. Customers throughout Empire testify to value and reliability. COLONIALS, save 50 per cent. and import your own goods. British make and reliable. Lace Curtains, Laces, Blouses, Linens, Hosiery, Ladies and Gents' Tailoring, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Furniture, Suites, Bedsteads, Carpets, etc. Prize Medals. For more 1892, Chicago 1893. Apply at once for Price Lists at the office of this paper. If you wish the Gift included, send direct to S. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"I suppose you have already picked out a profession for your little boy?" "Oh, yes; he's to be either a great piano player or a football player. He's got the loveliest head of hair."

Father Taylor was once disturbed by people who went out during the service, and he said with emphasis: "If there are any more people here with holes in their stockings, they can go out now."

With great care and much labor, a caterpillar climbed up a tall spear of grass. When he reached the top he stood on his hind end and waved his front end in the air. "Just as I feared!" said he. "Success does not bring happiness." But then he turned and climbed down, for the caterpillars are wiser than men.

The admiration which Bob felt for his Aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed ones like yours."

"Have you ever noticed how a crab does he walkin' backwards most av th' time? Well, accordin' to th' laws av nature, 'twill only be a matter av time till they'll be gettin' heads on th' other end to be seem' where they're goin'." 'Tis that makes ivolution. Nature is a wonderful thing whin ye come to study it."

A belated traveller asked for a room at a hotel, and was told there was only a small one left and it was next that of a regular boarder, who was a nervous crank who raised Cain if he was disturbed. He was cautioned to be quiet as possible on retiring, and promised to do his best. He entered the room, closed the door without making a sound and proceeded to disrobe. He got along fine until removing his boots, when one slipped inadvertently from his hand and fell with a sickening thud on the floor. He waited a moment to note the result, but apparently his neighbor was undisturbed, as there was not a sound. He had retired quite a few minutes, and was just dozing off when there came an awful pounding at his door. "Hello! what's the matter?" he cried out. From the other side of the door came in irritable, testy tones, "Confound you! Why don't you let that other boot drop? I have been waiting twenty minutes for it."

Hanibal Hamlin, for many years a United States senator from Maine, and Vice-President during the Civil War, was wont to tell the following story on himself:

"An Englishman by the name of Pearson, while passing along the main street in Bangor, stepped in a hole in the sidewalk, and, falling, broke his leg. He brought suit against the city for \$1,000 and engaged Hamlin as counsel.

"Hamlin won his case, but the city appealed to the Supreme Court. Here, also, the decision was for Hamlin's client.

"After settling up the claim, Hamlin sent for his client and handed him \$1.

"What's this?" asked the Englishman.

"That's your damages, after taking out my fee, the cost of appeal, and several other expenses," said Hamlin.

"The Englishman looked at the dollar, and then at Hamlin. 'What's the matter with this,' he said, 'is it bad?'"

They were neither of them brilliant scholars, but they liked to move with the times as regards their knowledge of current events, so the daily newspaper was regularly delivered at their humble domicile, and it was Jennie's duty to read out during breakfast time all the most interesting items of the day. One morning, after wading through the latest intelligence from the front, she turned to another page of the paper and said:

"Herbie, it says here that another octogenarian's dead."

"What's an octogenarian?"

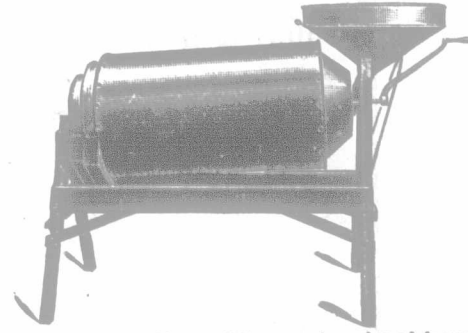
"Well, I don't quite know what they are, but they must be very sick creatures. You never hear of them but they're dying."

Don't fail to see our exhibit

AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buck wheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

We will demonstrate to you

WHAT WE CLAIM IS AN ACTUAL FACT.

Write at once for wholesale prices.

THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Cover your barns with Corrugated Iron

IT IS CHEAPER THAN WOOD, AND IS LIGHTNING AND FIRE PROOF.

MADE BY

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.

Makers of SHEET METAL GOODS

FORT ROUGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co. LIMITED.

DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Pelts

Raw Furs, Tallow,

Etc.



Largest Exporters Senega Root in Canada.

Highest prices paid, and prompt returns. It will pay you to write or wire us for quotations, when you have anything in our line to offer.

Circulars and information given freely for the asking. Drop us a card at once.

P. O. Box 484.

172 to 174 King St., - - WINNIPEG.

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

Trade Between British Columbia and the Prairies.

It will be years before British Columbia will be able to raise a sufficiency of farm produce to supply her needs. She has plenty of rich land which needs only clearing and cultivating. Aye, but there's the rub. It costs time or cash to get the land cleared, and on this account the market will for many years keep ahead of the supply. The mines will develop faster than the farms, so that the Province will need to look to the prairies for food while her immense forests are being cleared and the land made fit for farming.

A question for the Northwest prairie farmer to consider is just how much of this need he is going to supply. There are others in the field, and it is largely a matter of price, and of getting in at the right time. Some of the B. C. food supply comes from the South, particularly Washington and Oregon, and even as far as California. During the spring months large quantities of meat are imported. The Kamloops ranches supply the market during the fall, but there is never sufficient for the whole season.

Milling wheat cannot be grown on the Coast, and even if it could there is more money in feeding it to chickens and hogs than in making flour. Nowhere in lower British Columbia is there anything like sufficient grain grown to supply the need for feed. Even the dirty tailings sent from the prairies retails at twice the price the Manitoba farmer gets for his No. 1 hard.

It is, however, in the line of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and pork that the opportunity of the Manitoban lies. There is a continuous demand for the best in all these lines, and the British Columbian is always willing to pay a good price. The average dweller on the Pacific Coast earns plenty of money, and spends it freely, but he wants something good and always knows the difference between best and seconds. There is a complaint that the butter from the prairies is not so good as local produce. There is often a flavor which should not be there, and which forever prejudices the consumer against what is known as Manitoba butter. One grocer with whom I used to deal would tell me that it was the crossing the mountains that gave Eastern butter the peculiar stale flavor. Two or three days in a refrigerator car should not injure butter half so much as the carrying it from some of the Coast islands in the little steamers that ply up and down for that purpose.

In B. C. every community of any size has its creamery, and the farmers find that it pays to co-operate in this way. The difference in price of the product pays the cost of manufacture, and often more. Manitoba creamery butter is worth on the Coast from four to six cents a pound more than Manitoba dairy butter. Often it is not any better, but there are no chances in the former, whereas in the latter one is never sure. The dairy butter may be good for a year, but a time is sure to come in the best-regulated dairies, where scientific utensils and instruments are not in use, when the butter will not be so good as usual.

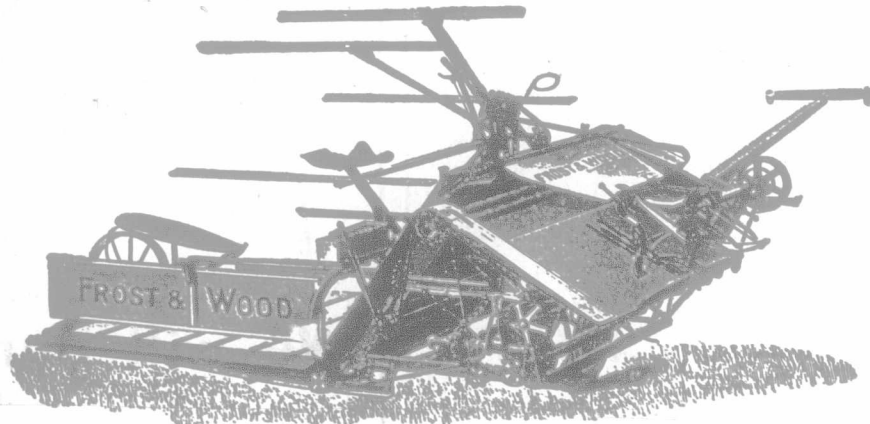
Owing to the fact that many English people live on the coast, the consumption of cheese is larger than in the East; yet most of this cheese is imported from Ontario, because at the Ontario cheese factory the cream is all left in, while in Manitoba the product seems to indicate that they make butter as well as cheese from the same milk. "Not creamy enough for us," said one of the Victoria wholesalers lately, when asked why he did not buy cheese from the Prairie Province.

There are three grades of eggs sold in the stores on the Coast—"Strictly fresh," "Manitoba fresh," and "packed." The former are local produce, the second what the name implies, but worth five or ten cents a dozen less, and the third are eggs that may have been packed anywhere, many of them in Quebec and Ontario. The difficulty in importing eggs is to be sure that the eggs are well packed, and that they are quite fresh before they are packed. The latter is the greatest difficulty. Careless farmers gather in everything, whether suspicious or not, and in this way injure not only their own market, but the market for the whole Province. There should be just

OUR CLAIMS ARE FACTS

Facts which our customers have proven time and time again. A firm could never last if it did not fulfil its claims and live up to its preaching.

FROST & WOOD Machinery has stood the test for over 50 years



F. & W. No. 3 Binder—Cuts 5 ft., 6 ft. and 7 ft. wide.

Examine it in every detail—there are no complicated parts which you cannot understand. You will find that it is light and has no neckweight.

CUTS AND TIES grain, no matter how tangled or down it is. The force-feed principle as found on the No. 3 has decided advantages over the old way, especially where the grain does not come on the table evenly.

The ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL is found exclusively on the F. & W. No. 3. A description of its action and many other important points are found in our Catalogue "F." It's free.

The Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Winnipeg Brandon Regina Calgary.
New Westminster, B. C.—T. J. Trapp & Co.

From Farm to Seaboard



Robt. Muir & Co.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, - - WINNIPEG

SHIPPERS OF

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

Advances made on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Established 1886.

FARMERS & DAIRYMEN

The warm weather is on now, and it is a lot of hard work to make your butter at home, and also a lot of trouble to dispose of it to advantage. Why not save this unnecessary worry by shipping us your cream? We will save you the labor of making it. We will give you the highest prices. We will pay you cash every two weeks.

Crescent Creamery Co.,
367 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

as strict a law against bad eggs as against false grading in wheat. A few packers brand all their goods, and these, by selling always the best, can command a ready market at a better price than anyone else. The same rule applies in eggs as in everything else; people, especially in the West, are willing to pay for the best, but they will not buy poor stuff at any price.

Where there are several farmers near each other who are careful in the matter of collecting and packing eggs, they might band together in order to supply one brand of eggs, thus making it worth while to ship direct. There could be a distinguishing mark besides the brand on each case, so that if there were carelessness it would be easy to find out which farmer was responsible, and a heavy fine or expulsion from the combination would prevent a recurrence.

Manufacturers of photographer's supplies protect themselves by marking every article sold as good only before a certain date. If farmers would do this they would prevent their goods getting a bad name through lying around a store too long. The dealer would see that the goods were put to the front in good time, as they would be useless after the expiration of the limit. A grocer could never sell goods branded stale, therefore he would see that they were sold before they became stale.

How many Northwest farmers raise turkeys? Ontario and Quebec supply the Christmas market in British Columbia. The price is generally twenty to twenty-five cents a pound, retail, and it is said, by those who profess to know, that the dry climate of the central prairies is well suited to this choice poultry. When the wheat crop fails, or is only a partial success, a few dollars from sources such as this would prove most acceptable. Sometimes, too, it is the money made outside of the regular standard crop that makes all the difference between profit and loss on the year's work.

The people out here pay large prices for the largely advertised standard hams and bacon, cured in the United States, because they know just what they are getting when they buy those brands. When the packers in the Northwest make their brands just as good and reliable they will command the market and the price, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not do so. The people of British Columbia are sufficiently loyal to their country to give a preference to home produce if it is just as good, but they want the best, even if it is raised or manufactured under another flag. The duty on imports gives the Canadian a decided preference in the market, and it is the wish of those in the West that the money may remain in Canada.

The time will doubtless come when a large inter-provincial trade will be done between the prairie and mountain provinces. In the fertile valleys of British Columbia can be raised all the fruit needed on the prairies, as well as sufficient for the home market. The climate on the Coast is particularly suited for fruit-raising and dairying, a combination which makes an ideal ranch. If the railway rates were only such as to foster this trade the provinces might work together to their mutual benefit.

B. C. H. F. P.

The reference in last week's issue to the countryman's "lack of chivalry" to his women-folk reminds me of that same countryman's view of an unnecessary show of politeness to his "ain folk." A Scotch farmer, after returning from a visit to relatives in the city, where manners are said to be more "polished," remarked in the confidential privacy of his own fireside: "There is owre muckle 'please' and 'thank you' for me yon'er. There's something wrang when a man has to be sayin', 'I beg your pardon' tae his wife. Ay,' shaking his head gravely, 'things are no' a' richt in yon hoose. A man shouldna need tae be as polite tae the wife as tae the minister."

"Will somebody please chase the cow down this way?" said the funny boarder, who wanted some milk for his coffee.

"Here, Jane," said the landlady ironically, "take the milk down where the calf is bawling."

INTERESTED!



When you go to buy MASSEY-HARRIS FARM MACHINERY there is the consciousness that you have:

Machinery constructed of the best material the world produces.

With half a century's "know-how" in it.

Fifty years' reputation behind it.

A name on it that is a guarantee in itself. Besides

A complete line to select from.

Grain Binders
 Corn Harvesters
 Side-Delivery Rakes
 Disc Harrows
 Seeders
 Feed Cutters
 Disc Drills
 Sleighs

Mowers
 Ensilage Cutters
 Manure Spreaders
 Tedders
 Hay Loaders
 Rollers
 Shoe Drills
 Wagons
 Packers and Pulverizers

Rakes
 Drag Harrows
 Wheelbarrows
 Cultivators
 Pulpers
 Scufflers
 Hoe Drills
 Plows

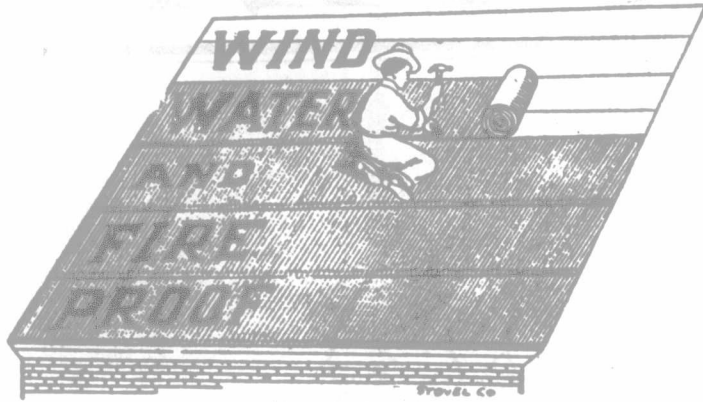
MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

Sole Sales Agents for

Celebrated Bain Wagons. Verity High-grade Plows. Sawyer & Massey Engines and Threshers.

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

W. G. Fonseca & Son
156 Fonseca Ave., WINNIPEG.



THE GREAT MICA ROOFING

Used by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past fourteen years.

We would respectfully call your attention to this roofing for cheapness, durability and ease of application, for dwellings, stores, factories, barns, stables and outhouses—steep or flat roofs. The ease of laying is of advantage both to the builder and owner. To the builder, because he can quickly enclose the building, an advantage which is of the greatest importance in a variable climate. To the owner, because he will be certain to put a similar roof upon any other building, and so secure a desirable and economical roof. It is put up in rolls or squares of 106 feet. Any person of ordinary intelligence can lay from five to seven squares per day. If treated with proper care will last as long as the building stands. It is practically fireproof; burning brands, sparks, cinders, etc., falling on it will not burn it. It is adapted to all climates; heat or cold not affecting it. Water from the roof can be used for domestic purposes. If the care given to tin roofs is given to this roofing it will last as long as the building stands.

Winnipeg, May 20, 1899.
W. G. Fonseca & Son:
Dear Sirs,—In reply to your enquiry of the 15th inst., we beg to say that the Mica Roofing you placed on our cold-storage building two years ago has proved satisfactory, and we have no hesitation in saying that we are pleased that we have used the same.
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) McDONAGH & SHEA.

WRITE, ENCLOSING STAMP, FOR COPY AND TESTIMONIALS.

Imperial Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$3,000,000
REST.....3,000,000

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Arrowhead, B. C. | Golden, B. C. | Strathcona, Alta. |
| Balgonia, Assa. | Nelson, B. C. | Trout Lake, B. C. |
| Brandon, Man. | Portage la Prairie, Man. | Vancouver, B. C. |
| Broadview, Assa. | Prince Albert, Sask. | Victoria, B. C. |
| Calgary, Alta. | Revelstoke, B. C. | Wetaskiwin, Alta. |
| Cranbrook, B. C. | Regina, Assa. | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Rosthern, Sask. | |

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Bank Limited, 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money can be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches. Agents in United States: New York—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Manhattan Co.; Chicago—First National Bank; Minneapolis—First National Bank. DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States, and Europe. MUNICIPAL and other DEBENTURES purchased.

Winnipeg Branch N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst Gen. Mgr.

One hundred and seventeen Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

- | | |
|--|---|
| CALGARY, Alta.
C. W. Rowley, Manager.
CARMAN, Man.
E. C. Complin, Manager.
CLARESHOLM, Alta.
W. G. Lynch, Manager.
DAUPHIN, Man.
D. H. Downie, Manager.
EDMONTON, Alta.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager.
ELGIN, Man.
H. B. Haines, Manager.
ELKHORN, Man.
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, Man.
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.
GRAND VIEW, Man.
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.
INNISFAIL, Alta.
H. L. Edmond, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager.
LETHBRIDGE, Alta.
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.
MACLEOD, Alta.
H. M. Stewart, Manager. | MEDICINE HAT, Assa.
F. L. Crawford, Manager.
MELFORT, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Acting-Mgr.
MOOSE JAW, Assa.
E. M. Saunders, Manager.
MOOSOMIN, Assa.
D. J. Forbes, Manager.
NANTON, Alta.
N. F. Ferris, Manager.
NEEPAWA, Man.
G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
PONOKA, Alta.
R. A. Fox, Manager.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.
C. D. Neville, Manager.
RED DEER, Alta.
A. Scott, Manager.
REGINA, Assa.
H. F. Mytton, Manager.
SWAN RIVER, Man.
F. J. Macoun, Manager.
TREHERNE, Man.
H. B. Haines, Manager. |
|--|---|

WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Aird, Manager.

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under.....	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10..	6 cents
“ 10 “ “	30..10 cents
“ 30 “ “	50..15 cents

These orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada (Yukon excepted) of a Chartered Bank, and at the principal banking points in the United States.

Negotiable at a fixed rate at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Eng.

Church's

ALABASTINE

the PERFECT, SANITARY and PERMANENT WALL-COATING, ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER, is EASY TO GET, because it is for sale by nearly all the leading hardware and paint stores in Canada. That fact alone is evidence of superiority.

Look for the little church on the label of every package. Alabastine is never sold in bulk.

Everybody should be interested. Anybody writing us can have free our booklet on Alabastine. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

G. B. MURPHY & CO.

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES ON

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

Ship your grain to us and we will handle it to best advantage.

References: Eastern Township Bank, Union Bank.

214 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate, the Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada.

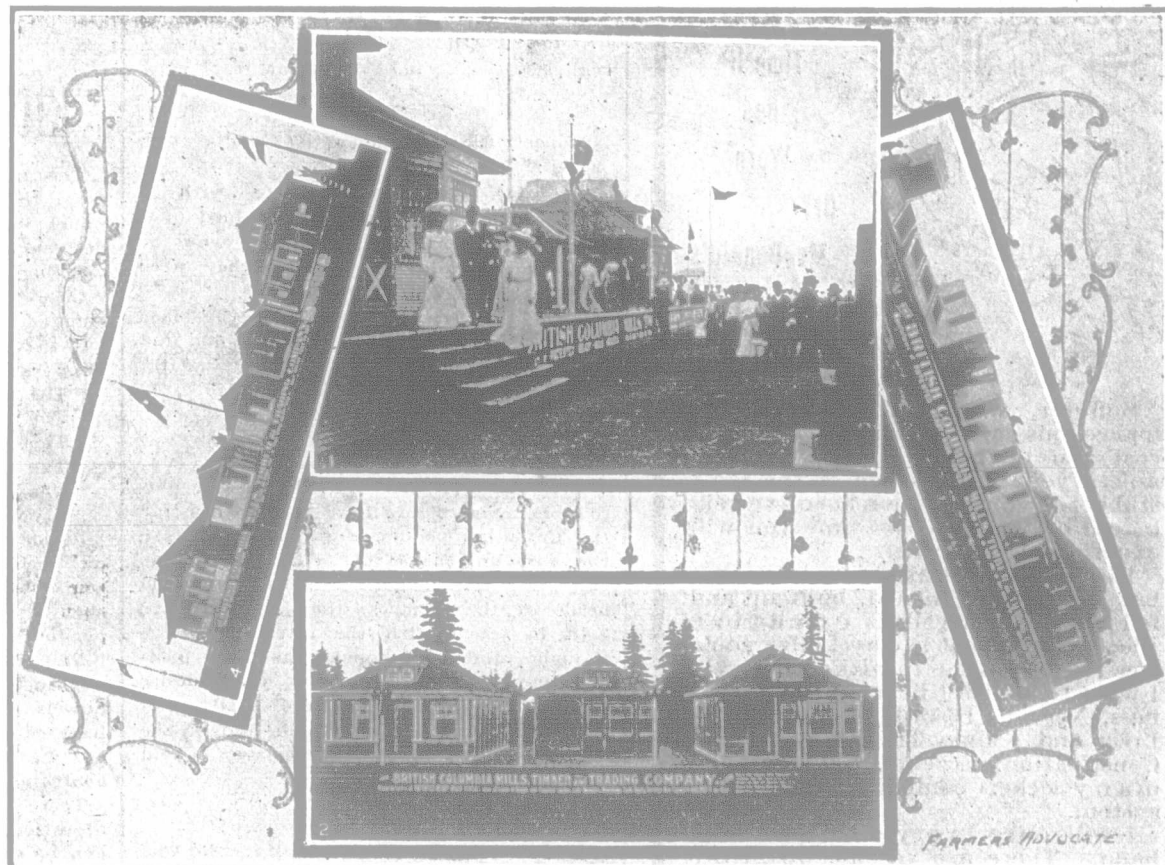
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.

Head Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Send for
illustrated
pamphlet
of
ready-made
houses.



Send for
illustrated
pamphlet
of
ready-made
houses.

B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Head Office: Vancouver, B. C.

TRADE NOTES.

Sunday goodness won't wipe out Monday graft and greed.

You cannot do badly without first thinking badly.

Outward sympathy and inward satisfaction at another's discomfiture is worse than openly gloating over his misfortune.

One who thinks he can, but finds he can't, has a chance to profit by his failure, and only needs stick-to-itiveness.

The one who could, but is afraid to try, is lost unless he can get a courage-bracer.

Many of the things that seem easiest to do look so because they are done by masters who make no false motions or grand-stand flourishes.

"What others have done I can do," is the motto of a fool, although the experience it will give him may be "worth the money" if he knows how to use it.

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY CO.—One of the best exhibits ever displayed at a Dominion Exhibition will be installed at the great fair to be held in New Westminster, B. C., by the Gurney Foundry Co., whose head office is in Toronto and who maintain a splendidly-appointed branch with a capable office staff in Vancouver, B. C. The exhibit in question is intended to show the many excellent features of Gurney goods, the present intention being to have active operation in connection with the display. This should prove an eminently interesting feature, both from an artistic as well as a commercial standpoint. We feel confident that visitors to the city will find the Gurney exhibit a center of consuming interest. There is one thing sure, that time and money will be spent without stint to make it so. We direct careful attention to an advertisement in our "Home Department" explanatory and valuable to all those interested in the important subject of heating. It will repay careful perusal.

Highly Improved Farm

320 acres, 14 miles from Winnipeg; all necessary buildings, including house, stable, granary, etc. Good well of water; 160 acres summer-fallow this year, all fenced. All but thirty acres of meadow is arable land suitable for wheat raising. This farm is situated within one mile and a half from station and elevator on main-line of railway. \$35.00 per acre buys this for a limited time: \$3,000.00 cash, \$3,000.00 first of January next, balance on mortgage at 5½%.

Fred. C. Hamilton, Real Estate

Telephone 1156

433 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

If there is any kind of a chap who has a harder time than the one who is always cock-sure of himself, it is the one who utterly lacks confidence in his ability.

Do you happen to know any family that has not its troubles? If so, you know one whose members are too wise to tell their difficulties or parade their griefs.—[Live-stock World.]

The idea that a managerial job leads only along flower-strewn pathways has led many a man into the thorny ways of trouble. Study your work, and above all study your own capacity.

Some are better adapted for showing their full strength under the direction of others than where they have the full responsibility. Others can only do their best when measuring their strength against all the difficulties and problems of management.

A WELL-KNOWN GRAIN FIRM.—Events have shown that a farmer cannot be too careful regarding the disposal of his wheat. There is no doubt that the most satisfactory way is to do business through a competent and reliable broker. Apropos of this, it may be said that R. Muir Co., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, are capable, efficient, prompt and dependable.

A FIRST-RATE PROPERTY.—Just at the present time public interest is greatly aroused over the prospects for land investments in British Columbia. The Fraser Valley holds out unexampled inducements for the proper purchase of property, the district having good land, and a fine climate, as well as excellent commercial facilities. In this respect, it might be well to state that in another part of this paper, Alexander Bell & Co., New Westminster, B. C., are offering a property that combines a maximum number of advantages with a minimum price. Any purchaser of this property can never regret his bargain, as it will not only produce an immediate prorate, but a constant one as well. A letter addressed to the firm will bring all information.

GORDON, IRONSIDES & FARES CO.

LIMITED.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

OFFICES:

MONTREAL, QUE., AND LIVERPOOL, ENG.

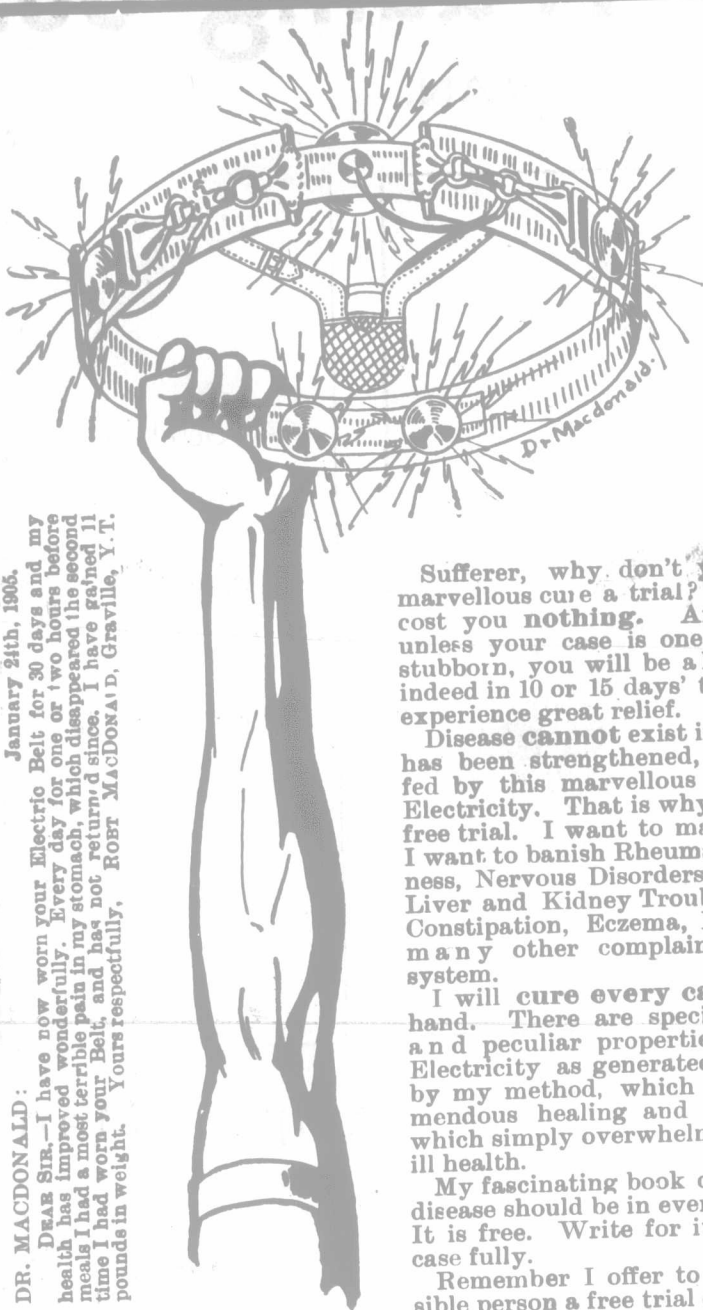
BRANCHES:

KENORA, FORT WILLIAM, PT. ARTHUR, AND RAINY RIVER.

PACKERS OF BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL

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

A Terrible Pain in the Stomach Cured



Disappeared
the
Second
Time He
had
Worn
Dr.
MacDonald's
BELT

January 24th, 1905.
DR. MACDONALD:—I have now worn your Electric Belt for 30 days and my health has improved wonderfully. For every day for one or two hours before meals I had a most terrible pain in my stomach, which disappeared the second time I had worn your Electric Belt and has not returned since. I have gained 11 pounds in weight. Yours respectfully, ROBERT MACDONALD, Gravelle, Y.T.

Sufferer, why don't you give my marvellous cure a trial? A trial will cost you nothing. After 30 days, unless your case is one of the most stubborn, you will be almost well, indeed in 10 or 15 days' time you will experience great relief.

Disease cannot exist in a body that has been strengthened, built up and fed by this marvellous curative Electricity. That is why I offer you a free trial. I want to make you well. I want to banish Rheumatism, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Scrofula, Constipation, Eczema, Lumbago and many other complaints from the system.

I will cure every case I take in hand. There are specific quantities and peculiar properties about the Electricity as generated and applied by my method, which acts as a tremendous healing and curative force which simply overwhelms disease and ill health.

My fascinating book on the cure of disease should be in everyone's hands. It is free. Write for it, stating your case fully.

Remember I offer to every responsible person a free trial of the marvellous curative properties of my belt for 30 days. This is the strongest test that any cure could have.

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

Gossip.

When on a visit to the Dominion Exhibition, it will pay you to investigate the agricultural possibilities of the Lower Fraser Valley. There is no better way of doing this than by calling on Mr. T. R. Preston. He is familiar with the country, and will certainly be able and willing to render you all possible assistance in looking over this excellent farming district. He also publishes a real-estate bulletin. Send for it.

Robert Clarke, the artist, tells this story:

One day, while out walking with a friend of his, this friend complained of a toothache, and asked Mr. Clarke what he could advise him to buy, as they were in front of a drug store.

"Why," said Mr. Clarke, "the last time I had a toothache I went home and my wife kissed it away for me." After a moment's pause his friend said: "Is your wife at home now?"

The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., the reliable makers of farm implements for the Canadian people, are still keeping to the fore in the West. Possessing, as they do, an intimate knowledge of the needs of the farmers, they have always kept in touch with the latest inventive thought, and with honesty as their business motto, they are, every year, doing an increasing business—proof positive of the efficiency of their methods and of the high esteem in which the company is held by the Western farmer.

A professor of natural history, who was delivering a lecture to his class on the rhinoceros, noticed that the attention of the students was wandering. "Gentlemen," he said, sternly, "if you expect to realize the remarkably hideous nature of this beast you must keep your eyes fixed on me."

On a recent visit to Alexandria, Va., the late General Fitzhugh Lee was approached by an old darkey, who respectfully introduced himself as a Confederate veteran. To test the accuracy of the old fellow's statement, General Lee put to him several searching questions, all of which the negro answered promptly and truthfully. Then the General asked his new friend where he had seen his best time in the old days.

"At Chickamauga, sah," glibly replied the darkey, "'cause I run just as soon as de firin' begin."

"But in such a hot battle as Chickamauga," asked the General, "how did you know which way to run?"

"Oh, Gin'ral," answered the old man, "dat's easy to tell. I runs to de safest place, o' course; de place where de gen'ral was."

Professor W. C. Hayes, of the Geological Survey, was talking in Washington about the trials of geologists.

Did you ever hear of the geologist in New Hampshire? he asked. Well, there was a geologist who spent a long, hot summer day in Croydon, gathering specimens of the very odd New Hampshire rock formations to be found there, and late in the afternoon he hired a boy to carry his heavy bag back to Newport for him. This boy exhibited to a friend that night a half dollar, and the friend said, enviously:

"Where did you get that?"

"I made it," was the answer.

"How did you make it?"

"You know that there man that was working all day with a little hammer herabouts, chipping off pieces of rock and putting them in a leather bag?"

"Yes."

"Well, he asked me to carry his bag for him to the Newport hotel, and he gave me 50 cents for the job."

"Well, it was worth it. Must have been pretty heavy, carryin' all them rocks four miles."

The other boy smiled.

"Do you think I carried them rocks all that way?" he said. "No, sir. I emptied the bag before startin', and just filled it again outside the hotel."

Awaken The Liver

AND YOU REMOVE THE CAUSE OF
INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS
AND CONSTIPATION.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The liver, when in health, filters bile from the blood, where it is poison, and pours it into the intestines, where it is necessary to digestion and a proper working of the bowels.

Once the liver becomes torpid and sluggish in action the "bile poison" is left in the blood, where it causes biliousness, jaundice, indigestion and headache.

The tongue is coated.
The breath bad.
The stomach sour.
The complexion muddy.
The bowels irregular.
The kidneys clogged.

Besides the pains and aches consequent on the poisoned condition of the system, there is the greatest danger from such diseases as Bright's disease and appendicitis.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys, liver and bowels, and by their direct action on the liver cause a healthful flow of new bile to aid digestion and ensure the natural and healthful action of the bowels.

There is no means known by which indigestion, biliousness and constipation can be so promptly and thoroughly cured as by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Roosters do a lot of crowing, but the hens egg them on.

An Arab method of ascertaining the value of a horse by his proportions is to measure him with the hand from the extremity of the dock to the middle of the withers, and take note of the number of palms. They then begin again from the middle of the withers to the extremity of the upper lip, passing between the ears. If, in the two cases, the number of palms is equal, the horse will be good, but of ordinary speed. If the number of palms behind is greater than in front, the horse will have no "go" in him; but if the number of palms between the withers and the extremity of the upper lip is more considerable than in measuring from the tail to the withers, rest assured the horse will have great qualities.

Comfort AND Safety

on the
**North-Western
Limited**
Minneapolis-St. Paul
To Chicago

The entire line Twin Cities to Chicago protected by the block signal system; the best device known for the safe handling of trains.

A train Complete
in every detail

GEO. A. LEE
General Agent
513 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anaemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

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

Liver

THE CAUSE OF
DYSPEPSIA
AND
BILIOUSNESS

DR. J. C. LITTLE'S LIVER PILLS.

Health, filters bile
that is poison, and
removes it from the
system, where it is
and a proper

removes torpid and
"bile poison" is
it causes bilious-
ness and headache.

aches consequent
dyspepsia, the most
dangerous danger from
this disease and ap-

Liver Pills thor-
oughly cleanse the
liver and act on the
flow of new bile to
renew the natural and
healthy bowels.

known by which in-
crease and constipation
is thoroughly cured
by Dr. J. C. Little's
Liver Pills, one pill
three times a day, at
all dealers, W. J. &
Co., Toronto.

Signature of Dr. A. W.
Dr. J. C. Little, author, are

of crowing, but the

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ties.

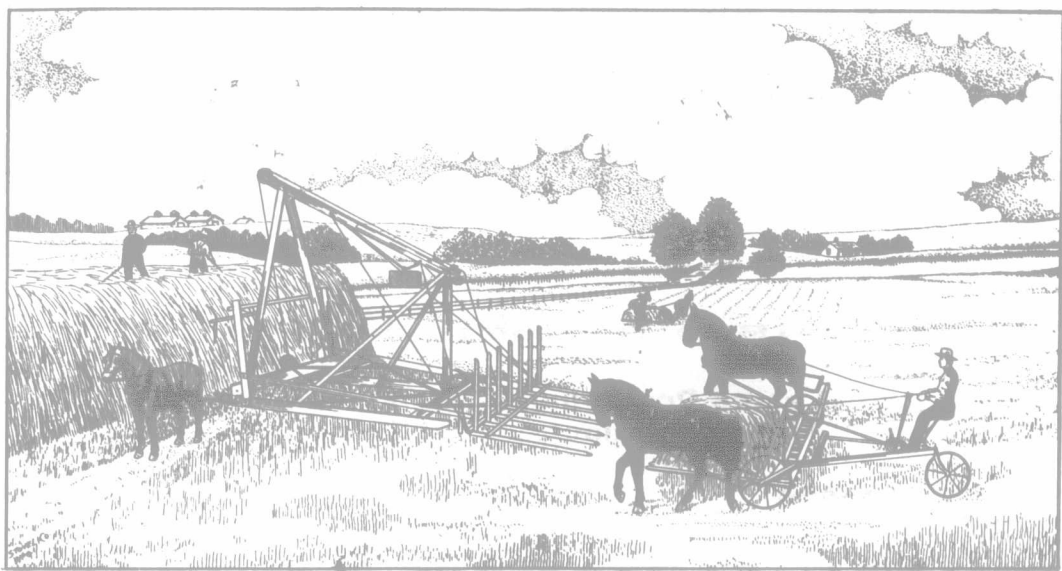
DR. J. C. LITTLE'S LIVER PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA

all diseases and dis-
ease of the heart, worn out
heart, such as Palpita-
tion, Stomach, Smothering,
Faint Spells, Anaemia,
Laziness, Brain Fog,
and Lack of Vitality.
Heart tonic, nerve food,
building up and
worn out and wasted
and restoring perfect
a box, or 3 for \$1.25,

300 acres of splendid land in the FRASER RIVER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—
having good roads, plenty of water for stock, and a rich black soil—no
part of the land liable to flood and 170 acres ready for the plow. This
property can be sold as a whole or sold in three parts to suit a purchaser, namely: (1) Ninety Acres of prairie
land (with ten acres of high land for residence). (2) 150 acres of land, of which 100 acres is prairie
and 50 acres for residence and timber—this includes three acres
of orchard of 150 trees, all bearing. (3) Sixty acres of prairie. All of this prop-
erty is well drained by two
From the high land a grand view
of the prairie and river can be
are light and the property is well worth \$50.00 per acre. Post-office, school, store, and railway four miles
distant. Daily shipments can be made to Vancouver. This is the best offer in British Columbia to-day.
Price, 90 acres at \$25 per acre and the balance at \$50 per acre. As so low a price is being asked, the
terms are cash or a large proportion cash. Address—

For Sale

ALEXANDER BELL, ELLARD BLOCK, COLUMBIA ST., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C



The only
machines
that have
proved
a success

THE OLD RELIABLE Acme Stacker and Monarch Rake

More of them in use in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories than all other makes of stackers
and sweep rakes combined.

If you are interested in putting up hay, and want to do so at the least possible expense of time
and labor, send for our catalogue and get our prices on Acme Stackers and Monarch Rakes.

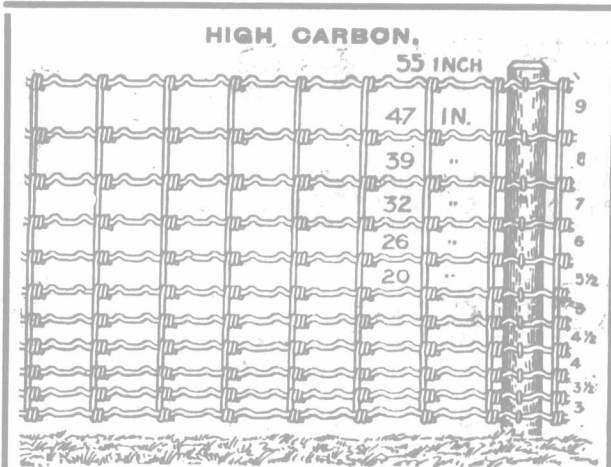
Don't be persuaded to buy one of those "Just as good's." They are a failure.

W. Johnston & Co., Ltd., 778 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

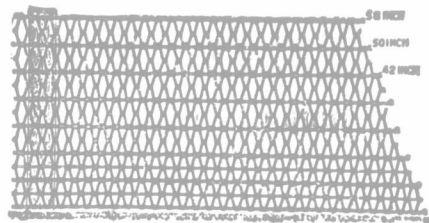
CALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE



After all is
said and done,
more of
Our Fences
are
in
use
than all
other makes
of
Wire Fences
combined.
Our Sales
double
every year.



American Field and Hog Fence.



Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.

IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT HANDLE
OUR FENCES, WRITE TO US.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

We call your
special atten-
tion to our
Extra Heavy
Fence,
all Horizontal
Wires
No. 9 Gauge,
Weights
more per rod,
has greater
tensile
strength than
any other
Fence
on the market



TRADE NOTES.

Thompson, Sons & Co., the well-known
grain merchants, are, as usual, prepared
to handle car loads of wheat direct from
the farmers. If experience, knowledge of
the business and excellent facilities
count for anything, they should certainly
be able to give every satisfaction, and it
is with pleasure that we heartily recom-
mend them to our readers.

The Munro Wire Works, of Winnipeg,
will have a special exhibit at the Do-
minion Exhibition. As this exhibit will
include a full display of safety lifts,
portable swing gates, loaders and wire
fencing, it will well repay inspection.
Fencing is now such an important ques-
tion on the Western farms that it cer-
tainly deserves serious consideration, and
the Winnipeg Exhibition will give an op-
portunity for study along this line.

The attention of our readers is called
to the advertisement of the Crescent
Creamery Co. appearing on another page.
This company is well known and reliable.
It has been doing business for some time,
and always with the best of satisfaction
to all concerned. By the manufacture of
an article of superior quality, marketed
under the best conditions, they are al-
ways able to secure the highest prices,
and thus the best results to the shipper
of cream.

One of the infielders had made an error.
The rosy-cheeked girl in the grandstand
turned to the young man at her side.
"George," she said. George instinctively
braced himself to meet the question he
foresaw as to what had happened and
what all the fuss was about.
"Well?" he said.
"Why don't they put a wooden Indian
cigar sign on third in place of that
moon-faced duffer with the split cipher
running gear and the glass arm? That
fellow couldn't stop a toy balloon if it
was lobbed right into his flippers."

In a few weeks, at the City of New
Westminster, B. C., will be held the first
Dominion Exhibition ever held at the
Pacific coast. The Exhibition will differ
greatly from the usual shows of the
East, for it is not to be an exhibition re-
vealing to the visitor the products and
wonderful resources of what is destined to
be one of the richest Provinces of the
Dominion. New Westminster itself is an
interesting town, an excellent business
center and splendid residential locality,
and, aside from the interest felt in the
Show, a visit to this thriving city of the
Fraser Valley will well repay the tourist,
speculator or investor.

The separators of the De Laval Co.
are known and used the world over
wherever the centrifugal method of
cream separation is employed. The
business has been built on merit; as
they produce a machine that has stood
the test of time and proved its efficiency
as a close skimmer and easy handler,
and, as it has always been highly com-
mended for its long-wearing qualities
and comparative freedom from the
necessity for repairs, it is not surprising
that they stand high in the estimation
of the experts of our fair boards and in
the opinion of the farmers and dairy-
men of the country.

No nation has ever absorbed modern
civilization faster than the Japanese.
They have surprised the world in their
ability to do things, but whether in war
or in peace they are energetic and ambi-
tious. It is because of their ability to
expand that some of the European coun-
tries have started the cry of the "Yel-
low peril." The principal fear seems to
be that Japan will stop them from get-
ting a slice of Chinese territory, or com-
pete with them in the business of the
Celestial empire. The greatest danger to
us in this new development of Japan is
that the Japanese will go into the manu-
facturing business themselves, and will,
therefore, need less of our finished prod-
ucts. On the other hand, the productive
power of Japan is very limited, and on
that account they will likely demand a
larger supply of raw material from coun-
tries which can produce it cheaper than
themselves. If they should ever take to
the habit of eating meat we would find
in them splendid customers.

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

Steamship

Express



A MAGNIFICENT

NEW TRAIN

Winnipeg

DAILY BETWEEN

and

Port Arthur

FIRST CLASS SLEEPERS, WITH OBSERVATION AND SMOKING PARLORS
COACHES OF LATEST DESIGN.

Dining-car Service Unsurpassed

Leaves Winnipeg
Arrives Port Arthur

4.00 p.m.)
8.30 a.m.)

DAILY

Leaves Port Arthur
Arrives Winnipeg

6.50 p.m.
11.30 a.m.

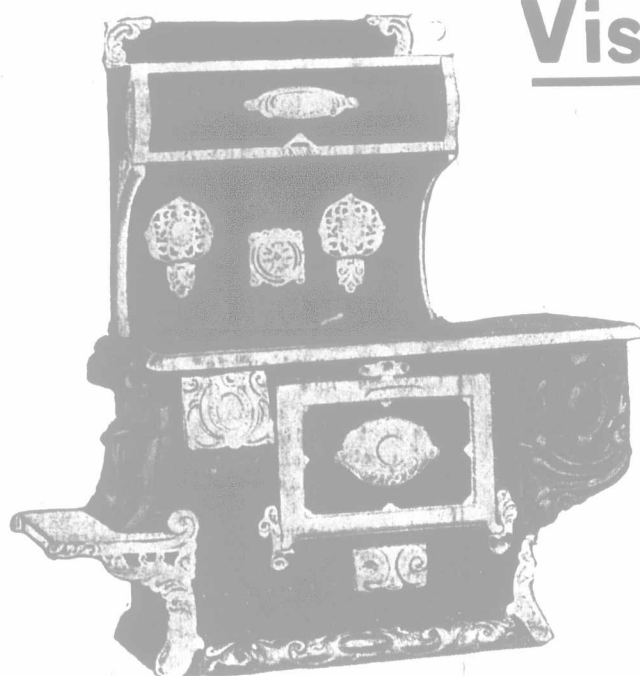


Summer tourist rates now in effect

If you intend taking a trip this summer, find out about our
Special Summer Tourist Rates.

From any Canadian Northern Agent,

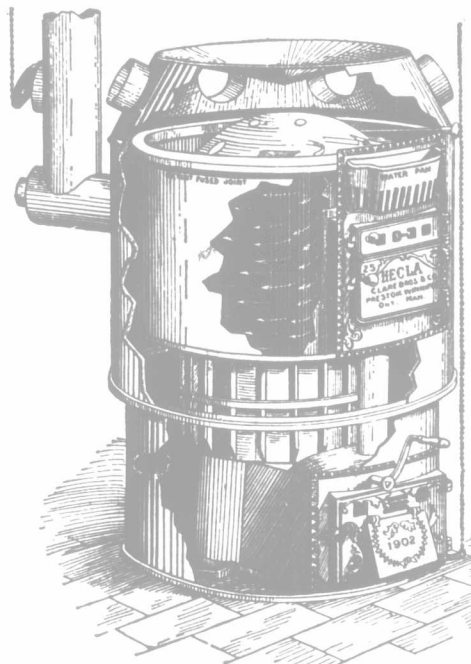
or CEO. H. SHAW, Traffic Manager, WINNIPEG



Visitors to the Fair

who are interested in

Furnaces
Stoves
Ranges

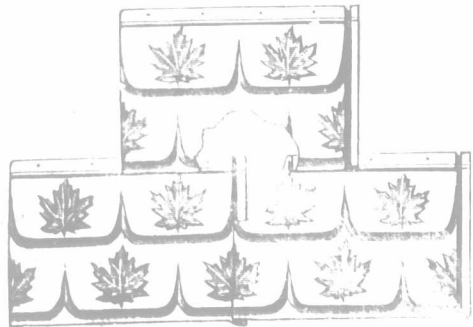


METAL CEILING,
METAL SIDING and SHINGLES

WILL RECEIVE A CORDIAL WELCOME AT OUR SHOWROOMS:

246 Princess St.

where we will be pleased to show you our very complete lines.



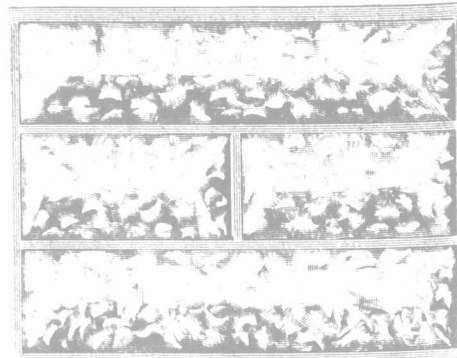
Clare & Brockest

OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:

246 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AGENTS FOR

CLARE BROS. CO. LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT., AND
THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON, ONT.



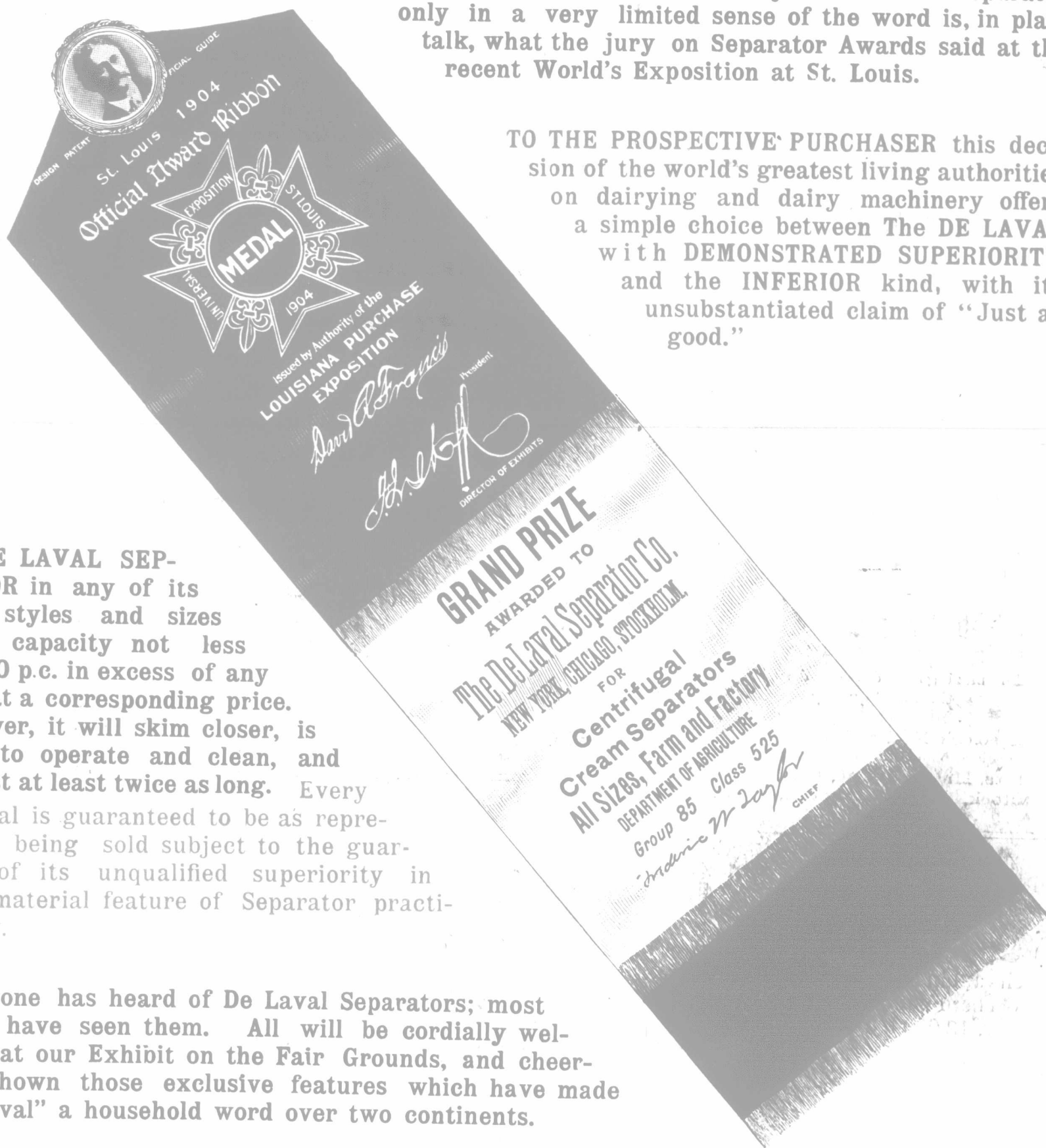
In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

De Laval Separators

Merit Absolute and Unquestionable is the Secret of De Laval Supremacy

That any machine which delivers cream from one spout and skim milk from another may be a Cream Separator only in a very limited sense of the word is, in plain talk, what the jury on Separator Awards said at the recent World's Exposition at St. Louis.

TO THE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER this decision of the world's greatest living authorities on dairying and dairy machinery offers a simple choice between The DE LAVAL with DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY and the INFERIOR kind, with its unsubstantiated claim of "Just as good."



The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR in any of its seven styles and sizes has a capacity not less than 20 p.c. in excess of any other at a corresponding price. Moreover, it will skim closer, is easier to operate and clean, and will last at least twice as long. Every De Laval is guaranteed to be as represented, being sold subject to the guarantee of its unqualified superiority in every material feature of Separator practicability.

Every one has heard of De Laval Separators; most people have seen them. All will be cordially welcomed at our Exhibit on the Fair Grounds, and cheerfully shown those exclusive features which have made "De Laval" a household word over two continents.

OVER 600,000 IN USE ; MORE THAN TEN TIMES ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED.

The De Laval Separator Co.,

248 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG

New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

San Francisco

Portland

Montreal

Toronto

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

DOMINION FAIR

1905 SEPT. 27 TO OCT. 7 1905

Under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, in the Historic and Picturesque City of

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Located in the Lower Fraser Valley, "THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA."

\$100,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS \$100,000

A stupendous and comprehensive array of exhibits representing the varied resources of all Canada.

Thoroughbred Live Stock and Agriculture

British Columbia's Exhibits.

An amazing abundance and variety of the finest quality of

Luscious Fruits, Flowers, fragrant and beautiful, Mammoth Timbers, Minerals, Fish, Game, Live Stock, Agriculture, etc., etc.

Enlarged Grounds, New, Handsome and Spacious Buildings.

Accommodation for All Visitors.

Special Inducements to Live-Stock Exhibitors.

The most valuable Special and General Prizes ever offered in Western Canada. New and Commodious Stock Sheds, capable of accommodating an unlimited number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

Attraction Features

The attractions day and night during the eleven days of the Dominion Fair will provide entertainment of such a unique character as British Columbia is alone in a position to present.

There will be gathered together from all parts of the expansive Province, and assembled on the banks of the Fraser, 12,000 Indians, who will exhibit their strange paraphernalia of peace and war, their still primitive modes of transportation, their works of semi-civilized art and superstitious fancies, affording an insight into their weird but interesting ideas of creation and life. A programme of sports will be provided for them, and as the different tribes come into competition the usual life-and-death struggle for supremacy will result.

World's championship events in Rowing and Lacrosse, Military Parades and Exercises, Horse Racing, Wild West Broncho "Busting," Exhibitions by the most Daring Riders on the Plains, Music by World's Famous Bands, Stupendous and Dazzling Pyrotechnical and Electrical Displays

GRAND WATER CARNIVAL---Parade of the Fraser River Salmon Fishing Fleet, Patrol Boats, H. M. Warships, etc.

THE SOCKEYE RUN---Where all such shows as are to be found on the Midway, Pike or Trail of World's Fairs will hold forth in confusion.

FOR ALL INFORMATION, WRITE

W. H. Keary, Secretary and Manager, New Westminster, B. C.