

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 25, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 722



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Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.		FARM.	
Team of Heavy Workers.....	1180	Selling by Cental.....	1185
Heavy Drafters.....	1180	Re Hail Insurance.....	1185
Horses for Hire to Move Trunks etc.....	1181	Seed Growers Convene.....	1185
Good Type of Delivery Horse.....	1181	A Warning to Users of Mowers.....	1186
Heavy Dray Team.....	1181	The Summer Fallow as a Weed-Ridder.....	1186
Heavy Delivery Horses.....	1181	The Prevalence of Weeds.....	1186
A Fire Department Horse.....	1182	Fall Wheat.....	1186
A Bunch of Cattle, etc.....	1184		
A Typical Steer from Mr. Cook's Bunch.....	1196	DAIRY.	
One of the Best Bunches of the Year at the Yards.....	1196	The Necessity of Salt for Dairy Cows.....	1186
		Where Trouble Starts for Butter Maker.....	1186
EDITORIAL.		POULTRY.	
The Boomer Bugbear.....	1179	How a House was Cleaned of Lice and Mites.....	1187
Exploiting a Beneficial Principle.....	1179	HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.	
Searchlight on Insurance.....	1179	Getting Hardy Strawberries and Raspberries.....	1187
Glanders and the Mallein Test.....	1180	FIELD NOTES	1188-1191
Protecting the Source of Wealth.....	1180	MARKETS	1191
A Touch of Nature that Makes us Kin.....	1180	HOME JOURNAL	1192
Would Scare Out the Little Fellows.....	1180	GOSSIP.	
HORSE.		Winter Fed Cattle in the Yards.....	1196
The Belgian Horse.....	1180	Calgary Prize List.....	1200
The Street Horses of Winnipeg.....	1180	History of Famous Band.....	1201
Stallion Enrolment in Alberta.....	1182	Buseflos' a Horsey Tale.....	1203
STOCK.		Engineer's Qualifications.....	1207
Live Stock Judging at Edmonton.....	1182	Rich Coast Lands.....	1210
Innisfail Agricultural Society.....	1182	Regina's Fair to be a Hummer.....	1210
Calgary Exhibition.....	1182	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
The Royal Show.....	1183	Weak kneed colt; injured leg; debilitated team—condition powder.....	1206
Recommended for Calf Scours.....	1184	Collecting note; wife taking homestead.....	1208
Some Suggestions re Live Stock Matters.....	1184		
The Stable in Summer.....	1184		

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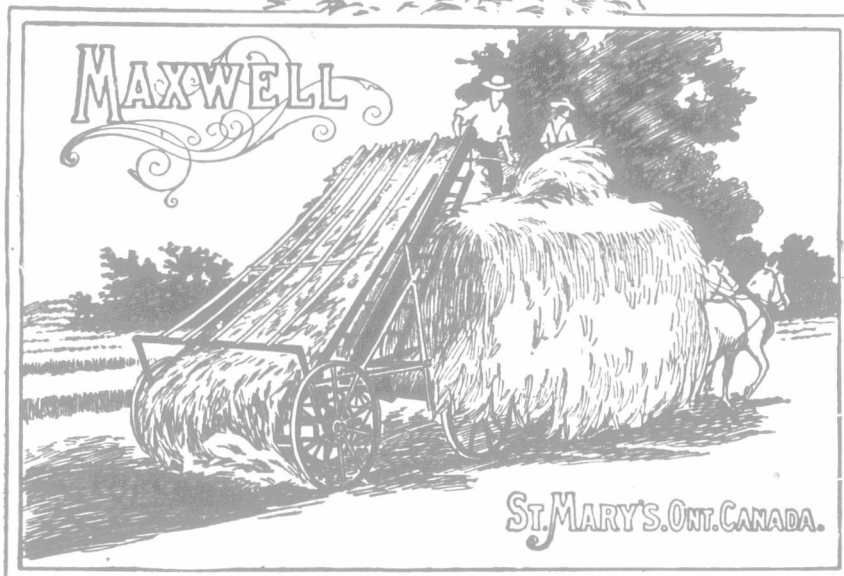
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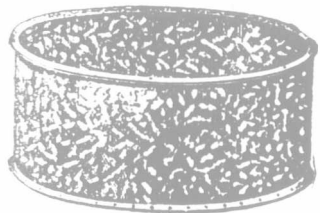
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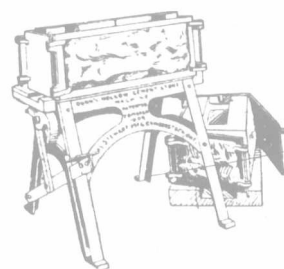
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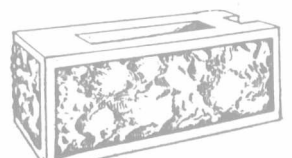
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

July 25, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 722.

EDITORIAL

Fluency in cursing, whiskey drinking and the cigarette are not short cuts to manhood.

* * *

Every decent person in a town is glad to see the backs of the racehorse fraternity and their gambling satellites.

* * *

Feather plucking is acknowledged to be a bad vice in poultry—it is far worse if practised on the unsophisticated of the community by permission of an exhibition board.

* * *

July is the month when the weeds are plainly seen. The stinkweed; the wheel of fortune, the Canada thistle, the crooked race starter, the mustards, the bookmakers and the wild oats.

* * *

Vulgarity is not the hall mark of a good story.

* * *

A Minister of Agriculture queries, "Does the Department of Agriculture get from the fairs, value for its grants?" In some cases, yes, a few cases, it's doubtful, in the majority—no!

* * *

Innisfail is an effectual refutation to the idea that an agricultural show can not be held without races.

* * *

The domestic science, dairy and poultry demonstrations of Alberta have caught on, and can doubtless be enlarged upon in 1907. Harcourt is wise, he knows that if he has the sympathy and support of the women folk, the rest is easy.

* * *

Edmonton has had a fair for five years and has not yet reached the stage of providing a horse ring. It can do better for a moving picture outfit than the horsebreeders who help make its prosperity.

* * *

The science of eugenics or the breeding of human beings might well be studied by some agricultural societies, so that by A.D. 2000, we may have directors who can run a show without the support (!) of the tough element.

* * *

The true soul cannot believe it possible that a gentleman would sell intoxicants.

* * *

There is nothing more intolerant than tolerance. Do not call such a statement a paradox, as it is not.

* * *

Youth is not sufficient excuse for the following flippancy from a woman in a public place, "They're all Christians, they won't play euchre!" Such an utterance jars on one's ears; it is just such sentiments that encourage the young men of the country to talk disparaging of the complement sex.

* * *

Englishman and Scotchman to a Canadian—"You will admit we are the salt of the earth, old chap?" Perhaps so, we believe in a proper blending, no one wishes to get the salty taste in one's soup.

The Boomer Bugbear.

It is somewhat of a predicament the average man finds himself in during these days of copious crop reports. He realizes that the reports emanate from the optimistic and over zealous advocate for the district in which he lives who is so anxious that the particular community in which his lot is cast shall stand forth as the garden of the Dominion, that he overlooks the bearish effect upon prices of reports from such loyal sponsors from three provinces. The mouth of the protesting individual, however, is closed lest he be branded as a pessimist and a traitor to his community. The adverse result of over jubilation concerning crop prospects should teach people a lesson. It is not necessary to use superlatives in reporting crop prospects in order to keep out of the pessimist class. To say that the crop is good and will yield about a certain figure is as near the truth as to say it is the best that has ever been and does not betray any lack of appreciation of the good prospects while at the same time it does not furnish such inflammable fuel with which the crop report mongers heat their dispatches. Sanity and discretion should characterize comments upon crop prospects for once the impression gets firmly fixed in the minds of buyers that there is plenty of wheat to come forward, prices for old crop will rule lower and values for new wheat can scarcely be advanced. It is often the crop reporter that fixes the price of wheat.

Exploiting a Beneficial Principle.

Under the lash of necessity and the spur of the demon of toil, the human race has become addicted to the work habit, till severe exertion has come to be regarded as a chronic circumstance. Man has sweat at the plow and the forge till he has not the heart, much less the energy, to study in earnest the question whether less work, better directed, would not achieve better results. To be sure, he has made some effort to improve his condition, and it is encouraging that the more he better it, the more advance he finds possible. Herein lies a grand principle. The more leisure we employ judiciously in thinking and in travel, rest and recreation—which fits us to think the more intelligently—the less we find it necessary to toil. Which farmers in the neighborhood get ahead faster, as a rule, the ones who slave hardest, or those who work moderately with their hands, but plan wisely? The diligent workers, so long as their strength lasts, may accumulate money by sheer penuriousness, but what a life they live!

Frugality is a virtue in those who must practice it to live within their means; in others it is a crime. It leads to narrowness and stultification. There are slave-drivers who by stinginess have sent their children from home. They cheese-pare and skimp, and perhaps cheat, all for a little pile of miserable lucre. The broad-gauge, intelligent men, who adopted improved methods, who make every stroke count, who build up their farms, and perform generously their duty to their families and the communities, getting the good out of life as they go along—they are the really successful men, and they are seldom drudges. Mental energy is rarely compatible with physical exhaustion. The farmer who would work to the best advantage must have some time for reading, conversation and reflection. Step out of the rut now and then, to take a look around. How can a man select the best track who is sunk so deep in the slough that he cannot survey the field? Take a day off to travel about and see things. Attend agricultural meetings when you get a chance. Read the agricultural press. No man in this generation can hope to excel his forbears by working longer hours. Shorter hours, better methods, better work, better health, a fuller life—these are the things to seek.

On some farms nowadays things are run the wrong way. The hired help works a limited time at the regular farm operations, besides a few chores, while the employer dogs at it early and late. He fancies it is necessary, never dreaming that, while saving at the spigot, he is wasting at the bung. The farmer's hours should be shorter, not longer, than those of his help. The farmer who supplies the capital and takes the risks, works with head and hands. That his brain may be bright and clear for managing, his hands should not be too constantly employed, even in the rush of crop-saving, in haying and harvest, when hard-and-fast rules as to hours of labor are not usually observed. At this busy season, let there be breathing spells. On the other hand, the "help" may do much to make things "go," by taking a personal interest in the success of the operations of the farm, whether the farmer is on hand or not. In short, let there be a manifestation of the good old gospel of mutual helpfulness.

Searchlight on Insurance.

The investigation, by the Royal Commission, appointed by the Canadian government, into the life-insurance business, as prosecuted in Canada, has been proceeding leisurely, and, while the revelations thus far have not been so startling as in the United States a few months ago, still, transactions in the handling and investing of funds have been made public that fully justify the government in ordering the enquiry, and, in our opinion, it has been made at an opportune time. This country appears to be entering the full tide of national progress and prosperity, when the concomitant struggle for display, material advantage and rapid wealth-getting naturally becomes very keen on the part of the people. Under such conditions, the temptations to make reckless or improper use of funds which are really held in trust for others, become very great. Hence the special desirability at this stage of letting in the daylight and anchoring upon principles and methods financially and morally sound.

Thus far we notice that the enquiry has dealt more especially with the regular insurance companies, or those conducted upon what has latterly been described as the "level-premium" plan, whereby the amount of each premium is gauged according to the age of the insured, the number of premiums, and when payable, overpaying the cost of carrying the risk in the earlier years, but underpaying it in later years, when the death rate and risk inevitably increases. The other plan in vogue in the fraternal organizations is called the assessment system, by which death claims are annually assessed on the survivors, the proportion of deaths naturally increasing as the membership grows older. We note with satisfaction the scope of the Commission is sufficiently wide to cover all these latter organizations, which are very numerous in Canada. Their membership is very large among people of moderate means—those who have been attracted by a form of insurance which at the outset, at all events, is less costly. The hopes of provision for the future of a host of families—wives and children dependent upon the head of the household for support—is largely wrapped up in these institutions, and if the principles and methods by which they are conducted are sound and safe, then they are entitled to the assurances of the Royal Commission to that effect, and if, in these societies, as in the regular insurance companies, radical defects or objectionable methods have crept in, these should be rectified as far as practicable, and people put upon their guard for the future. Turn on the searchlight.

Glanders and the Mallein Test.

It seems unfortunate that at this late stage of veterinary knowledge there are even yet some doubting Thomases regarding the efficacy of mallein as a diagnostic agent for glanders. Some men possessing veterinary certificates are not guiltless in this respect, and as such are no longer entitled to the public confidence. The average veterinarian makes his living by treating non-malignant diseases of animals, but while that is the case, his position in the community is such as to render it imperative that he should not only take pains to thoroughly inform himself as to the latest scientific research in animal diseases communicable to man, but that he should also render all possible assistance to the government inspectors in their very difficult positions and also in their work which requires not only accurate professional knowledge but considerable tact and diplomacy. In this respect it may be mentioned that mallein is sufficiently reliable, as to render entirely unnecessary the jeopardizing of any human life by holding postmortems in an attempt to verify the accuracy of a test which needs no such verification. The man who is not satisfied that gunpowder is dangerous unless he applies a match, or is close by to see another do it, has no business on this mundane sphere, neither has the chap who would risk holding postmortems on reactors. Any life insurance company would be justified in repudiating a policy to a man exhibiting such stupidity or bravado. It may be set down that carefully and properly performed the mallein test is an accurate test, and that along with the system of compensation now in force by the Dominion authorities

be combined or financed for the purpose of enhancing the price of his products so that his interests should be the especial care of the government even if he were not such an important factor in our economic fabric. Through the tariff an affirmative improvement in markets can be effected by reducing the "protection" upon articles of ordinary use upon the farm. The time to form a fixed opinion upon the tariff is opportune and we trust the government will improve it.

A Touch of Nature that Makes us Kin.

The inevitable has happened and the potato bug or Colorado beetle, or *Doryphora decemlineata* has reached the land of free homes for millions in such numbers that attention has been directed to him. Small squads of this invading host have put in appearance in the past but this year they are here in countless millions. Their descent upon some of the potato fields of Manitoba was "so sudden" that it found the owners absolutely unprepared and the wholesale drug companies without a pound of Paris green, so that eggs were laid, young beetles hatched, whole fields devoured, old beetles safely matured and hibernated before any concerted check was put upon them.

The advent of the potato beetle in wholesale quantities marks an epoch in western agriculture. It means that wherever the "bug" makes its appearance, and it is ubiquitous, that the potato crop will have to be reduced or elaborate apparatus for spraying purchased and persistently used.

Doubtless, the coming of the potato bug will be considered somewhat of the nature of a

out strong at this or that fair; so many things are likely to happen show stock that the true sportsman, who desires to really know where he stands and what progress he is making as a breeder and feeder, will come with his exhibits in any event, and if elected to be a loser he will die game. The various exhibition associations need to safeguard the interests of the little chaps as far as can be consistently done with the maintenance of high quality of exhibits. The history of live stock shows in Great Britain is, that many a time has the tenant beaten the rich landlord with live stock, and it is well to remember that, 'history repeats itself!'

HORSE

See that the stallion does not have to undergo too sudden a change from road work to idleness in a box stall.

* * *

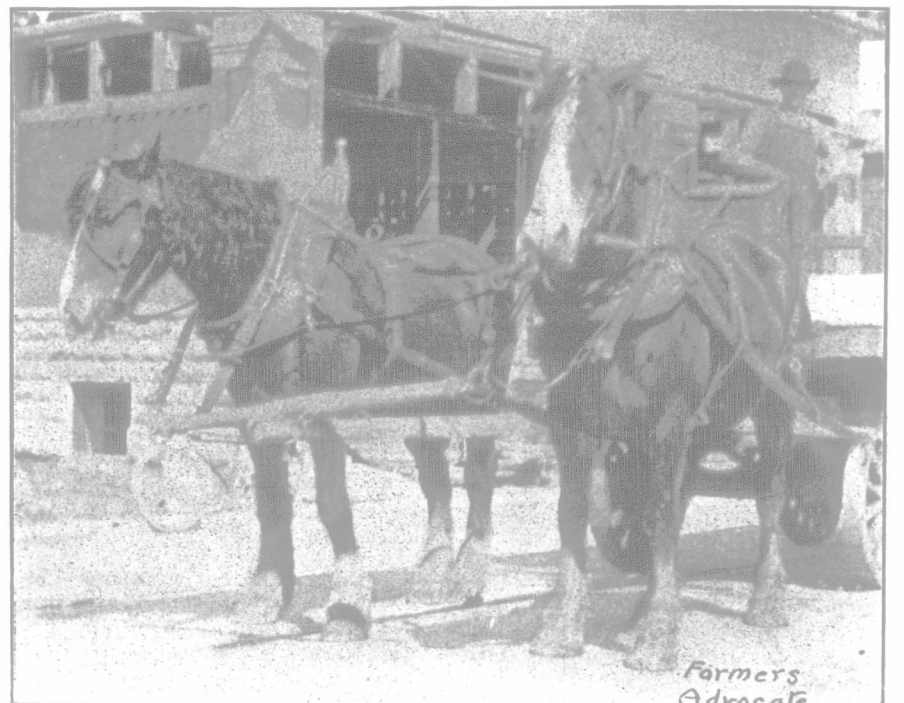
It is reported that Winnipeg parties have purchased the Bronco 2.27. This is one of the big money making mares of the track.

* * *

Study the possible reasons a judge may have for placing one horse above another in the ring and in this way become a thorough judge yourself.



TEAM OF HEAVY WORKERS, PERCHERON GRADES.



HEAVY DRAFTERS, CLYDESDALE GRADES.

affords the very best method of stamping out this desire so very dangerous to man and fatal to horses and mules.

Protecting the Source of Wealth.

The state of the crops is now the chief concern of the populace. Every year as this season comes around there is a keen interest evinced in the affairs of the farmer. Without stopping to inquire why the human race accepts the primitive realization that the farm is the basis of all wealth and that we must turn annually to it for supply. Great railway enterprises boast of the magnitude of their accomplishments, of the huge armies they sustain by the employment they furnish, mammoth manufacturing concerns point to their contributions to the world of commerce and to their achievements in converting raw material into finished merchandise. The whole fabric of urban civilization constantly flatters itself that upon it devolves the responsibility of maintaining terrestrial cosmos. Yet each summer anxious eyes are turned upon the man who tills his few acres and the eternal interrogation is in the look—Will he provide us with sustenance?

The situation is remarked upon at this time, for the reason that our government is making up its mind upon its fiscal policy. The manufacturers association continually exerts itself to secure favorable tariffs on the ground that the work of its members is of such inestimable value to the nation. The farmer is so situated that he cannot

calamity by those who look only upon the surface but there is also a significance in it of other things. It means that the impression that our climate is too frigid for the ten lined *Doryphora* has been erroneous. We now have an ocular demonstration that our atmosphere is salubrious, we now take our place beside the provinces and states that have all along been accredited with a tolerable climate because the potato bug endured it. We can now feel a closer bond with other peoples because their troubles have become our troubles and when we meet with them there will be one common ground for discussion; we all know the potato "bug".

Would Scare out the Little Fellows.

Reports coming in from time to time, re possible competitors at some of the bigger live stock shows, are evidence that the ways of 'bulls and bears' are as well understood by some of the present day show men as by their confederates on the stock exchanges. We trust the little fellows will come forward, as many a report is issued which does not deserve credence, the sole object being to scare some away and thus render the winnings of some larger and more certain.

One reason why these attempts at bluffing are successful is that some stockmen lack the true sportsmanlike spirit, they will not play unless certain of winning, and thus lose a valuable opportunity to advertise their wares to the public.

It is well to remember, that old a line, "there's many a slip, twixt cup and lip" who, listening to a story as to how this chap or the other has won

The Belgian Horse.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your issue of July 11th, contained an article on the subject of Belgian draft horses. The article was very unfavorable, and included statements about this breed of horse which are absolutely incorrect. As a Belgian, and a member of an association known as "Le Cheval de Trait Belge," the headquarters of which are at No. 20 rue Royale, Brussels, I ask your courtesy for the publication of this letter in protest. The success obtained by the Belgian horses at the Paris Universal Exposition is a fact known to the whole world, and has most thoroughly established their value as draft horses. The International Jury awarded them the world's championship among all the breeds of horses for heavy and light draft. At page 30 of the Album you will find pictures of the two horses which were victorious over all competitors. The International Jury based its judgment upon the fact that the Belgian horses united in the highest degree all the necessary proportions to furnish the maximum of force for hauling purposes.

In Canada this year, in the Province of Quebec alone, there are 65 Belgian stallions, distributed in the different counties, where they have been introduced since 1902, under the supervision of the Provincial Government, and their progeny, a large number of which are already fully grown, are so fine that by this crossing the breed has produced the very best results, and they sell for prices well above those of other breeds.

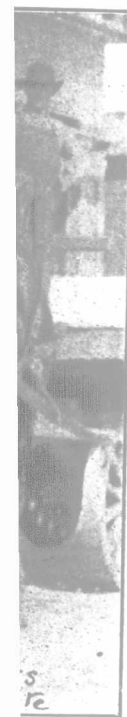
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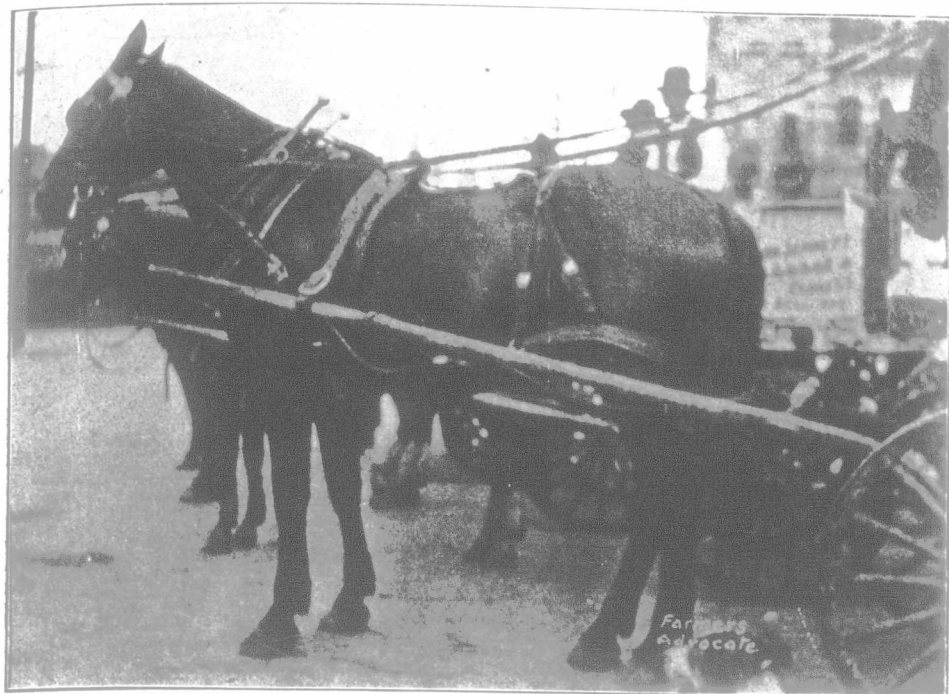
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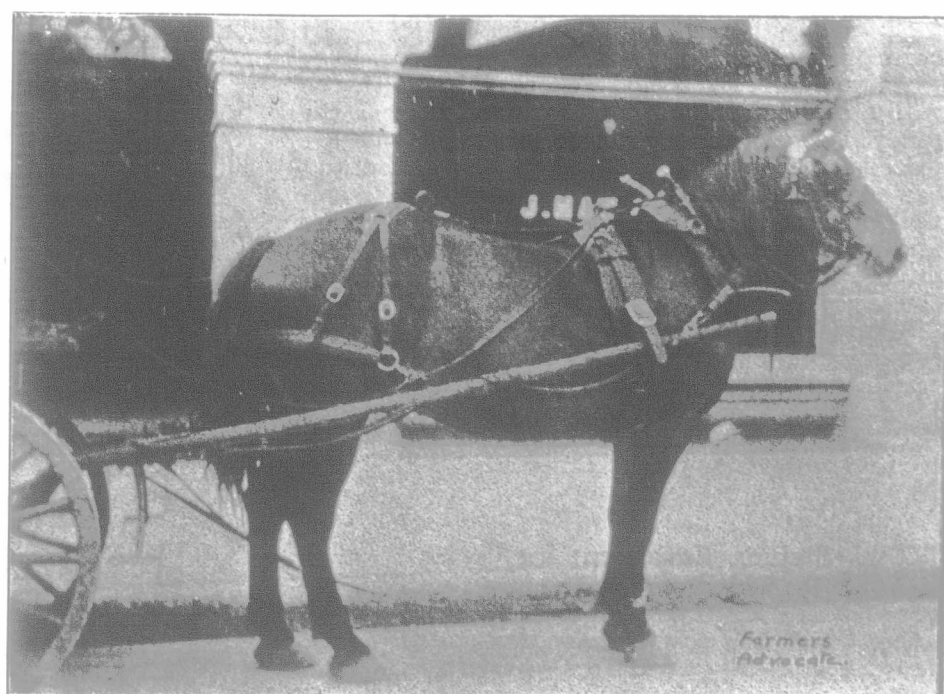


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HORSES FOR HIRE TO MOVE TRUNKS, ETC., AND GENERAL EXPRESS WORK.



GOOD TYPE OF DELIVERY HORSE AND LIGHT EXPRESSER.

These Belgian stallions weigh from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds; they have generally good action, and a gait of about 9 miles an hour. After the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, a very large number of Belgian stallions were purchased by Americans, and the Steinman Navigation Agency of Anvers, alone carried 1,040 of these stallions to New York during the past winter. The Americans choose the heaviest class, horses weighing about 2,000 pounds, while those in the Province of Quebec belong to the Ardennais branch, and are lighter. These few lines will be sufficient to correct an error, published, I have no doubt, in good faith, but which is of a nature to create an unjust prejudice against our national horse-breeding, of which we are proud, and which is the wealth of our agricultural classes.

BARON DE L'EPINE,

Member of the Society "Le Cheval de Trait Belge." Quebec.

[Note.—Our correspondent accompanies his note with an illustrated brochure, in which it is stated that as early as the 12th century Belgian horses were exported to Great Britain for breeding purposes. There was a shipment of 100 stallions, young ones, in the 13th century, and the claim is made that some of them became the progenitors of the Clydesdale. (The modern Scottish draft horse is generally regarded as a creation of the 19th century, wherever his blood lines may run in bygone centuries.) Since 1830 the Belgian Government has encouraged private enterprise in horse-breeding, and established regulations for the control of the industry. No stallion is allowed to stand for stock purposes unless approved by Government commission. There are two classes of Belgian horses. The Ardennese, weighing from 1,300 to 1,700 lbs., bred in the mountainous south, and the Brabancons, averaging about 2,000 lbs., bred in the interior and low coast country.—Editor.]

The Street Horses of Winnipeg.

The horses employed upon the streets of a city are an interesting study. It is among the street horses that one sees examples of all the market types and then a lot more. The city horses as a general rule indicate the nature of the horse stock in the surrounding country, even though a great many of them should be brought long distances.

Among cities, those of Canada, have no reason to be ashamed of the horses seen upon their streets, whether it be the heavy dray horses, the ordinary workers, the expressers, delivery horses, drivers or the fancy classes. The horses upon the streets of Toronto have frequently been lauded by visitors to that city from other countries, and upon our own streets of Winnipeg the high average quality of the horses has often been remarked upon.

Winnipeg draws her horses from numerous sources, many of them are bred in the province and upon western ranges, others are brought from the States and have a good sprinkling of Percheron or Standard bred blood, while others are brought from Ontario and these are generally high grade Clydes.

The largest individual user of horses is the Manitoba Dray Co., which does the city cartage work of the C. P. R. freight. This company buys its horses wherever they can be found, but demands the heaviest sorts. From seventy-five to ninety teams are kept in their stables, and the average length of the life of a horse at this heavy dray work is about eight years, although there is an old campaigner still in work over twenty. The first thing looked for in horses for such purposes is weight with good feet and clean flat bone. There is no preference for any color and the buyer would just as soon buy a thin horse as a fat one.

The rations given these horses are hay and oats, with occasionally some bran.

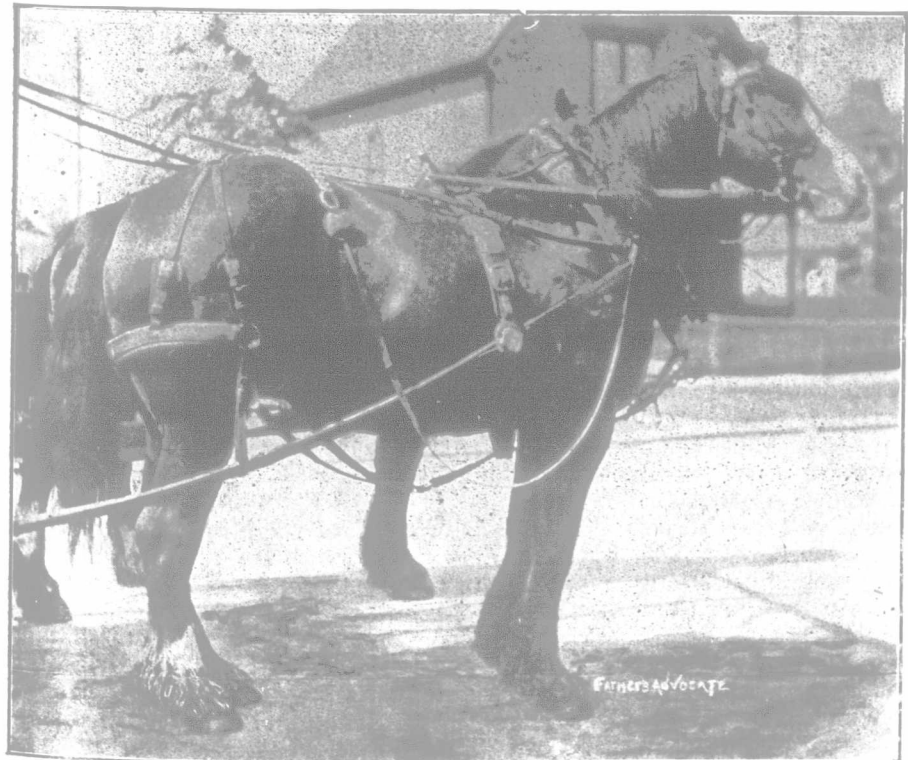
The large milling and lumber companies also keep a high classed lot of drafters as do also some of the coal and wood companies, but these latter very often take horses less sound and somewhat lighter. Very many of the best drafters in Winnipeg are brought from Ontario and as a rule outwear the Percheron stock brought from the States.

Another large user of horses, though of a different type, is the Winnipeg Transfer Co., which operates the busses between the stations and hotels. Heavy road horses are preferred for this purpose and are gathered from every direction, many coming from Ontario and American farms. The delivery horses are somewhat of the same type as the bus horses, but are more generally bred on Manitoba farms. The delivery work is about the most trying of all the jobs to which horses are put. Large prices are frequently paid for delivery horses with plenty of short muscle, good feet, and active. One store this spring gave six hundred dollars for a particularly fine pair.

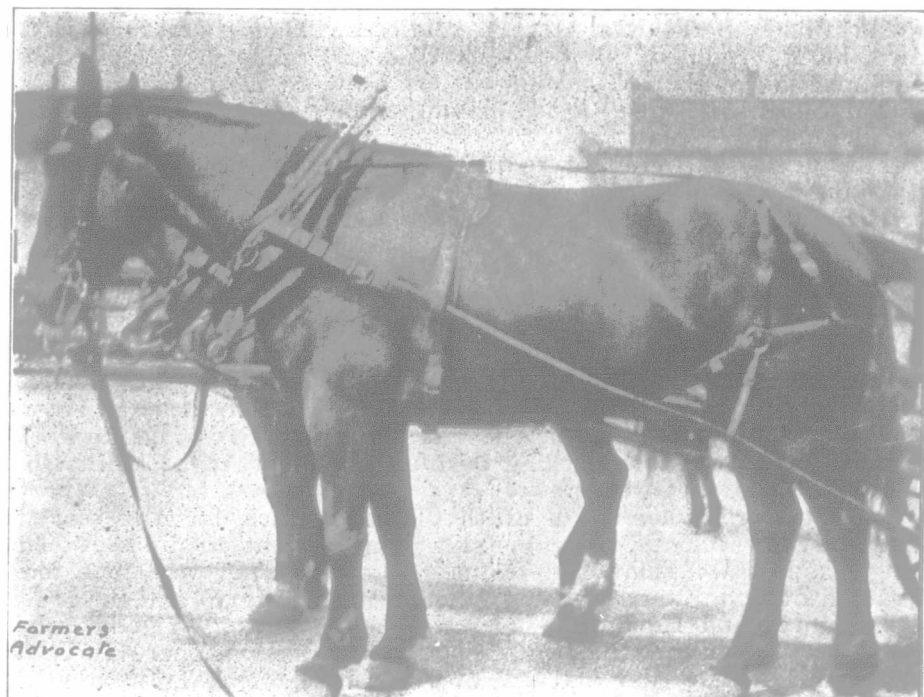
The express horse is another of the types which lead a strenuous and short life. His work is heavy and fast, which is a severe tax on wind and limb. Horses very much of the express type are used in the fire department and by the wholesale butchers.

The denizens of the livery barns are practically all high grade standard breeds, though many of them have the marks of the branding irons. They lead a hard life in Winnipeg, on some days every horse being in harness.

The riding horses seen about the city are mostly from the ranges or from some farm where Thoroughbreds are kept. There are also a few Ken-



HEAVY DRAY TEAM, CLYDESDALE GRADES



HEAVY DELIVERY HORSES ON BUTCHER'S WAGON.

tucky saddle horses with their superb style and versatility of action.

As yet the city is not well supplied with the really aristocratic harness type of horses, the fancy leather class. Horses of this type are prized for their style, symmetry, and action and are essentially the horse of the leisure class and the fancier. Doubtless as these classes increase and with the holding of horse shows, western cities will be found to be splendid markets for the fancy steppers.

Winnipeg like other western cities and towns is particularly strong in road horses. The gentleman's driving club fosters the interests of this type of horses, and it is safe to say when the road horses of Winnipeg parade they can stand comparison with those of any other city of its size in America.

Stallion Enrolment in Alberta.

At the present time one thousand stallions are enrolled as a result of the Horse Breeders' Ordinance, which has now been on the statute books three years. Even yet some owners have neglected to comply, for which there is no excuse and we understand the R. N. W. M. P. have instructions to get information on this matter and to prosecute the dilatory ones. It is to be hoped that the agricultural societies and other organizations interested in the advancement of agriculture will see to it that the law is observed.

STOCK

Live Stock Judging at Edmonton.

This method of awakening interest in the young men of the farm did not fail of its mission at the agricultural exhibition in the northern metropolis. Good prizes in medals and cash were given, the competitions resulting as follows.

Horses,—Arthur Ottewell, silver medal.

Cattle,—Geo. Daly, first; Wm. Taylor, second; E. Swift, third.

Hogs,—A. J. Ottewell, first; W. J. Ottewell, second; G. Daly, third.

Sweepstakes for judging cattle and hogs, Geo. Daly.

Innisfail Agricultural Society.

This C. and E. town cannot be said to have a prepossessing appearance judged from the railroad; a careful inspection of the town shows, however, how risky it is to judge either country or hamlet from the car windows. This thriving burgh has banks and other business appurtenances, and is in a district that produces, judged by its creameries and its live stock show. The above society this year held its third summer stock fair on July 6th and made a very creditable show. The society has forty acres of land and has turned a deficit of four hundred into a surplus of one hundred and fifty dollars. It holds its show of grains, vegetables, domestic products, etc., in the fall, the fifteenth fall fair coming on October 12th next. The cattle classes were especially noteworthy, Brown and D. Wilson each exhibiting herds of Shorthorns, Mrs. Ellis having out a strong contingent of the "whitefaces." In swine Chris. Moffit, J. R. Moore and Speakman (Penhold) had Berkshires, H. A. Malcolm, Tamworths, B. Hibbert, O. I. Chester Whites. In purebred sheep, H. A. Malcolm was the only exhibitor, Smith and Geo. Arnell having some fair grades.

The horse classes were not remarkable, one good Clydesdale stallion was shown, and some pretty fair light horses, especially saddlers. As this society grows in wealth, we can look for buildings, rings, etc., and we hope it will continue as now without attempting to bring to this quiet little burgh, the race horse crowd or the questionable attraction bunch. The live stock industry is thriving in that district of thick grass, wild pea, hills, valleys and little lakes, may it continue to do so beyond the most sanguine expectations of those now working faithfully to develop it. The Department of Agriculture had its tent there, where Miss Edith Charlton made plain how scientific a profession house-keeping was; A. W. Foley had trapnets, self-feeders and other up-to-date poultry appliances; Messrs. Munroe and Henderson did some dairy demonstrations, while Arch. Mitchell endeavored to implant a knowledge and fear of weeds in the hearts bucolic, and judging by the interested faces of his audiences he succeeds in his efforts.

Calgary Exhibition

The Inter-Western-Pacific Exhibition, the live stock show of the middle west, was held in Calgary from July 10th to 12th. Fair weather and favoring airs again blessed the show and in many respects there was a marked improvement over previous events. The faker element so prominent last year died at the hands of the directors and in that respect at least the fair was almost as bright and clean as a new silver dollar.

Live stock from outside points strengthened the exhibits from home and in Shorthorns especially, were to be seen some of the keenest contests witnessed in Alberta for some time. The judging gave good satisfaction. Mistakes there were, men are only human after all, but taken altogether there was little dissatisfaction for the men who show at Calgary are a proverbially sportsmanlike lot and know how to lose as well as how to win.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture was again to the fore with their exhibit in better

was a clear first. Turner was also winner for the best stallion and three females.

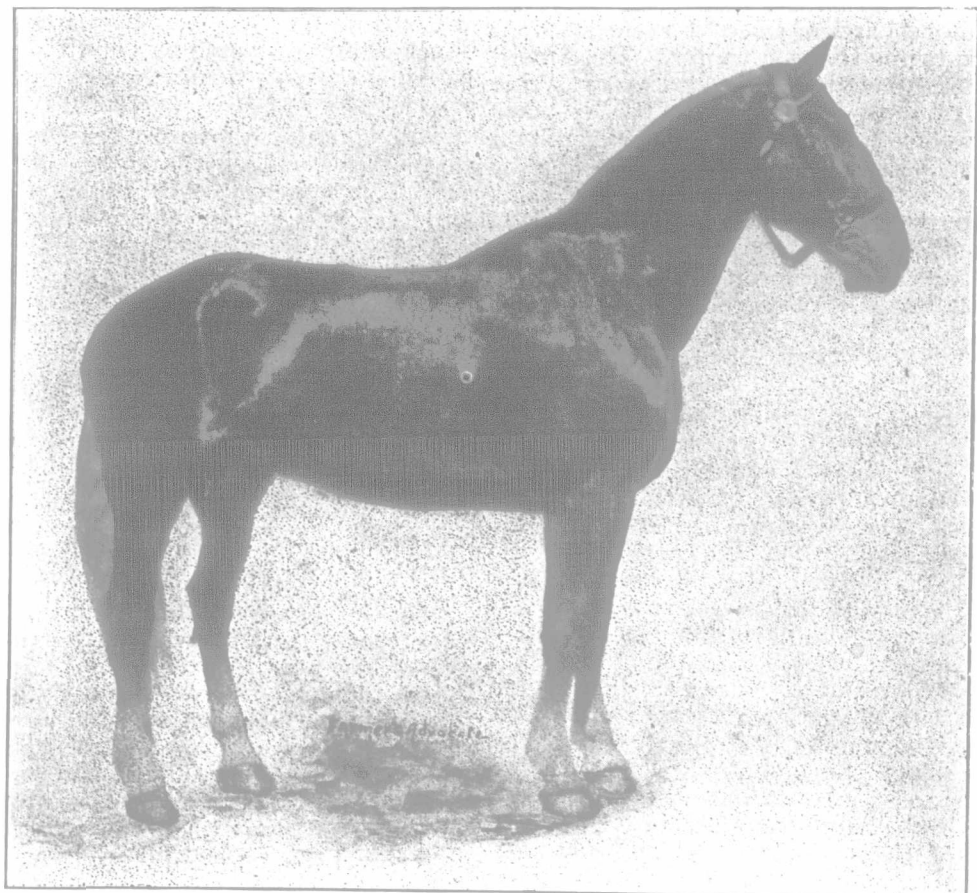
HEAVY DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL.

The heavy draft and agricultural classes are pulling up every year, and this year they were stronger than ever. In heavy draft teams there were a half a dozen good entries, but the judge finally brought out three that caused him some worry. J. Hallman and Sons had the winners; The Commercial Cartage Co. came second; and D. Thorburn was third. Thorburn and Hallman mixed it up pretty well in the remaining classes. The prize for brood mare and two of her progeny went to Thorburn, while Hallman won first for exhibit of four females.

The following is the prize list in the agricultural class:

Agricultural team in harness: 1, Thorburn; 2, E. J. Whelan; 3, J. McK. Andrews.

Brood mare with foal: 1, Thorburn; 2, H. McPherson; 3, W. Moodie.



A FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSE.

working order and Miss Charlton in the Domestic Science work, Mitchell with the weed exhibit, Foley, the poultry expert, and Munroe and Henderson on dairy demonstrations did some really first class educational work. More power to the provincial department of agriculture!

The judges of live stock were Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg (light horses, sheep and swine) W. H. Kydd, Simcoe (heavy horses) C. M. McCrae, Ottawa, (cattle).

THE HORSES.

The exhibit in registered Clydes and Shires was not very large, although there were some horses of splendid quality. Balgreggan stock farm supplied most of the winners. "Three-year-olds and over" brought out three good stallions, but "Consul" the winner at Edmonton was too true an actor and too good in all round quality to be anywhere but first, despite the fact that Angus McIntosh had a mighty good horse, a dark bay, that proved a worthy second. The prize for two-year-olds and yearling stallions went to John A. Turner without competition. Turner won first for brood mare with "Proud Beauty" and Bryce Wright was second with "Bell Ashton" a good mare but not by any means in show shape. Three-year-olds were rather a close contest, Turner, Wright and Peterson winning in the order named. Two foals were brought forward, both were good, but the Balgreggan entry

Foal: 1, H. McPherson; 2, Moodie; 3, Wright. Three-year-old filly or gelding: 1, D. Thorburn; 2, Hallman and Sons; 3, H. C. Coppock.

Two-year-old filly or gelding: 1, McPherson; 2, J. A. Grierson; 3, Andrews.

Yearling filly or gelding: 1, Thorburn; 2, R. McPherson; 3, J. A. Grierson.

Agricultural colt, six months or under: 1, H. McPherson.

The only serious work in this class was the brood mares, Thorburn's entry went first and went in the right place too. She wasn't perfect; she had a rather rough conformation of shoulder that was not prepossessing, but she had good bone and was a mighty good stamp of brood mare. McPherson's entry was just about the closest possible second and some of the spectators thought she should have been first.

LIGHT HORSES.

The roadsters and carriage horses were classed together making it awkward for the judge and unsatisfactory to the exhibitors, neither is it advisable to call for registration for such a class being a mixed one, except for the entire males. The stallions were a mixed lot, first prize being won by Joe Jefferson of the Faris Stock Farm, Red Deer, a Standard bred horse with size and good breeding, he distinctly outclassed the second prize horse. There were some very good pairs shown, the roadster type being taken, there being

the largest entry of that type in the class and rather better specimens than of the carriage type. W. Stuart had a fast clean gaited stylish looking pair, which were the outstanding winners, Neil McLauchlin being second. Stuart also won the single driver. In Hackneys three stallions came forward, the competition resting between Heath Rosador (Kinniburghs) and Agility (Will Moodie). The latter horse was going very well considering the ground which was uneven and decidedly unsafe for showing action and pace; his quality, action and muscling placed him over his rival with the double name, who was not going as well, being a little inclined to spraddle behind. W. Moodie had first also in yearling stallions with a breedy-looking chap, and a very promising youngster, although not qualified that day to beat the older horse for the breed sweepstakes. Bryce Wright had first and second on Hackney fillies. The progeny prizes for Heath Rosador foals went to G. A. Sharp on a yearling, C. J. McFarlane having second. It would be more satisfactory if such progeny prizes were confined to foals, or sections made for the different ages. Thoroughbreds were three in number in the aged classes, D. R. Lewis, W. E. McAbee and D. V. Woodruff with an American gaited saddle being placed in the order given. McAbee won with two year stallion and brood mare, Inglis in the yearling section.

The strongest competition in the light horse classes, outside of the drivers came in the saddle classes in which some rather good horses were shown. In the class over 15.2 Goddard (Bow River Horse Ranch) was first, R. de Malherbe getting second and third. In the section over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands Goddard again won first, this time with a well-built, good-actioned chestnut. Malherbe being second, Inglis third.

The showing of the stock horses under stock saddle created considerable interest, the work being very severe, the heavy weights to be carried and the heavy strain on the hocks from the quick turning necessitating a strong bodied and powerfully limbed horse. In the sections over 15½, F. W. Bannister, Jas. Turner and Wm Parslow came in the order named, under 15½, Harold Bannister first, R. J. Riddel and E. D. Adams were respectively second and third. Girl's saddle pony ridden by owner went to Elsie D. Miller, the three competitors for boy's saddle pony ridden by owners being rated in the following order, Turner, Dick Brown and F. Brown, the latter a five-year-old. Turner had the championship for imported Hackney mare; Moodie the Hackney stallion, sweepstakes. Bryce Wright the championship for light draft mare, a nomenclature we hope will not be followed in future, being confusing and not strictly correct, thus a Thoroughbred is classed as a light draft animal; such is apt to mix the general public up, and confuse in their minds the agricultural class, which is practically the light-draft class with the still lighter classes. Nothing is to be gained by the interbreed sweepstake of the Live Stock Associations, it is only money thrown away, the educational effect is nil.

Some capital ponies were shown; the rating of the polo ponies being J. D. Freeman, Al. Landale, Dick Brown; saddle ponies were Goddard first, Wright second, the Cochrane ponies also being first and third over the hurdles. In the high jumping, Geo. Rolls, L. Durand, Goddard were rated in the order given.

SHORTHORNS.

The contest for senior bulls was very keen. Six were in the competition, and after much study the red ribbon was finally given to "Crimson General" while "Lucerne" (imp.) owned by John Ramsay of Priddis, a better bull, standing more squarely on his hind feet, with truer underline, line, "a meat to the hocks" fellow took second place. "Crimson General" is a mighty good bull, but he bears the marks of over fitting and "Lucerne" is, if anything a trifle out of show shape. R. K. Bennet's "Trout Creek Hero" was third. In yearling bulls R. K. Bennet's "Model Duke" was first, Turner came second and Little and Ramsay followed suit. Senior bull calves were a close class. Little won first with a very smooth evenly turned animal. McGill came second and Bennet was third. For junior calves, Bennet brought forward a nifty roan that landed the money and Ramsay was a close second.

Eleven entries competed in the class for three-year-old cows. Kinnon's "Endymion" was first. She is a very smooth even handler and was showing in splendid shape. Ramsay's "Howard Queen the 2nd" came next. She is a cow of good form and substance, but she felt rather soft in the covering and so failed to reach the coveted red,

"Loise" owned by Little, a cow of somewhat different type came third. Kinnon was first with a very level roan in the next class and Little and McGill followed in the order named. In the over eighteen months and under two years class there was a good smart ring of six entries. Bennet was first, Peterson was second and Kinnon third. The reversal of the two latter prizes would have met with approval from many, for while the second prize animal was a large sappy heifer, she showed signs of unevenness over the hocks. A half dozen of all types and sizes came forward in the next class. McHugh of Calgary had a winner, Kinnon was second and McGill third. Ramsay had the best heifer calf, Bennet came second and Kinnon's "Golden Jewel" was awarded the honor of being the best female of any age. For herd prize, Kinnon with Sittyton Hero 7th at the head was justly awarded first and Ramsay and Little won second and third respectively. For the special prizes contributed by the Canadian Pacific Railway for Alberta bred Shorthorns there was some good competition. Bennet's herd headed by the yearling bull "Carnation's Hero" was first, McGill and Ramsay second and third. Bennet won first and second for cow three years old or over and Peterson third. Ramsay got first for two-year-old heifer and Bennet for yearling and the same gentlemen got the "firsts" for heifer calf and bull calf. "Juanita" a very smooth even yearling, also owned by Bennet was awarded the silver medal for the best female under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor. The silver cup given by R. K. Bennet of Rushford Ranch for the best two animals any age or sex bred and owned by the exhibitor the progeny of one cow was won by a very fine pair owned by Kinnon.

In Shorthorns it seems strange that there should be a junior and senior bull calf sections, and not in the heifers, although in heifers there was a section for junior and senior yearlings. In view of the rivalry twixt Edmonton and this show, it would appear to be good policy for the Calgary board to increase their prize money for Shorthorns in order to qualify for and retain the grant of \$400 of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, which is given on the understanding that the exhibition association receiving the grant gives, at least, an equal amount of money to the open Shorthorn classes. Calgary barely does that this year, and judging from the comments of some breeders made at the show will need to buck up to get an equal grant in 1907.

The Hereford entries were not numerous, the Baxter Reed Co. of Olds being the only exhibitors. In Galloways, Adams and King had the field to themselves and brought forward a few very good entries. Dairy cattle were scarce, Tregillus of Calgary and A. Blackwood practically had the field to themselves.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

This end of the show is very small, and the entry was said to be lighter than for years past, which, considering the keen demand for the bacon breeds along the C. and E. was rather strange. Sheep were classified as medium, long, and fine wools and while no great fault can be found with such, so long as the exhibit is so small, we submit it would have a good educational effect to state the rules to be found in these divisions, and a breed should be made that all sheep shown must have been shorn some time previous to the show, since January first in the year in which the show is held. An increase of prizes to the grade sheep section would be beneficial, especially if a flock section as at Winnipeg this year, to include a purebred ram and three or four females any age; grade ewe and wether shearlings might be put in one section, the lambs increased and pairs called, same with grade ewes, and three prizes offered and it should be stipulated that all grades shown by be purebred rams. This may be considered radical, but from the experience of the writer is necessary. In medium wools, "Balgreggan" was to fore with some Shropshires in good fit, in some classes Peterson being the runner-up, Dick Brown had a large lamb in the class but it wasn't in the bloom of the others. In aged ewes "Balgreggan" was first with a ewe of good conformation, Peterson with a big sheep but dry; ewe lambs, Brown led with "Balgreggan" second and Peterson third. In grades Jones had some big ones, carrying all the wool possible, crossbreeds (Oxfords-Leicester) and won easily, Peterson, Brown, and Watkins also got a look-in.

In pigs, Whelan won with a good Berkshire boar, Tregillus being second; if a suggestion is in order, would suggest that class 23 be confined to Yorkshires, and class 24 made for Berkshires with money equal to 23, and that class 25 be made for

Tamworths, that the lard breeds be dropped entirely (this latter suggestion might be followed with profit at every Canadian fair west of the Great Lakes, as the exhibits of the American breeds as seen at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster and Victoria are inferior specimens of their representative breeds and as such should not be encouraged, especially in a country which possesses more suitable kinds, viz., the bacon breeds.)

The class for fat pigs should be dropped entirely, or better a class for bacon barrows over six and under nine months be substituted. Provision should also be made by which the pigs, especially the boars, may be shown in competition outside the pens, no judge can do justice to himself, the owners, or the animals by judging the exhibits in their pens.

The Royal Show.

(From our Scottish correspondent.)

"Our Scottish Letter" this time is written from England, where the Royal Show of 1906 is in progress, June 27, to 30, at the great railway center, Derby. His Majesty the King travelled from London, and spent several hours in the yard during the judging day. Accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, he made an extended examination of the stock, and had a most cordial reception. In spite of the rain, the show was 60-day visited by some 25,000 paying visitors, in addition to members and guests. From these His Majesty received a rousing welcome. Twenty-five thousand paying visitors at 2s. 6d. each represents a revenue of over £3,000, so that there should not be a big loss on this show, even should the weather conditions for the remaining two days of the event be as unfavorable as the first.

The display of stock is one of the best ever seen in a Royal showyard, and this is true beyond cavil regarding the Shorthorn section. No grander display of the red, white and roan has ever been seen on this side of the water. There are close upon 320 representatives of the breed entered, and almost all are forward. Around the ring were fanciers of the breed from many lands, and speaking many languages; among them our good friend, Hon. John Dryden, of Ontario, and several other friends whom the writer met when in Canada a few years ago. The feature of the show was the remarkable success of Mr. J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Codford, St. Mary, Wilts. He bred and owned both the first-prize yearlings, and with them gained both the male and female championships. Both are by one bull, Violet's Fame 78078, a choicely-bred animal, such as Mr. Deane Willis is ever in the way of having at the head of his herd. The male champion is a beautifully level red, exceptionally well furnished at the tail root, and so evenly that you cannot find a flaw in him. He is known as Bapton Viceroy, and is reported to be a South American extra ordinary figure of 2,500 to a sold for the buyer. Even if the fact be not so, the rumor is sufficient indication of the quality of the animal. His dam is Vanity, by the celebrated Count Lavender 60545. The champion female is Golden Garland, by the same sire, a lovely well-haired roan, out of Golden Geraldine, another daughter of Count Lavender. This is one of the truest and most level heifers seen for many a day. Her maturity of form and fidelity to breed character are rare in an animal so young. It is reported that she also is sold to an Argentine buyer, the price in her case being quoted as 600 gs. [Our correspondent has been misinformed as to the destination of Golden Garland, as this is the heifer Sir Wm. Van Horne has purchased for his Selkirk, Man., farm.—ED.]

Regarding the other youngsters in the classes led by this pair from Bapton Manor, the bull was pressed very hard by a beautiful roan, named Royal Windsor, bred and owned by His Majesty the King. He was got by Luxury, out of another Count Lavender cow. Many regarded this Windsor yearling as fully a match for Bapton Viceroy. He is certainly a much more stylish youngster, carrying himself with unusual gaiety; but he is not as well finished at the tail and on the plates as the red. More wonderful things have happened than that he will finish the better old bull of the two. Earl Manvers had the third in the class, another red, named Illustrious Count, by Lavender Royal, and thus standing in the same relationship to Count Lavender through the sire as the two in front and the champion female do through their dams. He is not at all unlike the first one, but lacks his finish. Mr. John Handley, Greenhead, Milnthorpe, a Westmorland farmer, and one of the best Shorthorn judges in England, had the fourth, another red, named Frayne Challenger, bred in County Meath, Ireland, with a grand



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square carcass, but rather a coarse, curly-haired head. In some respects as fine a yearling as any in the class was the fifth, Mr. Herbert S. Leon's light roan, Sir Primrose, bred by Mr. Jolliffe, near Stratford-on-Avon, and first at the Royal Dublin Show in spring. This is a very level, lengthy bull, but a little lumpy at the tail root. He goes to the Argentine. There were few better bulls in the class than the sixth, Mr. Robert Taylor's Baron Lindisfame, from Pitlivie, Carnoustie.

In a very fine class of two-year-old bulls, Mr. Alex. T. Gordon, of Newton, Combs Causeway, Inch, was first with the gay roan, Fascinator, bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, and got by Lord Lynedoch 74900, out of a Favorite Blossom cow, by the champion Pride of Collynie 75248. The second, third and seventh in the class are in the hands of the noted judge and exhibitor, Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington. The second and seventh were bred in Cumberland, and the third at Collynie, after Royal Edward. Mr. Henry Dudding had the fourth. In the second there is likely to be a dash of Bates, although his sire is Lord Victor.

The aged and three-year-old class was led by the Dublin champion bull, Mr. F. Miller's Linksfield Champion 86401. He was bred by Colonel Johnston, of Linksfield, Elgin, after Scottish Prince 82270. He is a bull with perfect top line, very deep brisket, and well-sprung rib, but light in his second thighs. One would also like him better if he had greater gaiety, and did not carry his head so low. He is the property of the great Argentine exporter, whose headquarters in England are La Belen, Clifton Road, Birkenhead. The bull which followed him in the class, Sir Richard P. Cooper's Meteor 86631, is, unfortunately, white; but for this he would be invincible. With a red or dark-roan hide, it would be impossible to say how high a price might be given for this bull. He shows himself well, and is level both above and below, while his depth and spread of rib show him to be no ordinary specimen. He was first at the Highland last year.

The females, as is often the case, were, perhaps, superior to the males. The first three in the yearling class were exceptionally fine youngsters. The second, Mr. Basset's Queen of Brilliants 2nd, from Cornwall, was got by Shamrock 84742, out of a cow by Bapton Juan. She shows great gaiety although lacking the finish and extraordinary maturity of Mr. Deane Willis' champion. Mr. Robert Taylor's third, from Carnoustie, is home bred, and a neat little roan, by Golden Dawn 72609. She deserved all her honors. In a big two-year-old class, the spirited patron of all English stock, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., Rolleston, Derby, was first and second with a very promising pair, a red and white, and a roan, respectively. They are home-bred, and few breeders could claim the distinction of putting two such heifers in the ring. One is by Regulator 84488, and the other is by Beauty's Pride 78371. Sir Oswald was also first in the class for three-year-old heifers in milk, with another red and white, named Proud Duchess, got by the sire of the second-prize two-year-old, out of the dam of the first-prize two-year-old. She was an easy winner in her class. It does not fall to the lot of many Shorthorn cows to be dam of two first-prize winners at a show like the Royal in the same season. Sir Oswald is one of the most popular breeders in England. Rolleston Duchess, the dam of these two first-prize winners, was got by Lord Lawrence 72889. Mr. Taylor, Pitlivie, was second in the three-year-old class, with the Cumberland-bred heifer, Silver May, got by the Scots bull, Stoneytown Pride 77972. Lord Calthorpe had third, with a big, wealthy heifer, named Ruby 4th,

bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Conon Bridge, Rosshire, and got by the celebrated Collynie Conqueror 78609. There was a very fine class of older cows in milk. His Majesty the King was first, with his big red cow, Sylph, now five years old, and got by the 800-gs. bull, Royal Duke, the champion in his time of England, Scotland and Ireland. Sylph has been a great winner in her time. She was first at the Highland and, I think also at the Royal when younger. She has become rather rough about the tail root, but her merits otherwise were regarded with such favor that the two judges differed as between her and the yearling heifer, Golden Garland, for the championship. The umpire, who was judging the Lincoln Reds, gave the preference to the younger animal; Sylph then standing reserve. The second-prize cow in milk was Mr. Taylor's Donside Princess, the Edinburgh champion, which, although lacking the wealth and substance of the King's cow, is, perhaps, the truer to breed character and type. She is what one would call a very bonnie little cow, of choice merit and quality. The famous white cow, White Heather, from Bapton Manor, was third. She begins to show signs of wear. Linksfield Champion was the reserve champion bull.

After the Shorthorns, the Jerseys were the strongest cattle section. The Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway breeds were worthily represented; Mr. John Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, taking both male and female championships for Galloways, with Chancellor of Ballyboley and Doris of Denhamhill, respectively. The A.-A. champion male was Colonel Smith Grant's Prince Forest, bred at Ballindalloch, and the champion female, Mr. Greenfield's cow from Haynes Park, Bedford. Avrshires were poorly represented for numbers. Mr. Cross, of Knockdon, won for cows, with two good specimens, the winner having been second at Ayr in calf in April. The bull class witnessed a reversal of this season's previous form. First prize was awarded to Mr. Howie's Wynflette, and second to Mr. Barr's Yomosal.

The horse section was well filled, so far as Shires, Hunters and Hackneys were concerned. There was only a fair show of Clydesdales. Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, was first in two classes, with Blyth Thomas and Rienzi, respectively, and took the male championship with the former. Mr. Word, Drawdykes, Carlisle, took the female championship with his famous Cedric Princess, the Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) being reserve, with a grand three-year-old, Silver Princess, by Silver Cup. SCOTLAND YET.

Recommended for Calf Scours.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having seen an inquiry for cure of scours or diarrhoea in calves, I send you the following cure, which I have never known to fail. I care not in what stage the disease may be. Take from one to two tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, one half cup raw insect oil and one egg and put it in a bottle with a pint of new milk. Shake so as to mix, give to the calf from the bottle, the milk should be quite warm, afterwards feed sparingly a pint of new milk twice a day for two days, afterwards increase the quantity of milk to a quart twice a day for a week. One dose is generally sufficient to effect a cure. The cause of scours is owing to overfeeding, that is giving too much milk at a time or calves being kept where water drips on them from leaky roofs or mixing chopped feed along with the milk. The best way I have found to feed the latter is to throw a handful of chop in the pail just as the calf is about finished drinking, they soon learn to eat it dry.

Crossfield, Alta.

CHAS. GRASLEY.

Some Suggestions re Live Stock Matters.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

Your paper is improving with every issue, and I am pleased to see you bring forward subjects that are of interest to all your readers. Re excessive express rates on live stock, this is of prime importance. Selling a bird for \$2 or \$3, and having to pay \$1 for carriage only perhaps fifty miles or so makes one feel something else than tired. Then there is the value of pure bred stock. Few buyers understand the value of a well bred animal. If they pay a few dollars more than the animal would bring for meat they think that they are wasting their money. A few articles on the value or price of stock would have some effect.

Now that the dates of Winnipeg and other large fairs are near you might draw the attention of the various directors to the crying need there is of good pure drinking water at the fairs. Not everybody likes to buy or use the various bottled poisons that are sold in the booths, and would rather drink pure water if it can be obtained. Up to last year this was almost impossible. At Brandon fair grounds the covers on the wells could be fixed to advantage, and a better method found than placing water in barrels on the road in the open, allowing dust and dirt to drop in as it pleases. In a word—Stir them up.

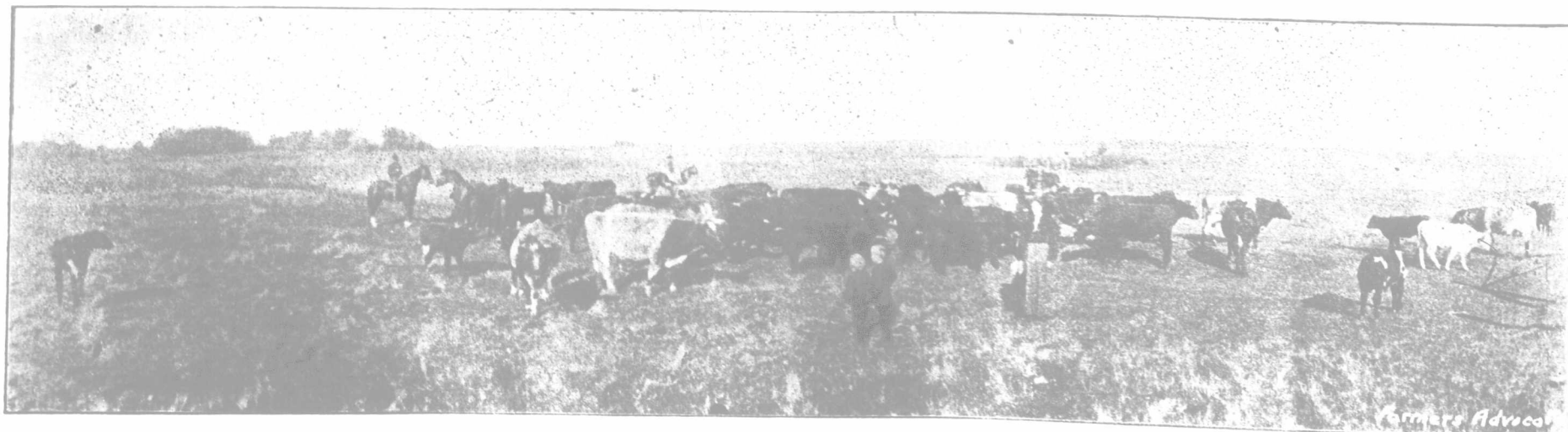
J. KING.

The Stable in Summer.

In winter the stable is usually one of the most cosy places on the farm. It is kept pretty closely shut up, and the temperature is raised considerably by the breath and presence of the horses. As a rule, farm stables are not very lofty in the interior to cause currents or draughts of air; indeed, these are very dangerous in winter, as comfort then is one of the requirements of the horse.

There is a tendency, too, to keep up the close atmosphere in summer, but this I regard as a great mistake. It is not seasonable; neither is it advantageous. Indeed, it is injurious, as ample fresh air is now appreciated by all animals, and all stables should now be ventilated to the fullest. Farm horses are all out night and day, and only in to feed. They are therefore well provided for in the way of fresh air, but there are plenty of other horses that are kept in the stable nightly all the year round, and it is these that ought to enjoy summer conditions as far as possible, particularly in air. The stable doors may remain open all day, but it is not always the correct thing to do in the night-time. The doors are not to be regarded as convenient ventilators. Special provision may be made for this in all well-constructed stables, but the windows should be called into play as ventilators in summer, and in warm weather they should be open constantly; indeed, no attempt should be made to close the stable and keep it shut up in an air-tight form during the summer.

In connection with pure air, there is another matter that is often omitted. This is giving the stables a thorough clean out in the spring, or now. Cobwebs often occur in the stable. They hang in clouds in many; they are dusty and hold the dust. Air is never pure where they abound. Other objectionable matters accumulate in the stable, and the whole should be swept away, and everything made as clean as a new pin. Brush every nook and corner. Lime-wash every inch of the walls; see that every drain is clean from inlet to outlet; and all this, combined with ample ventilation, will contribute enormously to the exuberance in spirit and condition of the horse. Some are anxious to clean their stables especially



A BUNCH OF CATTLE AND SOME LAND IN CROP. A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Matters.

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in the winter-time. They do this to make them sweet when they are closely shut up, but they care nothing about how unclean they may be now as they think there is plenty of air admitted to counteract this state; but this is altogether a wrong line of thought and action, and is an actual adulteration of the pure and fresh air which is so beneficial to all creation when in an unpolluted state.—*Farmer and Stock Breeder.*

FARM

Selling by Cental.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Has any action been taken by the Grain Growers' Association toward carrying out the resolution passed at last convention re selling grain by the cwt. or cental system instead of the bushel. I think the adoption of this system would be of considerable benefit to the producer in many ways. The majority of the elevators use the dump scale for unloading, which marks the weight in pounds, and the smaller parcels we divide those pounds into, the more chance there is for deducting the odd pounds, which is invariably done by all weighmen. It would also reduce the trouble and very often incorrect computing of cwts. into bushels, would often save a fraction of a cent per bushel on the price of a car owing to freight rates being levied by cwt. and in a great many cases do not come out even per bushel.

In the case of oats, it takes nearly three bushels to make a cwt. and the least dockage the elevator ever takes is 1lb per bushel which just means about 1c per bushel or from \$8 to \$16 per car.

I cannot see who would greatly oppose this system. The railroads and all transportation companies would be glad to accept it. It should save a lot of book-keeping by all handlers of grain. Anyone almost without education could compute the price of a load or any quantity. And we cannot see any particular difficulty in the way of adopting it. But there must be some serious objections to it or it would be in use before this. It has been tried and I think abandoned by some counties in Ontario but that may be because it was too local, it would have a much better chance if made continental and better still if made universal.

But you, Mr Editor will be in a position to know or to find out what obstacles are in the way of its adoption. Kindly let us know through your valuable paper and greatly oblige,

GRAIN GROWER.

Re Hail Insurance.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to second Mr. Fred. W. Green's opinions re compulsory hail insurance in your issue of June 27. I think he has set the matter out in a very plain and forcible argument, and although he uses some pretty strong qualifying adjectives to define the mutual companies I think the most of us know they are not a bit too strong. Also I think the report of the Commission on hail insurance bears out the fact that the existing companies are much too expensive for all the protection they can guarantee. No doubt the business could be done a considerable percentage cheaper by their management if they were better patronized, but their past and present records will not warrant a farmer in going into them. And although two of the companies have been doing business for a considerable number of years they appear to be getting very little, if any better, notwithstanding the fact that we have had very little loss by hail throughout the province for eight or ten years. Whereas if we had a compulsory government system we would either have a large rest fund accumulated or have the necessary premiums reduced to a minimum. I think the chief reason why the government system has not been a success is as Mr. Green says, because it is not compulsory.

But I think the only time it was much discussed in the legislature, the proposal was to tax all parties, or to make up the deficit if any out of general revenue, and it was the city people who opposed it strongest. I cannot see that the non-residents holding farm lands have any valid kick, for if the land is not improved it would not require to be taxed so high, and it would certainly be enhanced in value. The work could largely

be done through the municipal officers at a small cost, and if the aggregate cost can be estimated by the report got by the Commission from the existing companies, it would not cost half the premiums charged by them, and would afford adequate protection, instead of protection only in name, unless in very favorable years. Although the Commission in summing up say we can get reasonable protection at a reasonable cost, the financial part of the report goes to show that the present system of the existing companies is too expensive to induce enough to go into it to make it a safe investment. Unless hail insurance can be got at from 10c to 15c per acre, absolutely sure indemnity it is too expensive, and am afraid will never be satisfactory unless taken up by the government and made compulsory.

H. A. FRASER.

[Our readers have had placed before them the report of the Hail Insurance Commission and reports of Government Insurance in Saskatchewan so that if the criticism above is justified the insured should come forward at the annual meeting of the mutual companies and point out just what improvements should be made. We incline to the opinion that it is easier to rectify any weaknesses that may exist in present institutions than to abandon them and originate new systems.—Ed.]

Seed Growers Convene.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held in the Canadian Building, Ottawa, June 27th and 28th. About fifty delegates were present from various parts of the Dominion. All meetings were well attended, and intensely interesting. Dr. Jas. W. Robertson was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and L. H. Newman, B.S.A., continues as secretary-treasurer of the association. A resolution was passed, endorsing the good service rendered by Mr. Newman during the past year. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Sidney Fisher, Dr. Robertson, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell at the opening of the convention. The following is a summary of the papers, which have not already been published in our columns, read at the various meetings, which were presided over by Dr. Robertson. Extracts from a paper prepared by Prof. Harcourt, of Guelph, appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of July 18th as also did a paper by Prof. Shutt.

STORAGE OF SEED CORN.

Prof. L. S. Klinck, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., contributed excellent advice on the methods of storing seed corn which applies altogether to Eastern Canada.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING CEREALS.

Mr. J. Buchanan, of the O. A. C., Guelph, in a paper on "Some effects in varieties of cereal crops arising from different conditions of growth," stated that from general observation it appears that the milling quality of wheat is largely affected by the nature of the season. Harder grain, was as a rule, produced in a dry season.

He stated that there was no clear line of distinction between the cultivated oat and the wild oat, but a gradual blending of the characters of the wild and cultivated species. Results of an experiment conducted at the O. A. C. with seeds of wild oats, grading from those possessing an exceedingly heavy pappus and strongly-developed awn down to very smooth, plump seeds, with scarcely any awn, showed that all the seeds produced from a single plant were much alike, but some plants grown from seeds which were very wild in appearance produced seeds more like those of cultivated varieties, while other plants grown from smooth, plump seeds produced seeds having characteristics of wild oats in a very marked degree.

QUALITY OF WHEAT.

Prof. C. E. Saunders, Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, read a paper on quality of wheat. The installation in the laboratories at the Experimental Farm of suitable apparatus for carrying on milling and baking tests with wheat had made it possible to commence a series of important investigations in a field of research hitherto almost entirely unknown. Up to the present, for the most part, the relative merits of the various varieties (or grades) of wheat are not known to any one. At the outset, Prof. Saunders defined the term variety to mean race or breed, and the grade to signify degree of plumpness, hardness, etc., of the grain. He outlined the manner in which the milling and baking tests were carried on. The experimental mill for grinding was constructed in somewhat the same manner as the

large commercial mills. The bread was baked in small loaves in pans with low sides. Details are recorded in regard to each loaf, such as the amount of water absorbed when dough was mixed, the amount retained in the bread, shape, texture, etc.

In comparing the relative merits of Red Fife and White Fife, Dr. Saunders stated that after a careful study of these two varieties for years, he concluded that they could only be distinguished from each other by the color of the bran. Grown under the same conditions, they show about the same degree of hardness, ripen about the same time, furnish flour which appears identical in all respects, and produce loaves of bread of the same size, shape, texture, weight and color.

HARD AND SOFT RED FIFE COMPARED.

Soft Red Fife is paler than hard Red Fife, because of the white, starchy condition of the interior of the soft kernels, and White Fife is paler than Red Fife of the same degree of hardness, because of the paler color of skin of White Fife. Prof. Saunders stated that last year at harvest time in Northern Manitoba a sample of Red Fife grade Extra No. 1 Hard and a sample of grade No. 3 Northern were taken. Milling and baking tests of these were made during the winter. The principal difference noted in milling was that the Red Fife produced about 5% more break flour than the hard Red Fife. In total flour the hard wheat had slight advantage. In baking tests, the flour for which included the break flour in both instances, the flour from the hard Red Fife proved superior in all respects. It absorbed and retained a little more water, and gave lighter bread of better shape and texture. The hard Red Fife flour earned 101 marks for strength, and the flour from the soft wheat earned 89 marks. In referring to other varieties, he stated that while Club wheat commands a high price on account of the mistaken idea that depth of color indicates strength, it was low in gluten, deficient in strength, and should be condemned. In conclusion, Prof. Saunders stated that results obtained thus far seem to place Red Fife and White Fife at the head of spring wheats for strength, and Turkey Red at the head of winter wheats.

A paper on some results in horticulture from selection of seeds was given by Mr. Geo. Robertson, St. Catherines, Ont.

Mr Robertson undertook a few years ago to grow early tomatoes, but finding that his knowledge re the best methods of production were not satisfactory to himself, he began experiments with various varieties, with a view to improvement from a commercial viewpoint by seed selection. At the outset he secured a good variety of seed, and placing it under similar conditions to his other varieties, it produced two rows of plants which did not contain a good marketable tomato on any vine. The succeeding year he secured Earliana, and had a good crop of tomatoes, somewhat flat and slightly rough, but good size and color. Next year he again secured some seed of the same variety, but they were deeper fruited, roundish, smooth and early. When picking started he noted there was a decided difference in the vines. A few had numbers of good clusters of smooth, round, medium-sized, well-developed fruits; the vine had a good load, very few ill-shaped fruits, and much further developed than others, the fruit was not flat, but deep through from stem to blossom end; while other vines had a few large tomatoes and many smaller ones, some good and some ill-shaped, and some with scarcely any fruit. All this variation was from one package of seed. Mr. Robertson stated that for the past three seasons he selected from the best vines only, and finds that his tomatoes are uniform in shape, smoother, are heavier croppers, mature more early, and, as a result of this selection, he believed they were steadily improving. So far the results of seed selection had far surpassed his expectations.

The same principle held good in fruit growing. A good-bearing fruit tree could only be secured by scions or buds taken from a healthy and vigorous tree, while if taken from a diseased tree low in vitality, or a shy bearer, the variety would likely show a failing in size and quality and shape of fruit.

The improvement of the potato was discussed by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. According to the census of 1901, the average yield of potatoes for the whole of Canada was only 123.37 bushels although 400 to 500 bushels are frequently grown by the best farmers. Mr. Macoun believed that

a "potato contest" in Canada would result in a much greater interest in potatoes than at present. Publicity given to large yields would be obtained, with the method of culture employed, and would be a great stimulus to better methods of culture in Canada.

He advised the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in beginning work of improvement to secure the most productive variety in the district to which each grower belongs. The two best varieties, taking everything into consideration, grown at the Experimental farm were Carman No. 1 and Money-maker. Dr. Maerker, which heads the list, and yielded at the rate of 456 bushels per acre, is not of good quality, is of poor shape and deep in eye.

Mr. Macoun urged spraying with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight, as good results had been thoroughly demonstrated.

Re change of seed, he stated that while he did not believe it was necessary in order to maintain the vigor of a variety, yet an exchange for stock grown under more suitable climatic conditions and better culture than our own may more than repay the cost of new seed.

At the Experimental Farm in the spring of 1904 they secured seed of Carman No. 1 potato from the firm which originally sent out this variety. Although Carman No. 1 had been giving excellent yields at the Farm, the new seed yielded in 1904 at the rate of 66 bushels per acre more than their own seed, and in 1905 a new stock yielded at the rate of 92 bushels 24 pounds more than their own seed.

In conclusion, Mr. Macoun advised that all work in selection of seed potatoes should be done in the field. They should be planted in the ordinary way, a little further apart in the rows, so that each individual plant may be examined and the variations be quickly detected, whether it be productiveness, resistance to disease, earliness, depth of eye, trueness to type, distance that tubers set from the main stem, or for any other purpose.

A Warning to Users of Mowers.

When fixing mower guards or knives do not stand or kneel in front of the machine; if horses or other draft animals are hitched to the machine, a very slight movement is sufficient to speed up the gear fast enough to wound or permanently maim the person working at the machine. Especially should beginners remember this warning, which disregarded may mean loss of limb or life.

The Summer Fallow as a Weed-Ridder.

The summer fallow is not likely to be abandoned for some time to come in spite of all that is said for and against the practice, the main thing is, therefore to do the work thoroughly so as to ensure weed destruction. The recent seasons seem to have rendered any thought of 'moisture conservation' as hardly necessary.

The two important things to observe in summer fallowing are, the season in which it is done and the thoroughness of the work. As regards the former, it is practically wasted effort if the weeds are allowed to reach a stage where they can ripen seeds even when plowed under. Speaking generally, there is considerable improvement to be noted in this respect which promises well for cleaner fields, and a more satisfactory husbandry, especially when marketing time comes. While the season at which the work is done depends largely on the weather and the person directing the operations, the thoroughness with which the work is done depends practically altogether on the person actually doing that plowing. Crooked plowing, lack of sufficient care in ensuring that the weeds are covered entirely often necessitating a chain or wire to drag the large ones under, the setting of the coulter, the depth to plow are all important matters to be settled, neglect of which means unsatisfactory work and dissatisfaction from the results. As so often stated in these columns, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE prefers other methods to the bare fallow for soil renovation purposes, but when the fallow is the practice determined upon, believes in doing the work thoroughly.

The Prevalence of Weeds.

Custom and use have so dulled our perceptions that in the older settled districts the prevalence of weeds, mustards, wild oats, thistles, etc., fail to shock one, although one cannot but regret the enormous waste that follows their growth. In the newer districts, however, the situation is positively alarming, one sees on land cropped but

once, some of the worst weeds known to Western agriculture. The active work being done for the departments of agriculture at Regina and Edmonton by their henchmen, Willing and Mitchell, is timely and much needed. The Seed Selection Special will, we think, be needed again and again, if the progress of farming on the prairie is not to be impeded and rendered unprofitable by the growth of weeds. To those who are starting to tear up the virgin soil we would say, look out for noxious weeds and be very careful as to the purity and cleanliness of the seed you use. Flax growing has always had a bad reputation for increasing our stock of weeds.

Fall Wheat.

The record of rainfall for the Province of Alberta contains a warning to the growers of fall wheat that should not pass unheeded. Generous rains may be expected from the middle of May until the latter part of July. This is the moisture that must be made available for pushing the fall wheat plant along during the comparatively dry weather of the fall months. To do this early and careful cultivation of the land is essential. We have seen several failures due to the neglect of this important feature. At times nature may be particularly generous but the successful man is the one who prepares for the worst and asks no favors.

Another feature that should be guarded against is late sowing. It will be readily seen that the plant securing an early start will be better able to avail itself of existing moisture than the plant which comes on later when growth is slow. No definite time can be set for sowing, but taking one year with another the wheat sown before the first of September will produce the best results.

The comparatively dry season prevents the heaving and winter killing, which is so injurious to fall wheat in the East and care in cultivation and early sowing Alberta should be the banner fall province of the world.

So much has been said of impure seed that it seems superfluous to repeat it, that each year brings the record of the old story. Not only weeds have been sown but shrunken wheat which can only produce a spindling growth of low vitality. Look out for the seed early; get a good sample, clean it again if necessary for all preparation and work is in vain if followed by that fore-runner of a bad crop—poor seed.

DAIRY

The Necessity of Salt for Dairy Cows.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has been investigating the effects of the lack of salt upon milking cows, and give the results of their work in the twenty second annual report. Several cows were put upon a no salt ration and their condition noted, also the effect upon quantity and quality of milk yield. The test extended with some cows over a year while others so clearly showed the need of salt in from two to ten months that they were given it to save their lives. In nearly every case the need of salt was most emphatically shown at calving time. The conclusion of the experimenters are given herewith:

"In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt, after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected, until a much longer time had elapsed. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than a year.

"In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, lusterless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

"The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving or immediately after when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

"The behavior of the cows in these trials indicates that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain them in good health, while dry, for an indefinite period and it seems probable that, under conditions existing in Wisconsin, a dry cow or a steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt, except that contained in the normal ration. It is calculated that the ration given in these experiments contained chlorine, equivalent to about .75 oz. of salt per day, and it is assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 lbs. live weight to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. If this amount is not present in the food, it should be supplied directly.

"In addition to this a cow should receive enough salt to compensate for the chlorine contained in the milk produced. In general this will require about .6 ounce of salt for each 20 lbs. of milk given. A slight excess will do no harm and it is recommended that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least 1 oz. of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this.

"The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate beyond question that in Wisconsin and other regions similarly located, salt in addition to that obtained in the food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow, while producing milk.

"It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt that must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

"The success of these experiments must be chiefly attributed to the exceptionally long periods during which salt was withheld. In no previous tests, so far as the writer knows, have cows been deprived of salt for more than thirty consecutive days, which period is shown to be entirely inadequate, under conditions which exist at this Station. The twenty-three cows that were deprived of salt in our trials all continued for more than sixty days and several of them for more than six months before any noticeable effect upon their physical condition or yield of milk occurred.

"It seems likely from the behavior of all the cows in these trials that there are certain reserve forces which enable an animal to adapt itself to adverse conditions and even to overcome the effect of malnutrition for much longer periods than have heretofore been considered sufficient."

Where Trouble Starts for Butter Maker.

The doctrine of cleanliness is one that has to be preached continually in dairying. Dirt particles and germs interfere with cream ripening, destroy good and manufacture bad flavors and thus renders an article in universal use bad the demand for which depends largely on its palatability and wholesomeness. Creamery men have by the logic of events, refusal of their make, or dockage on consignments, been forced to be clean, but their efforts are rendered inoperative by some farmers who have not yet thoroughly grasped the idea that the start of trouble for the butter maker is at the pail. Many preachments have been made on the habit of wet milking, advice has been given directing that the first few draws should not go into the pail on account of the high germ content, but there yet remains—the milk pail, which in far too many cases is not as clean as it should be. A cursory glance at it, and one might think it clean enough for the purpose, but for the known fact that milk is more or less of a solvent and that during the process of milking into the pail will incorporate some of the dirt found adhering to its sides. Probably the main cause for the presence of so much adhesive matter is the far too prevalent use of cloths for dairy utensils in the place of brushes, and the use of hot water before rinsing out with cold. Many seem to think that as milk only stands in the milk pail during the milking and during the time of transit to the separator, the deep can or shallow pan, that the damage likely to be done is of little consequence, but in so reckoning, they have overlooked the powers of multiplication possessed by germs, which in the short time mentioned and in such a favorable medium as warm milk, multiply at a rate as to be almost incalculable. In order therefore to insure as far as possible the making of a high class article, and to give the butter maker a fair start by having the milk pail as scrupulously clean!

POULTRY

How a House Was Cleaned of Lice and Mites.

When lice once becomes established in a house in sufficient numbers to cause serious trouble, the most common reason for difficulty in exterminating them is lack of thoroughness in treatment. Often the treatment while of the right kind is done by piecemeal, and when repetitions of treatment are required the intervals between are allowed to be too long. I find that this is nearly always the case when complaint is made that usual remedies are not effective. I have often had letters from poultrymen who said that they found it impossible to rid the fowls and premises of lice, though the treatment—as they described it—left nothing to be desired.

It being out of the question to go back of their reports and ascertain the facts in any case, I several years ago concluded to let some of my own houses become badly infested with lice, reproducing as nearly as possible the conditions of the typical poultryman who found the lice too many for him.

So one season, beginning in the spring, I systematically neglected or omitted every usual operation which might prevent the increase of lice. By midsummer I had one house badly infested with red mites. It is worth nothing in connection with the fact that under ordinary good conditions lice rarely become troublesome, that the mites did not appear in numbers that made their presence plain without close investigation, until the conditions became very bad. The droppings had been allowed to lie for months. Even then it was only after a period of nearly two weeks of very hot damp weather that the mites began to be noticeable. Then within another week the place became literally alive with them.

At the same time—in order to give the body lice a chance to develop—I omitted to make provisions for the hen to dust themselves. So I had at once a flock of hens badly infested with lice, and their house alive with red mites. The ravages of the insects under such conditions began to be discernible almost at once. For the lice I did nothing whatever but provide dusting places as usual by spading up here and there in the yards a few square feet of ground. Had the hens been badly infested for a long time this would not have been sufficient. As it was, they made almost constant use of the dust baths for a few days, and soon had the lice reduced to normal numbers.

The red mites which prey on the fowls at night, and leave them during the day to hide in rough places or crevices about the roosts, are said to remain on the fowls during the day as well as at night when very numerous, but I could find none on the hens in these houses by day, though they were in such numbers at the ends of the roosts that they could not begin to find places for concealment by day, and remained in a mass so great that a slight movement of the roosts would make a great bloody smear of them.

The first thing done for these was to remove all roosts and nests from the house, taking out also the cleats of wood on which the ends of the roosts rested, which were screwed to the wall. Then I brushed down the walls thoroughly with a broom preliminary to whitewashing. In doing this, quantities of mites were brushed to the floor, and undoubtedly many of them worked back again, but I paid no attention at all to them.

I began treatment by applying to the mites on roosts and nests, taken out into the sun, various preparations, and carefully noting their action. I found kerosene effective, but did not think after trying chloro-naphtholeum in water, applied to the mites and roosts with a brush, that kerosene was as economical. I did not feel like using it as freely as I did the water and C. N. Whitewash also was effective for all mites it reached, though not as quickly as the chloro-naphtholeum preparation. I used some of this in quite a weak solution, pouring into a pail just enough to color the water up well, and with a brush threw and spatted it over the walls for some distance from the ends of the roosts, taking care to get it into joints and cracks as much as possible.

In one pen I used nothing but whitewash, putting it on the underside, edges, and ends of the roosts, as well as on the walls of the pen. In the other two pens I gave roosts, supports, and nests a free application of water and chloro-naphtholeum, and then whitewashed the walls.

Note that:—Every part of walls, roosts, and attachments was thoroughly treated at one time with some preparation destructive to mites.

The fowls roosted in the houses the same as usual that night; the whitewash not being yet quite dry, no special indication of mites were looked for until after the second night. Then enough mites that had escaped treatment had worked their way back to be quite conspicuous.

But here is a point for the poultryman who is combating mites to observe. The mites which escaped the first treatment were those which were most concealed and perhaps some brushed to the floor in the preliminary sweeping which had worked their way back. My observation of mites on some pieces of board well covered with them to which I applied road dust freely was that many of them were killed by it. But these mites, having worked their way back to the fowls, and got a full feed, would not retreat to the inaccessible places in which they had escaped the treatment, but stopped in the first place that afforded a refuge, and after that one thorough application to all parts of the house I directed my attention exclusively to mites found on the roosts in the morning, working on the theory that it was easier to take time and gradually exterminate the mites as they remained on the roosts where they were easy to get at than to try to follow them to their furthest possible hiding places.

In the pen that had been treated wholly with whitewash, I would turn over the roosts in the morning, at intervals of two or three days, and whitewash it, thus killing all mites that happened to be on it. In the other pens I would do the same thing with the other preparation mentioned. At each treatment the number of mites found became less until within two weeks practically none could be found, and they made no more trouble until the next season. Then with the houses neglected for a little while they began to multiply, but were quickly checked by a repetition of the treatment. I have since used C. N. in water whenever traces of mites became numerous, but have never found it necessary to treat more than once a season. I suppose the better policy would be to make a thorough application, or possibly two or three in succession at the beginning of warm weather, and thus prevent their increasing to the troublesome point, but since my first experiment I have rather liked to have at least one opportunity during the season to demonstrate that the red mites were not so troublesome a proposition if one made a thorough job of the treatment.—JOHN H. ROBINSON in *Farm Poultry*.

Horticulture and Forestry

Getting Hardy Strawberries and Raspberries.

The countries with warmer climates have in Luther Burbank and others of his ilk, men who are devoting their time and skill to the problem of breeding fruits that are adapted to the peculiar climatic conditions under which it is desired to grow them, but such work can be of little use to us, who are situated in Northern latitudes. Plants must be bred to withstand conditions of soil and climate peculiar to prairie conditions. This is the task Prof. Hansen of South Dakota has set himself to and in an address before the Minnesota Horticultural Society tells in the following lucid manner of his work with raspberries and strawberries.

"Look at the matter from a historical basis. Whence came our strawberries? From South America. If you will look back over the history of the subject you will find that American strawberries date back about to the year 1834, when Hovey Seedling appeared. Mr. Hovey had a strawberry from South America, very large, apt to be hollow, rather flavorless, of a high color, better to look at than to eat, and he also had the real wild berry of Massachusetts, and he got a number of seedlings with wild blood in them. The modern strawberry came originally from South America, and there now is little trace of native eastern blood apparent in them, and also little of the western type. Now that we know its origin, we have been barking on the wrong track. We have no hardiness to begin with; it is mainly South American blood.

"Now the question arises, what is hardiness? That is a question that has not yet been solved. It is something inherent in the nature of the

plant and has been there thousands of years. Some of the discussion on fruit seedlings is something like a kitten chasing its tail. We are at cross purposes. We do not get at the real physiological basis of heredity. As to hardiness, it is the same in any plant now, that it was ten thousand years back—I do not know how much further back than that, but that far anyway. I find root-killing of fruit trees and small fruits. Every mile you go northwest you find it. It is a lack of hardiness in the plant itself and also a lack of moisture in the fall. Lack of moisture in the fall does not hurt our wild berries. Get that idea out of your head promptly. You get no root-killing of the wild strawberry, and it simply means we have to go back to the wild species; and instead of being contented with the work done seventy years ago in Massachusetts, we need to do the work ourselves. Hardiness is something inherent in the nature of the plant. It cannot be put there by selection alone, understand that. Why? Because it is the nature of the thing. The Zulu would freeze to death where the Eskimo would not. What is the difference? They are both human. What inherent hardiness is, no one knows. The fuchsia will not stand the same amount of cold that the gooseberry will. The apple trees that come to us from the mild climate of France will not grow as far north as will the Russian apples. The apple of Russia came from a climate that gives us a much colder temperature than that of southern France.

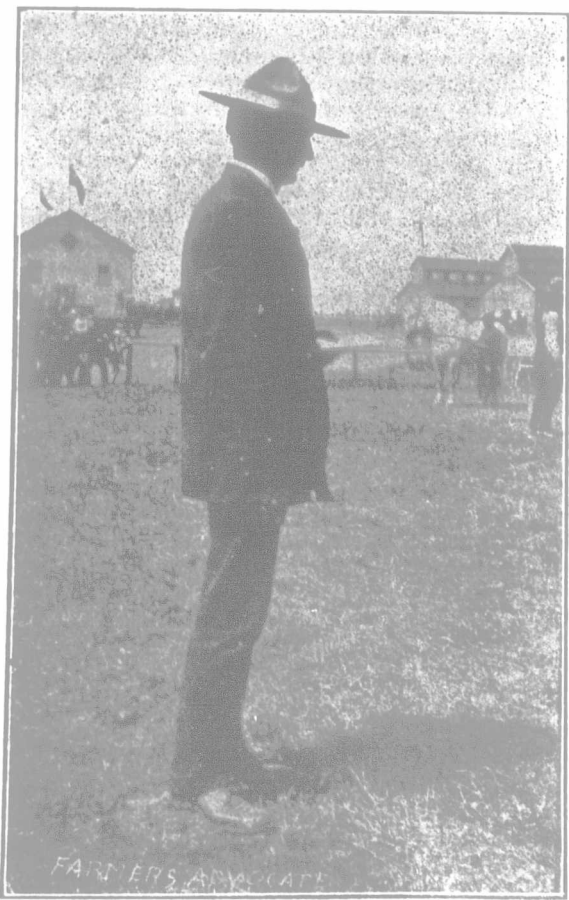
"I believe that is enough on that point. It is the same way with the raspberry. Where did we get our tame raspberry? The first settlers from Europe brought both raspberry and strawberry. The Pilgrim fathers and others brought over choice raspberries from England, France, Germany, all milder sections than ours; they thought they were good enough. These failed to endure our climate. The same thing happened to the grape; so they looked in the woods and found the wild ones. These were crossed with the European grapes, and they soon found that the less tender foreign blood there was in these fruits the better it was for them. The native pure blood, eastern raspberries form the basis of our present cultivated raspberries in the west. We are a lazy lot of fellows not to raise more seedlings all these years. We did not get deep enough into the problem. This breeding work is now progressing rapidly. The native types of these fruits are hardy enough here, but neither the European nor New England type is adapted to our conditions. I came back from a visit to Luther Burbank this fall and stopped at Winnipeg. I saw some wild plums there and bought a big pailful from the Indians. That is all there is to it. We have to get at the fundamental physiological basis of it all, and bear in mind that hardiness is something we cannot put into the plant by selection. If you had taken the raspberry of southern France, which is of a very fine quality, and started to adapt it to Minnesota ten thousand years ago, you might have accomplished something in the way of securing hardiness, but I don't believe this society is willing to undertake that thing now. (Laughter.)

"Now a word as to what has been done strawberries. I have been working along that line for years and raised 8,000 seedlings. I gathered strawberries together from North and South Dakota, Manitoba and Assiaboia, and after testing a large number of the standard sorts I found they were all badly weakened after a hard winter, but those pure wild ones were perfectly hardy. They were great plant makers; if anything, were too full of vitality and made too many plants. After gathering this material together from wild ones, I imported some ever-bearing strawberries from France. Tests were made with those eight thousand seedlings and all were plowed under except about 225. That is "infant mortality" for you. But those that remained increased and have stood several winters without protection. I will not protect any plant I draw the line at giving any protection to outdoor plants. I find as a result that I fear that I can count the ideal ones out of the eight thousand on the fingers of one hand; I had over three acres of these forty of fifty fair to good sorts. I sent out two sorts last year and now wish I had sent out only one. For a farmer's berry pistillates are not what we want. That knocks out over half of the good seedlings, and I have only a few perfect flowered varieties. Some are promising as commercial berries. There are good pistillate varieties, but for the farmer we need one where he can plant without considering the needs of pollination. That is the ideal for the farmer's berry, and I think we have such a plant in the

South Dakota No. 1. We need also a variety reasonably free from rust. Among the thousands I found some that did not get the rust, or at least not enough to injure them. Perhaps rust will not come on a berry if it is perfectly hardy. A weakened animal is more liable to be attacked by disease than a healthy one. If our plants were perfectly hardy, we would have less trouble with rust.

"I don't believe in 'the squirt gun.' Of course spraying is essential and must be done, but we should have varieties which will not need continual spraying. We have been too slow in raising seedlings of all sorts. We have been content with what nature has given us by accident. This is like depending on a lottery. All these years we should have been raising seedlings by the million instead of by the dozen. I do not recommend any one to raise seedlings unless they know pretty well what they are doing and are prepared for disappointments. It is like the picture of the long bunch of hay tied in front of the horse in harness. I do not want to give people the idea that they are to expect financial returns from raising seedlings. We should do as President Wedge said, make it a labor of love.

"After trying many of the standard raspberries, I discarded them all, because they killed out if not covered. I do not like to see anything injured, but I will not lay down a raspberry. If the plants cannot stand the first winter and the succeeding winters without being laid down they must be plowed under. The only way to get anything of value out of the eastern sorts, and those from France, England and Germany, is to cross them with the pure native stock. In order to get a good strain of pure bred wild seedlings we must take them for the first two, three, four or five generations under cultivation, and from such select the best specimens, and keep on with them the same as we do with seed corn until we get our plants large enough in fruit. You cannot get them in any other way. This is as sure as the fact that the sun rises and sets each day. Our wild sorts need considerable modification to be acceptable. This year I traveled over two thousand miles in Assinaboia and North and South Dakota to get stock. I have some from Manitoba and some from the Red River Valley, and I think they are hardier than those of the Black Hills type. There is one raspberry I have I expect to name 'Sunbeam.' It is a hybrid of Shaffer's Colossal with a wild raspberry from Cavalier county in North Dakota. It is of good color and flavor. It is the only survivor of several thousand seedlings. Some of my other seedlings of the thousands coming on may be better. It is good enough to eat as it is, and it has proven hardy without any protection. After you reduce a plantation from thousands down to one plant you will know something of the effort needed."

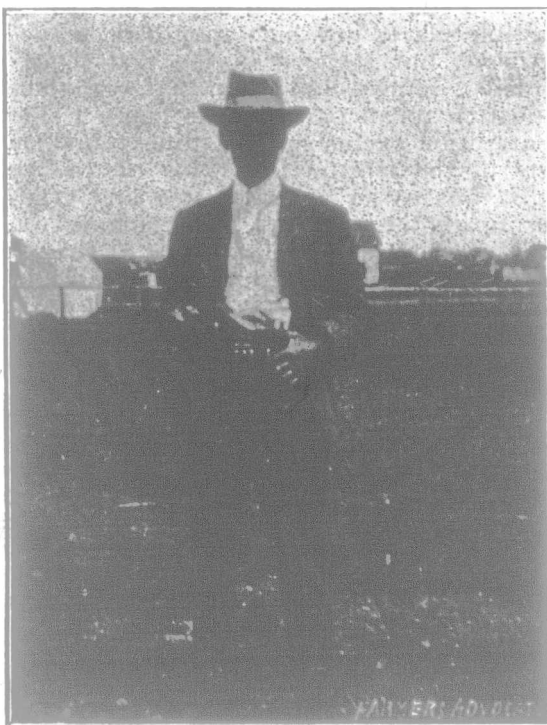


COL. WALKER STEWARD
in Charge of the Ring at Edmonton Fair.

FIELD NOTES

The C. N. R. from Regina to Prince Albert.

A railway deal was consummated last week, when by the Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, commonly known as the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. running from Regina to Prince Albert, passed into the hands of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. This road has never been owned by the C. P. R., as is generally supposed, but was built by independent capital and has been operated by the C. P. R. at actual cost. The original owners of the road were assisted by the Dominion Government to the extent of \$80,000 a year for twenty years



W. F. KIDD, SIMCOE, ONT.
Judge of Horses at Several Western Fairs.

subsequent to its completion, which took place in 1890 and by a land grant of 2,074,457 acres of land. Yet, notwithstanding this and the fact that the C. P. R. has brought to it an immense amount of traffic, particularly during the past six years, it was only last year that it began to return a net profit, the loss in 1904 being \$16,269. This is somewhat surprising, in view of the settlement that has been taking place along the line and the four cent a mile passenger rate prevailing, but the road has always been an expensive one to operate.

The future of the road will be watched with interest as the C. P. R. will attempt to serve a considerable part of the country tributary to it by their Kirkella and Sheho branches and the G. T. P. will cross it where it may expect to get the greater part of its freight, in the Saskatoon district. The C. N. R., no doubt will rush their Virden to Regina line and when that link has been completed will have a road completely around Manitoba and across the rich province of Saskatchewan in two directions.

The Teachers and the Associated Boards of Trade.

At the recent gathering of the associated boards of trade of Alberta and Saskatchewan held in Edmonton, some attention was given to the teaching profession, we only regret that this was the only feature of the educational question thoroughly investigated. The boards drew up the following:

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Supervisor, \$2,000 to \$3,000, minimum increase per annum \$200.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Graduates—Principal, \$1,500 to \$2,000, minimum increase per annum, \$100.

Assistants, \$1,000 to \$1,500, minimum increase per annum, \$100.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Vice Principals, \$1,000 to \$1,500, minimum increase per annum, \$100.

1st Class assistants, \$720 to \$900, minimum increase per annum, \$25.

2nd Class assistants, \$600 to \$780 minimum increase per annum, \$25.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

1st Class teachers, \$720 to \$900, minimum increase per annum, \$25.

2nd Class teachers, \$600 to \$780.

If this resolution meets with your approval we feel inclined to recommend that this schedule should be embodied in the resolution with the object of perhaps fixing a scale of salaries and increases for public and high school teachers throughout the two provinces. By so doing we feel that we shall secure the best

best students from the high schools and universities to undertake the training and educating of our children."

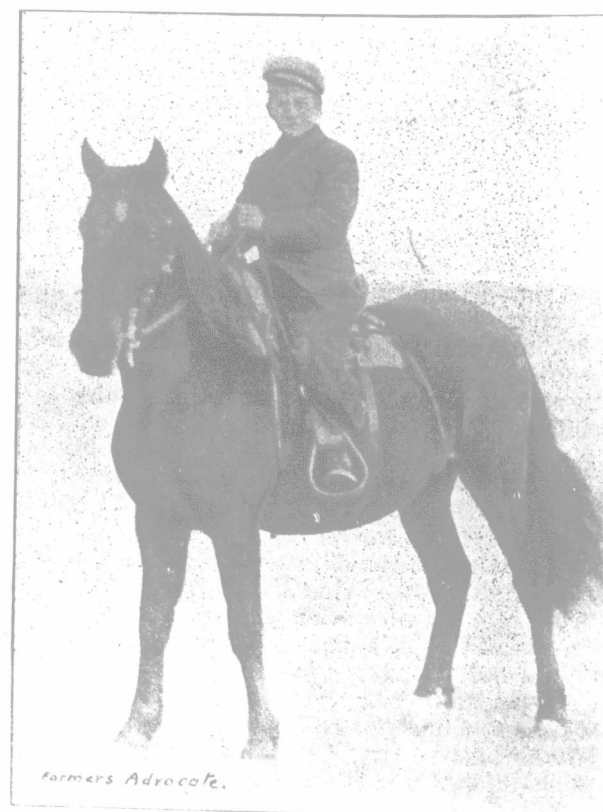
[The salary question is just one phase of the matter and is comparatively unimportant to the parent and the community at large; the increases recommended are a mere bagatelle spread amongst a fair number of contributors. Ed.]

The Moose Jaw board of trade asks the following question: "Are we doing our duty by those upon whom the responsibility is thrown of preparing our sons and daughters for one of the best heritages that will ever be handed down to a rising generation?" And says: "It is the opinion of the Moose Jaw board of trade that the salaries of public and high school teachers are not sufficiently remunerative to attract to and retain in the profession the most efficient teachers. With the unlimited resources of this country awaiting development, and the many ways to get rich quick, there is very little to attract students to the teaching profession. To the teachers of rural schools and the lower forms in the public schools, the salaries at present paid are barely enough to enable them to live decently and respectably. A case has been quoted to us of a teacher in one of the largest cities in Saskatchewan, holding a second class certificate who received a salary of \$40 a month, out of which she had to pay \$28 a month for board. No doubt there are many similar cases throughout the two provinces where young men and young women after spending several years preparing themselves for teaching, have to start on a salary which will hardly pay for their board and clothing and with very poor prospects of ever receiving a sufficiently large income to make it worth while to remain in the profession. The result is that many who take out certificates only teach for a year or two, until they can get something better to do. The fact is substantiated by a statement made by one of our high school teachers that at their annual convention there is a falling off each year of fully fifty per cent in the number of delegates who were present the previous year. If this is the case we think it is time that better inducements should be offered to students to enter the profession and continue in it. There cannot be any doubt but that the constant changes that must necessarily be taking place throughout the two provinces in the teaching staff of our schools must have a demoralizing effect both on the teachers and the pupils.

"To the student preparing for high school work, what are the inducements? The average high school teacher, after leaving the public and high schools spends at least four years of his life at some university usually taking an honor course and when he is ready to start at his profession he is offered a salary of from six hundred to eight hundred dollars per annum, with a chance, if he proves competent of securing the position of principal after a service of at least three or four years at a salary of from a thousand to, say, fifteen hundred dollars.

"From information received, we are of the opinion that the salaries of public and high school teachers in Alberta are somewhat higher than they are in the Province of Saskatchewan, but we think that both provinces can afford to make substantial increase in their teachers' salaries and still not be paying too much for the services rendered.

"Our children's interests are, and certainly should be of first importance to us, and such being the case, let us employ the very best teachers we can obtain to prepare them for taking up the work where we leave off paying these teachers well for their services so that they may be stimulated and encouraged to do their best for the coming generation."



A WESTERN CANADIAN SCHOOL BOY.
Photo by H. J. B. B. B.

Hudson Bay Road and Postal Service Resolutions.

The following resolutions passed in convention of the Associated Boards of Trade give some idea as to the feeling of the country on the above projects, although it should not be forgotten that such embody the views of the village, town, and city men and not necessarily of the farmers.

"That the Dominion government be requested to continue its investigation as to the feasibility of

Cost of Growing Grain.

A reader in southwestern Manitoba replies to the question in our June 27th issue as to the cost of raising wheat, oats and barley, taking an average of three years. The estimate is 60 cents for wheat, 30 cents for oats and 40 cents for barley, and the average price received in that time is placed at 55 cents, which shows a loss on operations. This is about as wide off the mark as rough estimates usually are. Why are some of our correspondents afraid to sign their names?

help himself, paid 25 cents a bushel like a good boy. Farmers do not always stand together. Short-sightedness, selfishness and greed often make them sacrifice principle for the sake of the momentary gain of a few dollars. Let me give you an example.

A few years ago a miller started business in a small Manitoba town not very far from Winnipeg. He was a decent man and was satisfied with a fair profit. He gave better terms than any of the large milling companies and did a good trade. One of the large concerns got wind of this and sent a representative to see him. He told the miller that his way of doing business did not suit the company he represented. He was paying more for wheat than they did and giving better terms to farmers than any one else when grinding their wheat into flour. The miller replied that he did not care whether the company was pleased or not. His customers were pleased and he was satisfied. Not very far away, he would find a good road that would take him straight back to Winnipeg. He was soon informed of the way the company did business. He would have to come down to their terms or quit. They could afford for once to pay a higher price than he could pay for wheat and buy all there was in the district. If he could have trusted the farmers to back him up, he could have laughed at the company, but, alas! he could not and had to come down to the company's terms to avoid ruin. If farmers like to be blind to their own interests they must take the consequences.

After all, the public is willing to pay a fair price for a good article. I would not care to belong to an organization which would dictate to me the exact price for which I must sell produce. Every man must use his own judgment in all these matters but we can discuss these things. If we take into consideration the prices we pay for everything we buy, you will agree with us that it is no use trying to make a living by selling milling oats for 18 cents a bushel.

At the present price of oatmeal, the millers can afford to pay 30 cents a bushel for oats without ruining themselves and probably a good deal more.

If farmers do not look after their interests nobody else will. I say then, let us organize but in such a way as to leave to every man his freedom. Let us be ever ready to safeguard our interests and we can do so without interfering with the interests of the consumer.

ALLAN SWAN.

Fair at Carman.

Carman held a most successful fair on the 16th and 17th inst. The country around has several extensive stock breeders most of whom turned out to the fair. Clydesdales were exhibited by A. and J. Morrison, Homewood; M. E. Sutton, Roland; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; W. Hardy, Roland; F. F. McLean; the Pomeroy Horse Association and the Canada Horse Association. The Pomeroy Association won the championship for best stallion and also first for get. Andrew Graham and Morrison Bros. won practically all the prizes for Shorthorns, Graham winning the championship for bulls and the herd prizes.

J. B. Jickling showed Galloways in all the sections while L. Bodie and W. Palas exhibited a few Polled Angus.

Lieicester sheep were shown by M. Haston, and Oxfords by J.B. Jickling. R. J. Pritchard filled the Berkshire classes, W. Hardy the Yorkshires and F. Orchard the Tamworths.



SHETLAND PONY AT EDMONTON FAIR
Owned by E. K. Strathy, of Lacombe.

the Hudson's Bay route and if that such be found feasible to build a railway from some point in the West to Fort Churchill as a national undertaking."

INEFFICIENCY OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

"That in view of the enormous influx of settlers into the two new provinces, the large amount of railway construction now in progress or under contemplation and the rapid development of the country generally, the convention urge upon the Postmaster General the necessity of postal service on the country required."

The speaker regretted that it should be necessary to introduce such a resolution. It was not necessary to particularize as from one end of the two provinces to the other, there has been a constant outcry at the inefficiency of the postal service. Our friends living in Ottawa, he continued, move more slowly than we do. They don't understand our situation here. We urgently require an official in the West, a Deputy Postmaster General if you will, to devote his whole time to improving and extending western service. The center of the postal service is too far away from the circumference, that is where the whole trouble lies.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

THE NEED OF MARKETS.

It was stated that the West depended solely upon agriculture, that the opening of markets was not keeping pace with the production and that the prices were decreasing while the cost of production was increasing. The resolution urged upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments the establishment of bureaus of information and statistics relating to agriculture.

The duties were thus classified:—First, gather and compile statistics. Second, investigate and report upon values of agricultural products in foreign markets. Third, compare foreign with domestic values and estimate the profits of middlemen. Fourth, investigate alleged inadequate transportation facilities and excessive transportation rates. Fifth, inquire into improved methods of placing agricultural products on the market.

A Galloway Leader Gone.

James Biggar of Chapelon a noted breeder of Galloways and interested in a big artificial manure and seed business in the south of Scotland is no more. It was a pleasure to know him, and the stockbreeding interests especially of the breed in which he was interested can ill afford to lose him. Many of his stock were imported into Canada and the United States, some being shown at Winnipeg and other western shows.

Good Fair at Morden.

Morden, Manitoba, pulled off a very creditable and successful fair on July 10th and 11th. Several farmers in that district have been buying Shorthorns of late and the presence of these at the fair aided very materially in making a good show. Among the number are Alex. Smith of Gretna, and Val Winkler, who were purchasers at the last Prairie Home sale.

This year Morden adopted the policy of debarring the fakir crowd from their grounds for which they deserve the approbation of their whole community. It is a step which others might well take and so dissociate the average mind of the idea that fakirs are an integral part of fairs.

Prof. Craig Goes Ranching.

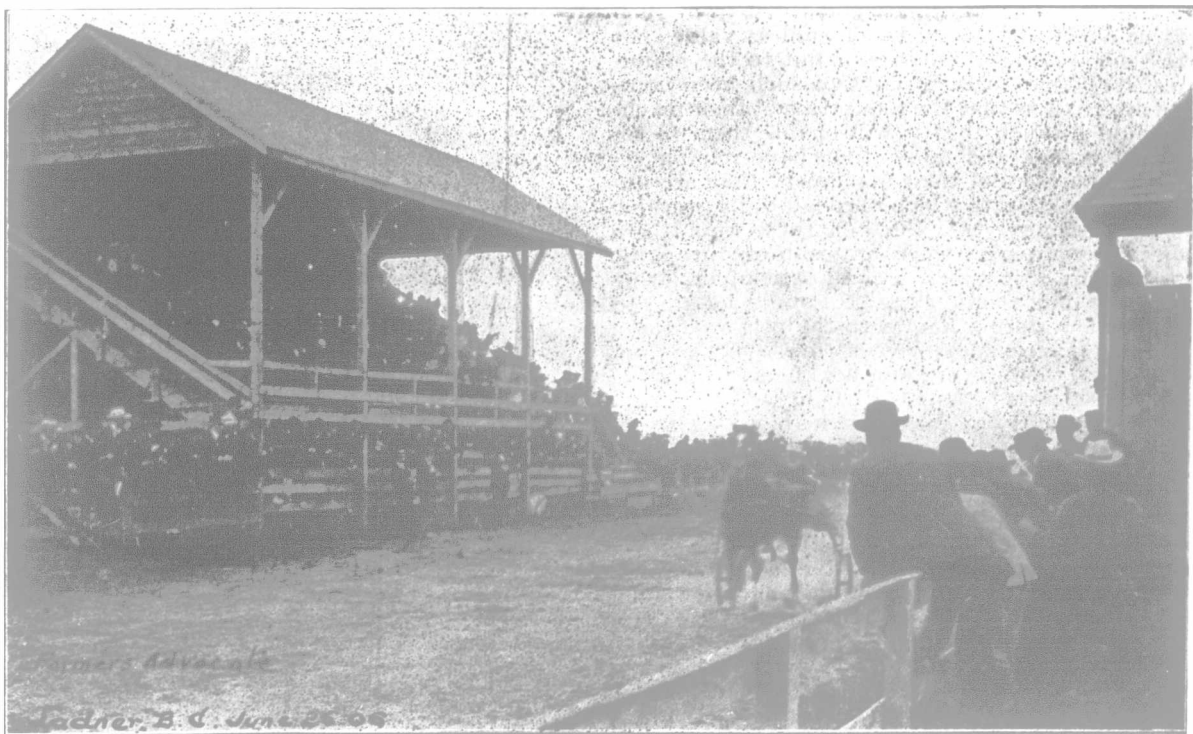
Jno. A. Craig of the first class from the O. A. C. to get B.S.A. from the University of Toronto, and later known as a teacher of animal husbandry and as the author of "Live Stock Judging", has resigned the directorship of the Texas Experiment Station and will take up ranching at Roswell, New Mexico.

Stood Together and Raised Prices.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You have taken your stand against a farmers' trust. The farmers do not need a trust. The world can get along very well without tyranny and oppression. We live in a world of plenty. There is room for all. We can live and let live. The object is not to combine in order to get exorbitant prices but we should stand together in order to get prices which will allow a fair profit when all expenses are paid.

Unless farmers use their judgment and place their farming operations on a sound financial basis, they must expect disaster and will get it. In a certain town of the fair province of Alberta lives a certain miller whom I will nickname "Bigheart." Last fall he offered 18 cents a bushel for milling oats. When a man offered such a fancy price, the least the neighboring farmers could do was to clean their oats thoroughly and bring them to the mill in bags tied up with gold chains. But they are a measly lot and actually brought their oats uncleaned in bags tied up with common binder twine and wanted 25 cents a bushel for them. They would not take less. Mr. Bigheart, who is always generous when he cannot

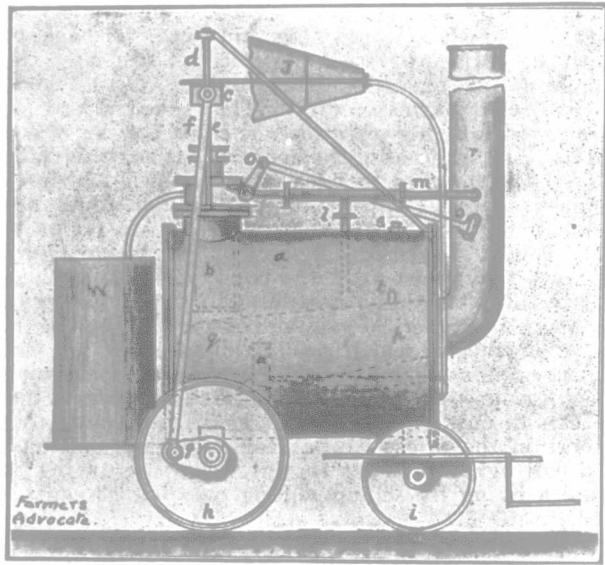


"B. C. KING" WINNING THE 2.40 TROT AT LADNERS, JUNE 26th.
Driven by J. W. Hollingshead, aged 77 years.

The Traction Engine.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The rains generally and anxiously looked for during the month of June having almost spent themselves, the traction engine will be awakening from its winter's slumbers and will be seen performing many operations necessary upon the farm and roads. The prairie sod will be losing its virginity before the share and mouldboard, stubborn as it may be, still it will have to submit to the superior force of the traction engine, which if not demonstrating its power and usefulness upon the vast and unbroken prairie, may be exerting its force upon summer fallow, hauling,



road making or in operating machinery through the medium of driving belts. The threshing rush will soon be upon us, and from the mobility and ease with which a traction engine is manipulated millions of bushels of grain can be threshed in the very limited period available—much is now asked of the traction engine, more in many cases than is possible and much that cannot be expected at all, simply because the engines have not received fair treatment at the hand of their owner or the operators. Those who have not had their engine thoroughly overhauled and the defects of last season remedied, should do so at once, it is better by far to lose a few days now to have this done than to have the machinery stopped when all hands are in the field. This having been accomplished the next most important matter is to see that the operator engaged is not only an engineer in name but in deed—there are professors and professors. The store of renewals should be replenished; breakage will happen with the very best of machinery, and in the hands of the most competent engineers. Careful records should be kept as to acreage plowed, bushels threshed, coal, wood, water, oil, etc., consumed, number of hands employed and cost thereof, breakages, time lost through same, actual hours of working and moving, etc.; with such information the owners of traction engines will be able to form an opinion as to whether they are deriving the full benefits from the use of their machinery and if not the records should enable them to trace the weak spot. Without such information it is impossible to know where the fault lies, the engine may be credited with defects, the unsatisfactory state of affairs may be charged to the bad season, or the engineer, careful and energetic as he may have been, be looked upon as the culprit. The information derived from such records as suggested would be of endless value, not only to the farmer and contractor but to the manufacturer, for these latter in days of such keen competition are anxious that the reputation of their machinery should be such that it will enable them to secure repeat orders, and unless they have reliable records from the users of their machinery they are unable to remedy defects which through daily working may exhibit themselves. Further, there would be a possibility of comparing the results obtained from the various designs of engines, and those contemplating the purchase of a traction engine would be able to obtain reliable information, as to the performance of this or that make. Many owners say, "Oh we know how much coal we burn, the number of acres plowed, bushels threshed and the cost," many think they do, but they might be astonished if they were to see actual results obtained from careful records. It is no use closing one's eyes. The writer is of the opinion that better results and more reliable information would be obtained by paying the engineer and machine man, not only a fixed wage, but a bonus on the acreage or bushels threshed, make them absolute bosses in their various spheres. The engineer having control over the fireman, teamster with tank, etc., and the machine man having charge of the teams hauling, the pitcher, etc. each keeping a record of what is done during the day. Of course it remains the duty of the owner to see that sufficient renewals are in store, that labor, teams, fuel, etc., is supplied for the work without delay. Further he would be doing himself a greater benefit by seeing to this in advance than by taking part in the actual working and waiting until breakage or delay occurred. Make-

shifts don't pay, it is better to have the repair properly done at once and so prevent a recurrence of stoppages. Whilst engines are constantly being altered in design, to meet the increased demands made upon them, the wearing parts are also increasing boiler pressure of late years has risen and it is therefore all important that much care should be bestowed upon the boiler, seeing that it is kept clean, that joints are not leaking, etc.

The traction engine of to-day is indeed a valuable machine and possibly no engine has to submit to such rough usages. It has not achieved its present stage of perfection from the working out of theoretical problems, but from long and actual experience, necessitating vast sums of money being expended in experiments, nor is it the manufacturer alone that we have to thank to-day for the fine machinery to be seen at work in the field, but much of the practical every day experience of the farmer has been utilized, and doubtless with the further facilities for education the present generation of farmers and owners of traction engines will play an important part in the further development of agricultural machinery.

It would be too long in the space available to go into the progress that has been made in traction engine construction, but it may be interesting to some of your readers to know a little of the first seeds that were sown in the production of the road locomotive.

As far as one can gather, it was about 1800 that the first really workable road engine was produced. This was constructed by Richard Trevithick, of Cornwall, England and that which mainly enabled him to carry out his ideas was the discovery that high pressure steam could be employed more economically than Watt's system of creating a vacuum for the propulsion of engines.

There were many points requiring consideration, however, before even a steam pressure of 25 lbs. per square inch could be obtained. These were mainly, a good boiler, a means of creating the necessary draught, materials, etc., and not by any means the least important was the want of proper materials and tools to carry out the work. After, however, facing a thousand and one difficulties, an engine and boiler was produced upon the lines as shown in the illustration herewith.

It is recorded that this engine was first run upon the road on Christmas eve, 1801, when it drew a load of passengers.

The following briefly describes the construction of the engine: a, Cylindrical boiler with wrought iron ends, having inside it a wrought iron tube bent as the letter U; b, the fire-place in one end of the tube; v, fire bars; u, fire bridge; x, the ash-pit; q, the return flue, leading to the chimney, the fire door is not shown, as it would confuse the drawing; z, the steam gauge; s, safety valve; t, soft metal safety plug in top of fire tube; j, the bellows, blowing air into the close ash-pit, fixed to the guide stays and worked by the arm of its movable middle division connected with the piston rod crosshead; b, steam cylinder let into boiler, having a close top and bottom, and also the shell for the fowl way steam cock, and the steam way for the boiler, all cast with the cylinder; o, a fowl way steam cock, worked by a rod from the cross-head, with two tappets striking the lever O, up and down and having a handle, O, suitable for the engineman; k, the feed pump, worked from the cross-head; t, the feed pipe; w, feed water cistern; n, case for heating feed water by the passage of the waste steam through; n, the waste steam pipe from the cylinder to chimney; c, the cross-head; f, the two side rods; g, the two cranks; h, two driving wheels; i, two steering wheels; l, piston rod; d, grinder for the piston rod cross-head.

From the foregoing it will be noticed that the necessary draught was obtained by bellows driving air into the ash-pit, but it was at this juncture that the exhaust steam was first made use of for this purpose. Fuel economy also received consideration at the inventor's hands by not only using exhaust steam for heating the feed water, but the cylinder was, so to

speak, steam-jacketed being let into the boiler. Though rude in general construction, most of the principles embodied therein are to be seen in the most up-to-date traction engines of to-day. The plunger pump was invented at this time. From now onward steady developments have been made impossible to dilate upon here, but by comparing the present day traction engine as here illustrated with that of what is reputed to be the first engine, it will be easily conceivable that much thought, labor and expense has been devoted to the engine which to-day is almost indispensable to the farmer; knowing such, why not see that it is afforded every opportunity of showing to its best, not only for the owners benefit but also to the credit of those who have produced it—a horse cannot do its duty if not properly cared for and much more so is this the case with a traction engine, the working of which almost entirely depends upon those in whose charge it is put.

The annual Fair held at Winnipeg and Brandon will soon be in full swing and exhibited thereat will be the cream of agricultural machinery. There will be an opportunity for satisfying the mechanical appetite, and with eyes and ears open, owners and enginemen should soak in all the information possible, compare with other traction enginemen and go home resolved that their outfit should top the tree in results during the present season.

Armed with data, copious notes and fresh from the field of practical experience, few if any more interesting subjects could form the topic of discussion at Farmers' Institute meetings during the winter months than the traction engine and its successful working.

A. B. G.

Northwestern Range Cattle.

The *Live Stock Report* says: "Reports from the Northwest are very favorable. In nearly every part of the range rains have come opportunely. Cool weather has prevailed and grass is good all over. As cattle came through the winter in more than average condition we look for a lot of good beefs from the Dakotas and Montana. The numbers will be less than last year but the quality will be far ahead of the past three years. In our last issue Captain Mossman reported cattle on the South Dakota reservations as being in fine condition but stated he did not expect early shipments from that quarter. From the Belle Fourche country we hear that cattle are maturing rapidly and that a sprinkling of them will be shipped the last week in July and that there will be a great improvement in flesh in comparison with the last three years. It is reported that some Wyoming cattle will be there the middle of next month. We understand that the northern Wyoming cattle are very good.

"It is almost impossible to estimate the decrease in the shipments from our western ranges the coming season, but it looks as if they would run 30 per cent short of a year ago. On the other hand we may look for improved prices. Few cattle from the above regions were fit for good dressed beef for the past three years. The best cuts were worked off in this line but most of the carcass had to go for product such as dried and salted beef and canned meats. This season we may expect the great bulk of the rangers to take their old place in the coolers and consequently prices will be higher than last year.

"While rangers will decrease in numbers it looks as if we will have a heavy run of southern grassers. They are not as good as the northern cattle but they affect prices more or less. Corn cattle are still plentiful but we look for lighter receipts during the range shipping months. All round the prospects for first class range cattle are flattering. The medium grades and canning cows will be affected more or less by the past agitation but as the western men indirectly had a good deal to do with stirring up the late unpleasantness they have only themselves to blame."



FARM HOME OF GEO. GRAHAM NEAR NEEPAWA, MAN.

Notes.

Moose Jaw is to have a Collegiate Institute.

The C. P. R. are rushing work both East and West of Saskatoon.

The Canadian team won the Kolapore cup at Bisley. The challenge trophy was donated in 1871 by the late Rajah of Kolapore and is competed for by teams of eight from volunteer corps of the mother country and the colonies. Seven shots are fired by each man at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Barley cutting was reported from Portage la Prairie last week. Next!

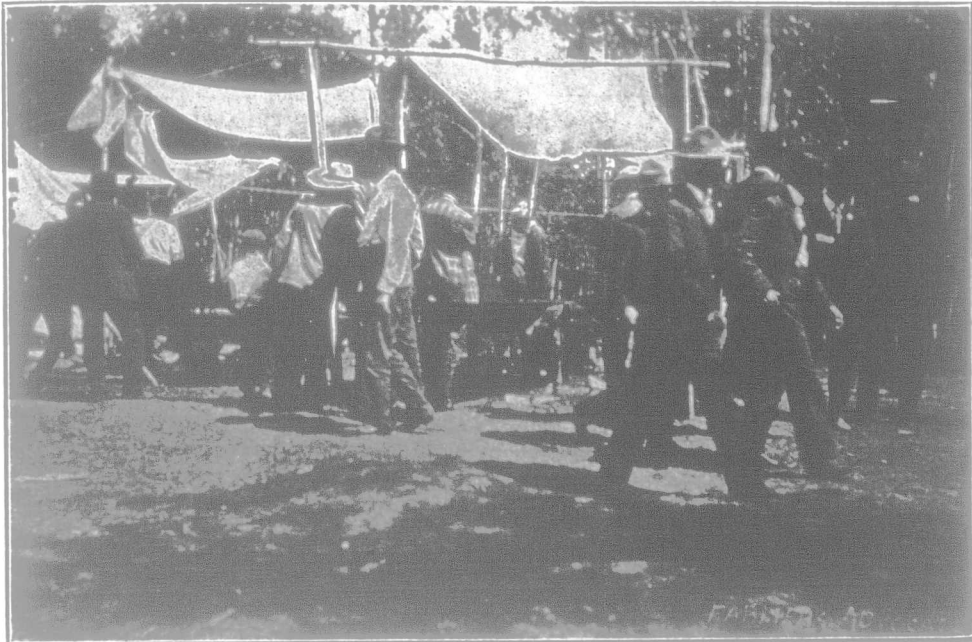
MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. says the past week has witnessed the publishing of several reports of rust-affected wheat in South Dakota. These reports have set the American speculative markets on edge, and have produced such a nervous atmosphere in them that some very sharp fluctuations in prices have taken place. While the reports have good appearance of being honest and true, they have been flatly contradicted by other observers or so minimized as to make the visitation of rust appear local and of

but at the same time rust scares and the uncertainty still attending the outcome of the spring wheat crop cause speculative markets to exhibit nervousness and sometimes excitement. There is also the uncertainty of the Russia situation. Very wet weather has been experienced in southern Russia where the crop is being harvested, and this has helped to steady and strengthen the Liverpool market. The political situation in Russia is also looked upon as a feature of strength, and besides the probability is that Russia has not nearly as large a crop this year as in the last three years, and her reserve stocks must be exhausted by the heavy exports during that period. Therefore if the Russia exports are cut down much, other countries will be called upon to supply the deficiency and even if the American spring wheat results in the large yield at present expected general world's requirements will prevent prices going much below present level except for temporary periods.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been very dull except in the speculative market. Our prices have been kept above an export basis and they show around 1/4c. decline from a week ago; 1 Northern 80c., 2 Northern 77 1/2c., 3 Northern 75 1/2c. spot or July delivery. In the option market future deliveries are July 80 1/2c., August 80 1/2c., October 77 1/2c., May 79 1/2c. All prices for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEED, per ton—		
Bran	15 00	@ 15 50
Shorts.....	16 00	@ 16 50
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley	24 00	
Barley	20 00	
Oats	23 00	
OATS—No. 1 white.....		
.....	35 1/2	
.....	34 1/2	
BARLEY—Malting barley.....		
.....	43	
.....	41	
.....	36 1/2	
FLAX.....	1 05	
HAY, per ton (cars on track)		
Winnipeg	3 50	@ 9 00
Loose loads.....	10 00	@ 12 00
POTATOES, new, Winnipeg, per lb.....		
.....	2 1/2	
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Boxes, at factory.....	18 1/2	@ 19
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Straight lots at country points	13	@ 14 1/2
CHEESE—		
Finest Manitoba	11	@ 11 1/2
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered at country points	16	@ 16 1/2



A FAMILIAR SCENE AT MANY FAIRS. Pitching a ring to win some "easy money."

Hatfield the rain maker who was taken to the Yukon has so far failed to condense the atmospheric vapor and cause precipitation.

An agreement has been reached by the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. to provide joint terminals at Winnipeg.

Calgary is to have an extensive brick manufacturing plant.

Alfred Beit the rich South African diamond miner who died recently left immense sums to educational charitable and art institutions.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is in full swing.

An order in council gives over the administration of the geological and the mines branches of the department of the interior, to the Hon. Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and the cabinet representative of the great mining province of British Columbia. A bill for the creating of the department of mines will be introduced next session.

It is reported that one of the experimental farms promised Alberta by the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada is to be located at Lethbridge, and will under the direction of W. H. Fairfield, a farmer of that place, who takes a keen interest in such work and who frequently contributes to the agricultural press and speaks at agricultural meetings. Mr. Fairfield is a young man and one of the pioneers of alfalfa growing in Alberta.

Viriden held another of her excellent fairs on July 16th and 17th. The horsemen made a splendid display, both in work horses and drivers. Prof. Rutherford of the M. A. C. did the judging and if some were not satisfied they should remember that the Professor is an authority and they may yet come to see it his way. There were scarcely as many cattle forward as in some previous years, but McIvor had out a good string of Shorthorns. There is always a keen competition in ladies' work and in grains, grasses and roots at Viriden and this year was no exception. A very large attendance saw the fair, the base ball tournament being a great attraction.

July 19th was Wawanesa's fair day and the show proved a success. There are some quite extensive breeders near the town which insures a good display of stock and the natural beauty of the place makes it a popular resort for a holiday. It should have a good fair. Exhibitors in Clydesdale horses were principally W. Cory, T. E. M. Banting, and D. Stevenson. Light horse prizes were won by T. Kelly for roadster and L. Angus for carriage horse. T. E. M. Banting gathered in the honors with his herd of Tamworth swine. Races and sports prolonged the fair until late at night.

small extent and not likely to spread much. The decline in prices which has been under way in recent weeks seemed likely to continue this week, but the rust reports helped very much to stop further decline and while prices lost from a cent to two cents in the fore part of the week most of that has been regained and prices at closing of to-day's markets are only 1/4c. to 3/4c. lower than a week ago. Some influence towards steadiness in the world's markets was given by the small world's shipment last week these being only 6,086,000 bus. The world's shipment for some weeks now have been quite moderate and the result is a decided decrease in the quantity on ocean passage, which is now only 30,000,000 bus. or 12,000,000 bus. less than last year. This no doubt had some influence in holding up prices in the American markets and undoubtedly had it not been for this and the rust reports prices in American markets would have sustained a severe break, for the winter wheat in the U. S. is now moving to market on a fairly liberal scale and it is evident that both in yield and quality the winter wheat crop of 1906 is a record one, and is yielding above previous expectations. It has been reported that farmers in the winter wheat states are not hurrying to sell, but neither are millers and dealers hurrying to buy. These latter have not the empty bins and storehouses to refill they had last year in this time, as stocks have been kept up to a fair average, and there being in sight plenty of new wheat of good quality, the price of which is still somewhat above free export basis, the buying of the new crop is left mostly to elevator companies, who hedge their purchases by selling in the speculative markets and there is no doubt that recent excited spurts in these markets have made very favorable places for such selling. All these things cause the demand for actual wheat to be moderate if not dull,

LIVE STOCK.

HOGS—The local market holds firm with a good demand for bacon hogs. Prices weighed off car s Winnipeg, are as follows:

LIVE HOGS—Choice 150 to 250 lbs., \$7.50; choice 250 lbs. over, \$6.75; rough, 250 lbs. over, \$6.50; light, under 100 lbs., \$6.50.

VEAL—Choice live calves wanted and demand is good, 125 to 200 lbs. 4 to 4 1/4c.

CATTLE—Market is steady, with the demand active for good cattle; poor stuff is not wanted. Receipts are fairly liberal. Choice steers 1,150 lbs. over, 4 1/4c. for stable cattle, 2 1/4c. to 3 1/4c. for grass; heifers, 1,050 lbs. over 2 1/4c. to 3 1/4c. for grass; cows, 1,100 lbs. over, 2 to 3c.; fat bulls, 1 1/4c. to 2 1/4c.

SHEEP—Good demand, 5 1/4c. to 6 1/4c.

MONTREAL.

Cattle steady at 5 to 5 1/2 for best, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 medium, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 for common. Sheep, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, and lambs \$3 to \$5 each. Hogs, firm at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

CHICAGO.

Cattle market steady to a shade lower; beefs, \$4.00 to \$6.25; cows and heifers, \$1.25 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.24. Texans, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Hogs—Market 5c. to 10c. higher; mixed and butchers, \$6.45 to \$6.92 1/2; good heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.90; light, \$6.50 to \$6.95. Bulk of sales, \$6.65 to \$6.85.



IN THE NEW MOOSE JAW NURSERY.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Professor Goldwin Smith has decided to remain a member of the board of governors of Toronto University.

* * *

The Gladstone memorial, the work of Sir William Richmond, to be erected in Hawarden church, is completed and has been placed in the shrine. It will be unveiled on July 28th next.

* * *

"The Portrait of a Lady," purchased many years ago for 50s. by a resident of Bow, and neglected until the death of the owner, now proves to be by Romney, and has been sold for 540 guineas.

* * *

Mrs. Everard Cotes, the Canadian authoress, better known as Sara Jeannette Duncan, has written a new novel entitled "Set in Authority," which is being published in London by Constable.

* * *

At the synod of Argyll, in Rothesay, the Rev. Mr. McKichan stated that it was fourteen years since a Gaelic-speaking student was licensed in the presbytery of Inveraray. He condemned the education act, under which teachers were sent to Highland schools ignorant of the language spoken by the children. A strong effort is being made to revive the interest in the language, and the young Marchioness of Bute is one of the leaders of the revival. School teachers are now encouraged to use Gaelic as the medium for imparting a knowledge of English.

* * *

Every one who is familiar with "Art thou weary, art thou languid," and the hymns taken from St. Bernard's famous poem, "The Celestial Country," know the name of John Mason Neale, who has no superior as a translator in hymnology. Although he died in 1866, no biography has ever been written. That defect is now being rectified, and in the autumn his life will be published by an English firm, and we will have an opportunity to find out the history of the man who has brought into our language "Jersusalem the golden," "Brief life is here our portion," "For thee, oh dear, dear country," and other hymns as fine.

Strange to say, his name is not even mentioned in Chambers' valuable Encyclopedia of English Literature—a serious omission, because his translations and original writings are part of England's spiritual and intellectual heritage.

John Mason Neale was born in 1818. His father was an Anglican clergyman who won distinction at Cambridge. He himself won an important Cambridge prize for poetry, fully eleven times. Taking holy orders, he married at the age of 24, and very soon after showed serious symptoms of lung disease, for the sake of which he was sent of Madeira, where, in the library of a noted cathedral, he began his famous commentary on the Psalms. Returning to England, he was given a position, which he turned into one of importance but for which he received £27 a year. Dr. Neale was thirty years of age at the time of this "preference," and £27 annually was all he ever drew from the Church until his death at the early age of forty-eight. His doctor's degree, even, was given by an American university. I am greatly interested to know what American institution has this honorary doctorate to its own honor. Dr. Neale's position in the Church was that of "Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead." This, it seems, was a home for old men, and the institution was in a state of decay. The warden lived here till his death, and did a great work for the Church, notably in establishing a sisterhood, which did Christian nursing among the very poor throughout the country and has since grown to be

a noted establishment. In this foundation work he encountered the powerful opposition of his bishop, who placed him under inhibition for fourteen years. He wrote steadily for the religious periodicals of his day, much of which is permanent literature, and he published a History of the Eastern Church which is still a standard work. The treatment meted out to him never in the slightest affected his sweet and gracious temperament. He yielded everything that did not count to his opponents. The things that counted, no man could wrest from him. When he died he had accomplished an enormous amount of writing that depended upon certain departments of learning in which he was well skilled. Though never properly appraised by his contemporaries, he was well satisfied with his achievement and left it to posterity to value.—*The Bookman, Winnipeg Free Press.*

THE BOY—BLESS HIM!

The average human boy when he reaches the awkward age wants to be up and doing. Doing something—it little matters what, as long as it expresses the restless activity that is bubbling within him. The day's work alone is not enough to afford him relief, even when it is sufficiently arduous to fatigue him physically. If he cares for reading at all it is books of adventure and thrilling stories of "battle, murder and sudden death" that his appetite craves. But usually he wants to get out, to meet the other boys and to have a "lark." In nine cases out of ten the desire and the "lark" are alike innocent, and but the expression of an effervescent vitality.

But in small towns and villages, and in country places, when the boys manage to get together there is nothing for them to do, so they begin to search for something and often find what would be a thousand times better undone, and just here is where the assistance of the grown-up is needed. The father and mother may not save many dollars but they will save themselves many heartaches by providing against this restless stage of their son's lives. Saddle horses, drivers, bicycles, games, tools, interesting books and a place in which they can entertain their friends are all safety-valves for the boys' superfluous steam.

The little town of Cardston in Southern Alberta has gone to work as a community to solve the problem of the growing boy and seems to be reaching a successful solution. A Boys' Band has been organized under the leadership of a man who knows boys as well as he knows musical instruments. The boys are admitted to membership, given instruction on the instruments of their choice and as soon as possible are let play with the rest of the band. The cost of the instruments and lessons is defrayed by the performance of the band at concerts and the supplying of music for dances and public affairs. At present there are about forty boys who are members in good standing. There are conditions of membership and rules as to the behavior of members, but so eager are the boys to take advantage of the opportunity, that it is only on very rare occasions that a boy who applies is refused or dropped after once being accepted. Many boys who formerly spent their evenings on the street, loafing or getting into mischief, now spend them in practise or in performing for the pleasure of others.

Other towns, and fairly well-settled rural districts would show wisdom in following this little town's example. No locality can afford to let even one boy grow up to a life of loafing or dissipation. Take care of the boys and the country will take care of itself.

A WARNING TO IMMIGRANTS.

Reynold's Newspaper, an English publication, is solemnly warning prospective immigrants to Canada of the risk they are running in going to a country where free discussion is suppressed and where Sunday is observed as a day of Puritanic gloom. This horrid state of affairs will be news to Canadians as well as to those luckless people who insist upon coming here in spite of the injunctions received from the press.

The cause of this "abandon-joy-and-liberty all-ye-who-enter-here" attitude is built on a fragile foundation. The Canadian government declined to permit *The Appeal to Reason*, an American publication of extremely radical views, to pass through our post offices, therefore, "free discussion is suppressed in Canada." An ace looking toward the better observance of Sunday especially in the direction of providing one day of rest out of seven for every workingman, has just passed through the Canadian Houses and awaits royal assent. This is sufficient grounds in the estimation of that editor, for asserting that Sunday is observed as a day of Puritanic gloom. Our friend's logic is laughable and Canadians can still laugh at the absurd—even on Sunday.

SUMMER AND THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Some one asked if the Literary Society was thinking of disbanding during the busy season. I had not thought of it, and did not like the idea very well after it was mentioned. It is so hard to get back to where you were when the regular work has been broken up. Yet the busy season is also the hot season when even one's brains are in a melting mood.

Here is an idea that occurred to me one day not long ago. So far the page has given attention merely to the prize-winners in each contest, in each event numbering but three, while the many other contestants were not given a showing. That was the only possible way when prizes were given. But it failed to get all the members together, so that they might form ideas of one another, and in a sense get acquainted.

Let us drop the prize-winning idea for this month and have a regular re-union. There are about seventy-five members of this Society. I want every single (or married) one of the seventy-five to write a paragraph of not more than a hundred words on "Home." It may be grave or gay, verse or prose, sense or nonsense—the only conditions being that it shall be original and be in this office not a minute later than August twenty-fifth. Every composition sent in which fulfils the conditions will be printed. Of course, we want as many new members as possible to take part, but the fact that some will write who have never met with us before, will not excuse one of the old members. Now the success of it depends on *you*. Don't let it fail!

COMING BACK HOME.

In reading the article "Canadians in the United States" found on page 1122 of our last issue, one cannot but notice that of the good men and true whom Canada has given to the United States, the majority are natives of Eastern Canada, and, with the exception of Miss Agnes Laut, the west is almost unrepresented. The chief reason is that when the exodus occurred the western part of the Dominion was practically undiscovered country. If its resources had been known then as they are to-day there would have been no exodus, but a moving westward to opportunities that would have made it unnecessary to leave Canada in order to achieve prosperity and success.

That is what might have been. It is more to the point to look at what is. The East gave and the West has taken away. Those men who left Canada to advance in the republic will not all come back, but their children and children's children, finding that the land of their fathers' is a goodly one and full of opportunities to make good, will come back home. They will receive a hearty welcome for we are going to have room for an abundant supply of best men in every calling.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHAT MOTHER TELLS ME.

By M. G. HAYS.

When Mother was a little maid
She was so very good—
I really often think that she
Must have been made of wood.
She never, never played a trick
On her pet pussy "Tib";
She would not tease; she would not tell
The tinniest little fib.
She always kept her dresses clean;
Her curls were brushed just right;
She never cried and coaxed that she
Might stay up late at night.
And very often, when I've been
In mischief and been bad,
I think, "Ain't it an awful shame
That I took after Dad?"

A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Father has taken the ADVOCATE since Christmas. I read the letters in the Children's Corner with much interest and liked to read "Glengarry School Days." I was very glad to see my name as one of the winners of the geography contest. I was raised in Wales near the coast. I lived on a farm two miles from a town. Father had five horses, about one hundred sheep and sixty head of cattle. One of my brothers came out to Canada about three years ago, so we all came out eighteen months after. We left Liverpool on the 22nd of September in the steamer Bavarian and landed at Montreal October 1st, 1904, after a very pleasant voyage. We started from Montreal about 10 o'clock on the 1st of October and arrived at Lacombe on the 5th of October where my brother met us with a team and wagon. Now we live one mile north of Lacombe.
(Age 12 yrs.) ELWIN JOHN.

A SPLENDID GARDEN.

Dear Editor:—This is my second letter to the ADVOCATE. I came from Tennessee seven years ago and now I

live on the banks of the Mossy River. We have had quite a lot of rain here lately. There are lots of flowers here just now. I have a garden of my own and in it are the following: beans, peas, onions, carrots, salsify, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflowers and beets. I would like to correspond with some boys or girls about nine or ten years old if they would write first.
LORNE H. LACEY.

TWO LONG DISTANCE MEMBERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Our papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and we all like it, especially the Children's Corner. We live on a ranch on Battle Creek, nine miles from the line, twelve miles from a neighbor, thirty-five miles from a post office and sixty-five miles from Maple Creek, also thirty miles from a school. We get our mail once a month.

Papa has a dam in Battle Creek and irrigates the garden and grain. It has rained so much this spring that we do not need to irrigate now. The creek is about ten feet deep at any of the crossings. We have four brothers, three younger than ourselves and one older, he is away working on the round-up.
Two sisters.
MAY and ESTELLA BADGER.

SUCCESS TO YOUR STUDIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope to see it in print. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the letters and stories in it. We live about twenty-five miles from Staveley. We came from Washington and have been here a little over a year. I have four brothers here, and two sisters in Washington; one is married. We have no school out here yet so I have not gone to school any since I have been up here, but we are going to move to town this winter and I hope to catch up in my books. In the States I



IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

was in the seventh grade. We have two cows, two calves, four horses and one colt, and then we have thirty-five small chickens and four hens setting. I will be very thankful if you will send me the song "God Save Our King."
(Age 13 yrs.) ADDIE HARPER.

Third Reader. I love to read books; I have read a lot of books. I wish you would give my address to Bertha. V. Poff and Flossie Orr as I wish to correspond with them.
BERTHA MACDONALD.

BUFF AND TINY TIM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope to see it in print. I have two sisters and two brothers. I go to school every day. Father has two lots in Swift Current. We live eight miles from Moose Jaw. We have two colts and two kittens. I wish to know the name of the flower that I have put in the letter. Our colts' names are Togo and Ginger, and the kittens are Buff and Tiny Tim.
(Age 8 yrs.) NORA MOORE.

A MUSICAL MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the last four years. I am a little girl ten years old. I take music lessons from my oldest sister and I am able to play two or three pieces now. I did not like it at first at all but now I like it very well.
LILLIAN EINBODEN.

THE BOYS CROWDING OUT THE GIRLS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have ever written to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father has taken it for six months and I like to read the Children's page. I have a pig and a pair of rabbits and a cat. We are milking two cows and have two calves: their names are Bridget and Cherry. I have a horse I can ride. My father has a mare and a little colt. I have three sisters and one brother. There are lots of flowers here now such as bluebells, roses, tiger lilies, Indian moccasins, anemones and what we call wild garlands. We live eighteen miles north west of Olds in the timber. I like the woods very much and the flowers. There is a good bridge across the Little Red Deer river. We are about six miles south east of the Big Red. Well I guess I had better close or the waste basket will get this. I like your paper very much and don't want the boys to crowd the girls out.
(Age 13 yrs.) INA MONIGER.

A GOOD WORKER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have just been reading the Children's Corner and would like to join too. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years and likes it very much. I like it too. I am going to school. It is three-quarters of a mile from my home. This spring I plowed ten acres, and harrowed thirty acres. We have five horses, twenty-seven head of cattle. I have four sisters. I planted a lot of the garden this year. I drive the binder in harvest.
(Age 11 yrs.) GEORGE E. STEWART

THE PICTURE IS COMING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will try and write a short letter. I am eleven years old. I go to school every day. Our school closed to-day for the summer vacation. Our teacher, Miss B., gave each scholar a book for a prize. We have six weeks' holidays. We have a dog that we call Major. We have four calves, two colts, eighteen young ducks, eighty chickens. I wrote for the geography contest some time ago and afterwards noticed my name in the list of those who were to get a picture, but I have not received one yet, but I hope I will get it soon.
CHARLES F. SNARR.

SCHOOL IS OUT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. I live a mile and a half from school. I go to school in town. My sister and I ride the pony to school. His name is Billy and he is a Pinto pony. I have two sisters and one brother. I am ten years old and my sister that goes to school is thirteen years old. Our school was closed on the 29th of June. The pupils of the school clubbed together and got the teacher a silver fountain pen for a present as a surprise for her. We have got nine little colts and four little pigs, six head of cattle and sixty horses.
EUDORA ETHEL DUNN.

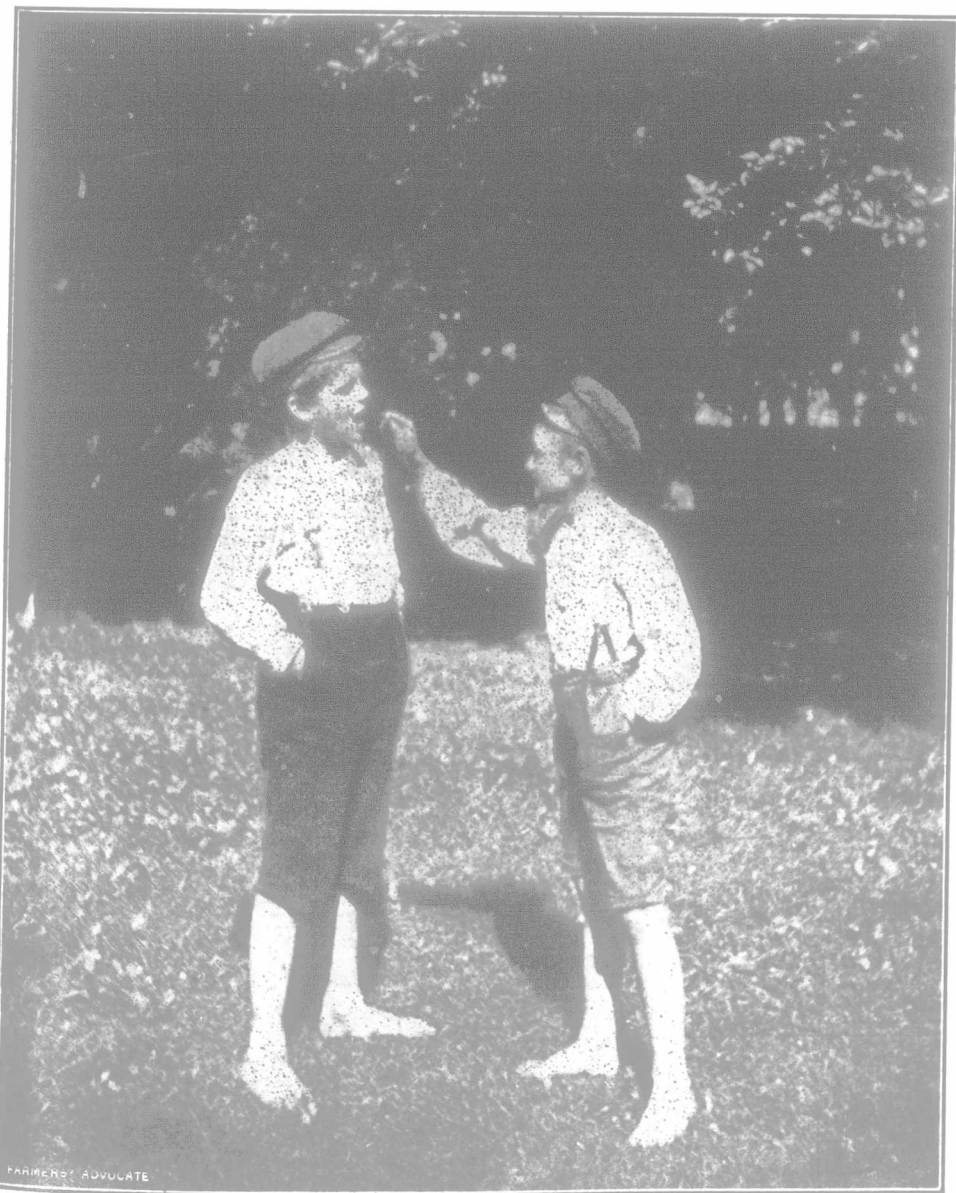
FROM THE CITY TO THE PRAIRIE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a short time but I am sure we will take it always. I am always glad to see it as the Children's Corner catches my eye first. I used to live in Toronto but have now been in the west about a year. It was quite a change to leave the noisy city and come to the quiet prairie but I am quite used to it now.

We have a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and have eight horses, three colts, and four oxen. I go to school (which is three miles away) and am in the fourth grade; we have an excellent teacher. I hope to see this letter escape the waste-paper basket so I will close wishing great success to your paper.
(Age 12 yrs.) EMERSON RAMSAY.

LOVES TO READ BOOKS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner so I fell rather timid at first. I was ten years old last October. I am in the



OPEN YOUR EYES AND SHUT YOUR MOUTH.

The Song of the Binder

Words and Music by EVELYN GUNN.

Whirr - ing! Hum - ming! I come, Here where the earth her ful - ness

yields. Whirr - ing! Humm - ing! I come! Lord of the har - vest fields. The dal - ly - ing days have
This morn - ing I heard the

loit - ered, Since first the breath of spring, In soft pro - phet - ic whis - pers Fore - told this wond'rous
black - birds Be - gin with swell - ing throats Their lust - y harvest an - them, In stir - ring, joy - ous

thing. The tink - ling, cat - tle bells Make mu - sic o'er the wheat, From
notes. A shin - ing sword I wield, And my arm - our is steel well tried, Oh!

where, in cool, wet dells, The herds drowse in the heat, The
 sway - ing, gold - en fields, I am com - ing, my bride! my bride! I am

*D.C. al seg. * Energico.*
 herds drowse in the heat. Has - ten, ye slaves, my char - iot wheels! Lash hard my chargers three! My
 com - ing, my bride, my bride!

love is held in dur - ance, And I come to set her free. Whir - ring! Hum - ming!

Whir - ring! Right joy - ous - ly I sing! I am com - ing, com - ing,

com - ing, A Norse - man! A Norse - man! A Norseman and a king!

4 TO 1/2 BUTTER LOST THIS WAY

WHICH?

Which way do you skim your milk? It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with crocks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

NO BUTTER LOST THIS WAY

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does and there's a plain reason for it. When you set milk the cream and skim milk are separated from one another by the force of gravity, but when you skim milk with a U. S. Separator centrifugal force, which is thousands of times stronger than gravity, does the separating. It squeezes out the last drop of cream. Cream is money—you can't afford to waste it. If you keep three or more cows, it will pay you to buy a U. S. Separator.

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Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

446

ABOUT THE HOUSE.**RECIPES.**

Rhubarb Tarts.—Choose young tender stalks, peel and cut into quarter-inch slices. Cover with boiling water and let the whole come just to the boiling point. Drain completely of liquid. Over a pint of the rhubarb turn a cup of sugar sifted once or twice with half a teaspoon of salt and three level tablespoons of flour. Stir, and cook until the mixture boils. Add a tablespoon of lemon or orange juice and the beaten yolk of one egg. Mix thoroughly and set aside to cool. Line patty-pans or tart tins with good pastry. Fill with the rhubarb and set in the oven to bake. When done cover with the beaten white of egg and put back in the oven a moment or two to brown.

Gooseberry Pie.—Remove the stems and blossom ends from a large cup of green gooseberries. With a sharp knife cut each berry in two, stir into these a generous cup of sugar, half a teaspoon of salt and two tablespoons flour which have been sifted together. Add half a cup of water and mix all together. Put the mixture into a plate lined with pastry, add a tablespoon of

butter in little bits and cover with a second crust. Bake between thirty and forty minutes and serve with a pitcher of sweet cream.

Rhubarb Conserve.—Chop fine three and one-half pounds of rhubarb. Add three pounds of sugar and the grated rind and juice of two lemons, and set to cook. When the sugar is melted and the mixture is boiling all over, add one-fourth a pound of blanched almonds, chopped fine, and one-fourth a pound of candied orange peel, shredded very fine, and let cook about thirty minutes, or until it looks like marmalade. Store as jelly. — Mrs. H. H. C.

TESTING WATER.

Recently I was told (then tried) the following test, and thought, perhaps, it might interest your readers. If you are doubtful as to the purity of drinking water, draw a glass from the suspected well, spring, or faucet, drop in it a large lump of white sugar, and allow it to remain in a place of about 60° F. over night. In the morning, if the water is pure, it will look perfectly clear; but if it be impure, it will have a cloudy, milky appearance, and you may beware of germs. Be sure to cover the glass. Never allow milk or drinking water to stand uncovered to catch dust. Both milk and water absorb odors and impurities very quickly, and are then unfit for use. In fact, a bucket of cold water placed in a closed fresh-painted room will remove the odor of turpentine entirely.—*Boston Cooking-School Magazine.*

HOW TO CAN ASPARAGUS.

The directions for asparagus will answer for string beans (the beans may be cut into pieces or canned whole). Wash and trim the asparagus, cover it with boiling water, boil for fifteen minutes, drain, cool and arrange it neatly, heads up, in perfectly straight-sided jars. Fill the jars to overflowing with cold water. If the water is not pure you had better boil and cool it before using. Lay on the tops, stand the jars in the wash-boiler just the same as for fruit, surround them half way with cold water, cover the boiler, bring quickly to the boiling point and boil continuously for an hour and a half. Scald the rubbers, lift one jar at a time, adjust the rubber and quickly screw down the lid without turning it up or placing it on the table. Simply lift the lid without touching it to anything. Do not even put your fingers on the inside of it, do not put it on the table—it will become contaminated. Fasten each jar, stand it back in the boiler and boil for ten minutes. If you like you may do this at the end of the hour and cook it for half an hour longer. Both asparagus and string beans are easily kept.

TO CAN PEAS.

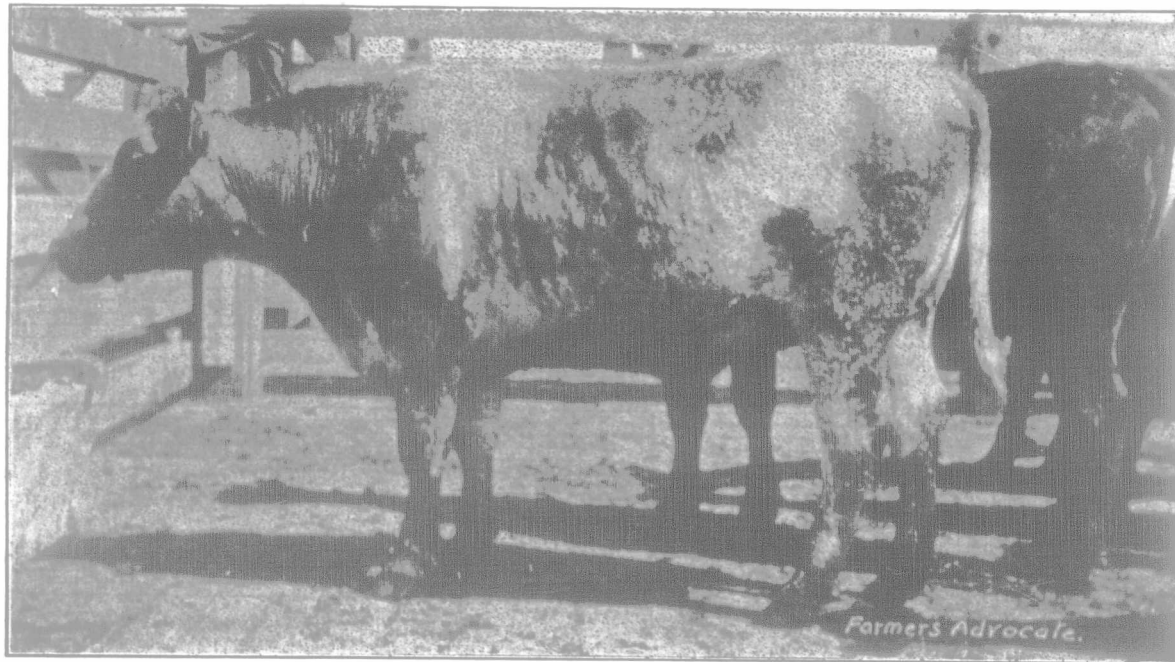
Fill the jars with freshly-picked, young peas and each jar with water that has been boiled and cooled. Finish precisely the same as asparagus, but boil continuously for two hours and a half. I think it is wise at the end of the second hour to scald and adjust the rubber and fasten down the tops. You must be very careful with peas, as they contain sugar. The air is filled with wild yeast plants, and as they live on saccharine material peas give excellent food. One spore that might be fastened to the lid would contaminate the whole jar.

This recipe will also answer for young lima beans and beets.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

GRAHAM BREAD—STOVE RUSTING.

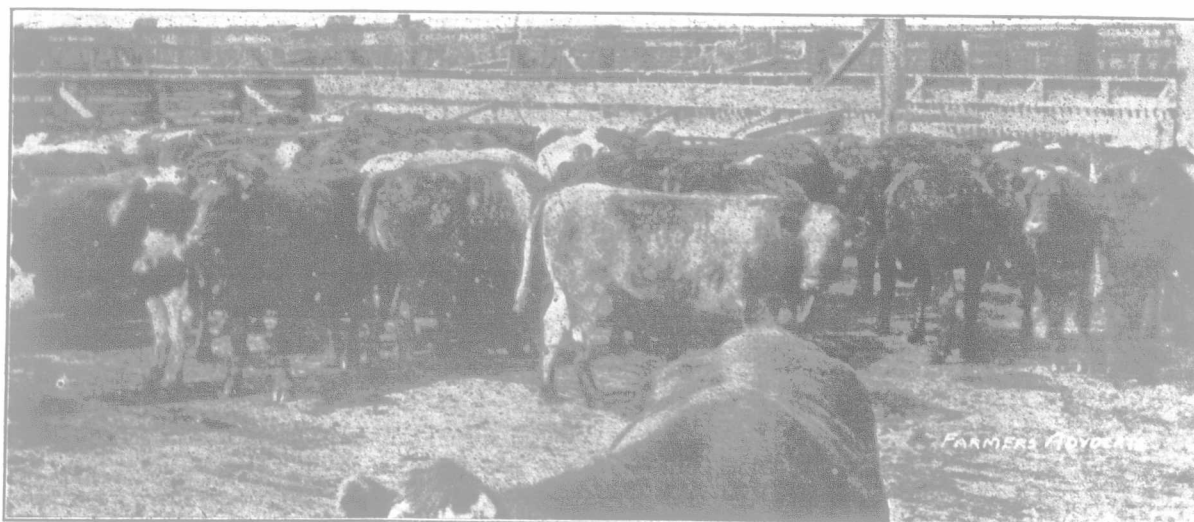
Dear Dame:—I would have written to the Ingle Nook long ago, but I thought I couldn't tell the chatters anything new until I saw in the June 7th number M. H.'s recipe for Graham bread, so I thought I would tell you all how we make it. Now, I feel sure this will be new to a good many of you, as I discovered it by experimenting.

At noon I scald two cups white flour, and let stand until luke warm. To it add one soaked yeast cake, then set in a warm place to rise. At night, put two and a half dippers warm water, one cup sugar, four breadspoonfuls baking syrup, and about one and a half sifters

WINTER FED CATTLE IN THE YARDS.

A TYPICAL STEER FROM MR. COOK'S BUNCH.

Those who were readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* last fall will remember our description of the methods of feeding steers followed by some of the Newdale farmers of which we took Mr. J. L. Cook's plan as being typical. The plan is to buy up in the fall the really first class steers two and three-year-olds and to carry them along through the winter in the natural shelter of a bluff or a ravine. Straw and chop once a day constitutes the ration which keeps the cattle in good flesh until spring when they are put upon grass on rough land and make rapid gains until about July 1st. The illustration shows part of Mr. Cook's bunch in the stock yards at Winnipeg on the last day of June. These cattle were pronounced as being unequalled by anything that had ever passed through the yards.



ONE OF THE BEST BUNCHES OF THE YEAR AT THE YARDS.

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DAVID P. TAFF
THE LAND MAN
415 KANSAS AVENUE
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

white flour (not Manitoba), finish setting with Graham flour, and to this add the sponge. In the morning, put two handfuls salt, stiffen with white flour, and set to rise. One thing to be remembered is it rises much faster than the white bread, and will have to be watched or else it will sour. Then put in pans, and let sit one-half hour; then put in the

oven and bake as you would other bread. This will make five loaves.

If your stove rusts in the summer, just clean with James' dome lead and turpentine, but be sure the stove is cold before you start. I find this good to keep it from rusting.

Hoping these may help someone,
YOUR UNHEARD-FROM SIS.

THE QUIET HOUR

GIVE YE THEM TO EAT.

(St. Matt. xiv. : 14.)

If I have eaten my morsel myself alone.—Job xxxi. 17.

"If I have eaten my morsel alone," The patriarch spoke in scorn; What would he think of the Church, were he shown Heathendom, huge, forlorn, Godless, Christless, with soul unfed, While the Church's ailment is fulness of bread, Eating her morsel alone?"

Is the Bishop of Derry's stern rebuke entirely undeserved, do you think? Think of the rich spiritual advantages laid at our feet, to be taken up or carelessly pushed aside, according to our mood. Think of the frivolous excuses which keep us from meeting together to praise and thank God and seek help and wisdom from Him. If we were far away from any church, we should soon learn to value the privileges we regard so lightly now. When I look round the church and see all the empty seats—emptied by a little hot weather—I wonder what our Lord thinks of us, His disciples. Many of His disciples have braved more than a little heat for Him. Think of the African boys who only a few years ago sang hymns of praise to Him while they were slowly dying an awful death—they had not so learned Christ as to give up their worship because of a little inconvenience. Let us wake up to the knowledge of our privileges and of our corresponding responsibilities. Our Lord's command to those to whom He has given anything is to minister to others. "Give ye them to eat," He says to us. Job seems to think that it was an impossible thing to eat his morsel himself alone, are we—Christians!—willing to sit down comfortably and enjoy the good news of God's love to the world, as shown in the Cross of Christ, without trying to pass on the glad message?

Let us look at a picture painted long ago, but still fresh in its clear coloring. A city has been besieged until the people inside the walls are reduced to the lowest state of starvation and misery. Provisions are so scarce that the head of an ass is sold for eighty silver pieces, and one woman, maddened by hunger, has even killed and eaten her own son. Outside the gates are four miserable lepers who desperately resolve to throw themselves on the mercy of the enemy. To stay in the city is certain death, while there is a chance that the Syrians may spare their lives. They rise up in the

twilight and go to the Syrian camp, where they are met by a strange silence. Tent after tent they enter, unchallenged and unmolested, finding rich treasures of gold and silver, and, richer treasures still for starving men, immense quantities of food lying ready to be taken by anyone who wants it. Thinking only of their own needs, they eat and drink in ravenous haste, then pass swiftly from tent to tent, seizing gold and silver and hiding it. Then their human instincts assert themselves, and they realize suddenly that they are acting in a most inhuman fashion. Near at hand are men and women, groaning in the agony of hunger, can they enjoy this abundance while their brothers and sisters are starving so near them; and all they have to do is to tell the good news? There is enough and to spare for everybody, and they say one to another: "We do not well: this day is a day of good tidings, and we hold our peace: if we tarry till the morning light, some mischief will come upon us; now, therefore, come, that we may go and tell the king's household."

They knew that it was not only selfish, but actually criminal, to secure plenty of good food for themselves while their fellows were left in the darkness of despair and famine. To wait even a few hours—until the morning—to be slow in spreading the good tidings that would turn misery into gladness, would be a terrible sin. God's swift judgment was to be feared in such a case. He had led them into the midst of plenty, not that they might eat by themselves alone, but that they might be His messengers to His other children who did not know that rich treasures were lying there—treasures for all who would put out a hand to take them.

What a parable this wonderful story of the relief of Samaria is! People talk so easily about missionary work being of little or no use. Some even say that the heathen are better if left alone in their old religion. They sit down comfortably after making such remarks, feeling that the matter is settled and that they are quite free from responsibility. How would such persons like to change places with the heathen? How would they like to be deprived of their rich Christian heritage of joy and light? They are thankful to know that a loving Father is watching over them. They can accept even pain and trouble as blessings in disguise, knowing that He has sent these trials to perfect them. They can face the last enemy fearlessly, because they know that death only opens the gate of a fuller and more abundant life. They are drinking in unconsciously the thrill of that marvelous Life that for nearly two thousand years has inspired men to suffer and to die. They rejoice in the good things provided for them; but how few, comparatively, seem to recognize the responsibility of their privileges. How few are like the lepers in fearing that punishment will follow if they are content to leave others a moment longer than is absolutely necessary in the darkness of doubt and uncertainty. We may say that, of course, souls are of far more consequence than bodies, and yet any of us would act as the lepers did, and eagerly proclaim to a starving city the good news that bodily food was to be had in plenty. But spiritual food is quite another thing. We don't really believe that the heathen suffer much for the want of it, or we couldn't be so indifferent. How could we face death calmly, for ourselves or our friends, if we knew absolutely nothing about the after life? God has proclaimed to us the good news that he loves not only the human race, but also each individual



EE EE

Steedman's

SOOTHING

Powders

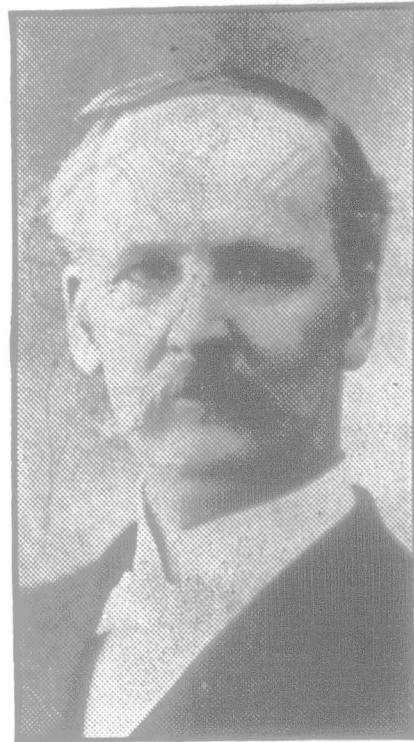
Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,
SURREY,
ENGLAND.

EE EE



THE WEARY SICK.

During the past few months our healing work has continued with gratifying results.

Among the ailments healed or being healed are the following, most of them a long distance from us, and all absent from us:

Various types of rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, serious stomach troubles, prolonged vomiting, catarrh of head, bronchial tubes, and lungs, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, genital weakness, locomotor ataxia, etc., etc.

Our method makes nature heal herself. The work is both scientific and scriptural. Saint or sinner may be healed, if he will. For particulars address with stamp, Rev. G. A. Schram, 445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba Phone 2720.

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.

Heavy Woven Hard Steel Wire Fencing

Our style No 20, 30 cents per rod, freight prepaid, to any station in Manitoba. 25 rod rolls. Write for sample and full price list.

NATIONAL FENCE CO., MERRICKVILLE, ONT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842

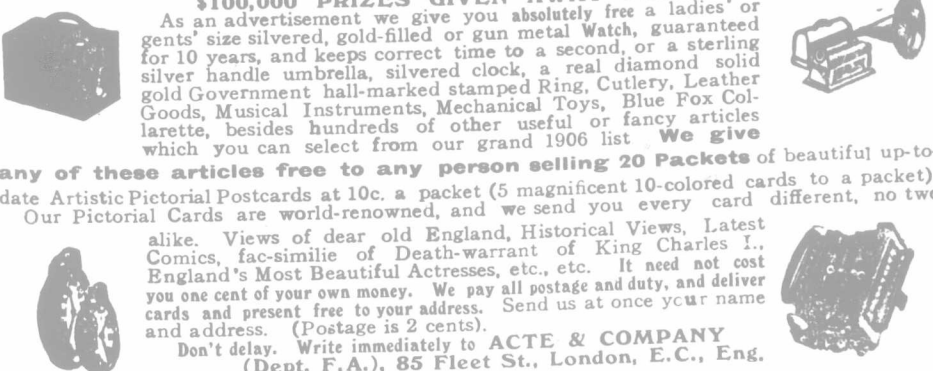
FREE! FREE! FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE.

\$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

As an advertisement we give you absolutely free a ladies' or gents' size silvered, gold-filled or gun metal Watch, guaranteed for 10 years, and keeps correct time to a second, or a sterling silver handle umbrella, silvered clock, a real diamond solid gold Government hall-marked stamped Ring, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Musical Instruments, Mechanical Toys, Blue Fox Col-larette, besides hundreds of other useful or fancy articles which you can select from our grand 1906 list. We give

any of these articles free to any person selling 20 Packets of beautiful up-to-date Artistic Pictorial Postcards at 10c. a packet (5 magnificent 10-colored cards to a packet). Our Pictorial Cards are world-renowned, and we send you every card different, no two alike. Views of dear old England, Historical Views, Latest Comics, fac-simile of Death-warrant of King Charles I., England's Most Beautiful Actresses, etc., etc. It need not cost you one cent of your own money. We pay all postage and duty, and deliver cards and present free to your address. Send us at once your name and address. (Postage is 2 cents.) Don't delay. Write immediately to

ACTE & COMPANY
(Dept. F.A.), 85 Fleet St., London, E.C., Eng.



The only medium published which conveys weekly, to the Farmers of Western Canada, the Advertisers' place of business, 52 times a year, is The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. It's effectiveness is a factor with over 20,000 Farmers. Subscription \$1.50.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Cost less than others because they secure the greatest amount of profit from a given number of cows, separate more rapidly and last a lifetime.

The De Laval stands to-day as it has since the principle of centrifugal separation was first evolved, head and shoulders over imitating machines.

Exclusive Highest Award
ST. LOUIS 1904. PORTLAND 1905.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg.

MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO



CHALK dust is fine and white, but it won't make good bread. Fine, white flour is all right as far as it goes, but if it lacks nutrition its other qualities amount to nothing as far as baking is concerned.

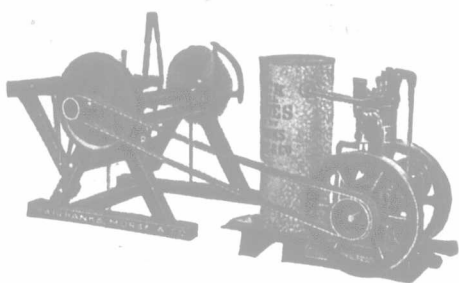
Royal Household Flour

is not only the finest and purest of flours but also the most nutritious. It is milled by a process which gives you all of the nutritious properties of the wheat in the best form for your use. You can get it from your grocer.



Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.



For Farm Use

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P.
Jack-of-all-Trades
GASOLINE ENGINE

will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

Cut out this complete advertisement and send it to
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd., 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me (without charge) particulars about Jack-of-all-Trades Engine for farm use, Catalog E. 102.

I may want a H. P. Name
Engine for Address Prov.

man, woman and child. Will he not call us to account if we keep this knowledge selfishly to ourselves? We have no more right to withhold the good news than those lepers had. Do we realize our responsibility as they did? Certainly the world has its eyes open to the fact that each of us is his brother's keeper. We all—or nearly all—give something in the way of time or money to help others. But is the gift of a little money to the mission fund all that is required of us in the way of missionary effort? Any kind of knowledge is a stewardship, and we are bound to use it for the world. It is like seed grain—to hoard it up is to waste it. Every servant of God is called to be a witness for Him. Missionary effort is not always preaching to savages; it is far more often letting the light of a holy life glorify God before men.

The Master still "proves" His disciples by saying to them as He draws their attention to the hungry multitudes: "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" Shall we answer as they did, "Send them away . . . that they may buy themselves bread"? To whom should they go for any really satisfying spiritual food? Don't we know quite certainly that Christ, and He alone, can satisfy their soul-hunger? and he still repeats the command: "Give ye them to eat." As it was then, so is it now. He is ready and waiting, longing to show His compassion toward the weary and heavy-laden in all lands. He, and only He, can supply their need—but notice how He did it. The food used was provided by His own company, it is carried by the disciples to the multitude. They must work the miracle by His power, beginning with the placing of the crowds expectantly to be fed. "Make the men sit down," He says, and we must not seat them at an empty table, but be quick and eager to carry them the food their souls need so terribly. The multitudes are so great and so needy that we should lose heart and confidence if we were not careful to return continually to the only One who can be in any degree rightly called "The True Bread." There are so many souls, and they have such different needs it seems hardly possible that even He can fully supply everything. The Apostles must have felt that, as they set out to feed the whole world, but if they had shrunk from the heavy, glorious responsibility think how different the world would have been to-day. Let us never be content to do nothing for the souls of others, just because we have only five loaves and "what are they among so many?" Without God they would, indeed, be worth little, but with God all things are possible. You can do something, if you have only one loaf to

offer, God can work wonders with that. But your talent, whatever it may be, must be consecrated, placed in His hands to be used as He may choose. The more utterly it is consecrated, the greater will be the result—though, perhaps, the result may be hidden from sight for a while. There are hungry souls everywhere, children, young people and old people too, need just what you can give them. The great thing is to make a beginning and reach out somewhere. You have a work to do that no one else in the world can do as well as you. Are you doing it, or even trying to do it? If not, now is the time to begin.

"Launch out into the deep,
The awful depths of a world's despair;
Hearts that are breaking and eyes that weep,
Sorrow and ruin and death are there,
And the sea is wide, and the pitiless tide
Bears on its bosom—away,
Beauty and youth in relentless ruth
To its dark abyss for aye—for aye.
But the Master's voice comes over the sea,
'Let down your nets for a draft for Me!'
He stands in our midst on our wreck-strewn strand,
And sweet and royal is His command.
His pleading call
Is to each—to all;
And wherever the royal call is heard,
There hang the nets of the royal Word.
Trust to the nets and not to your skill,
Trust to the royal Master's will!
Let down your nets each day, each hour,
For the word of a King is a word of power,
And the King's own voice comes over the sea,
'Let down your nets for a draft for Me!'"

HOPE.

Dear Hope:—I have been reading "The Quiet Hour" for about six months now, and I want to say that I've been helped and cheered by the very encouraging "talks" that it contains. I might mention a number of articles that I have appreciated more than others, but I won't take up your time and space but would say that the poems in last number, June 21st, "Keep Well Thine Heart" and "Apart with Christ," by Mrs. Hayward, have been of special blessing. They seem to come in time of need. I think I allowed the cares and duties of every-day life to rob me of that quiet place, alone with the Master. I would like to thank Mrs. Hayward for giving the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE these beautiful verses.

Yours truly,
MAY VIRTUE.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

Dear Dame Durden:—This is one of those evenings when even the effort to breathe seems labor. It is extremely warm and the mosquitoes are very numerous.

I wish you could have been with us at our annual Sunday school picnic which was held on the banks of the Little Red Deer river, a few rods from a very fine bridge. To a lover of nature and out-door life it could not fail to appeal. We arrived at ten o'clock, and about half past one we sat down to a table that for beauty of decoration and quality of food would be difficult to surpass. But over and above all was the kind and courteous greeting which each and every one received. I was an entire stranger to all but a few. Yet in five minutes that fact was forgotten. The children gave a short program and then they had races and other sports in which all joined. Age did not seem to count as all were young at heart. Over all a spirit of benediction seemed to rest, so peaceful and calm and quiet were the entire surroundings. I hope to be able to send a photo which was taken while we were part on the bridge and part in the river. Some were on horse back and some knee deep in the water. But no photo could do justice to the happy faces brim full of life and enjoyment. What beautiful places there are on this earth, which never have

been or never will be sung or praised in story. The graceful deer eating beside the water's edge, the rabbit with its paws digging up the moist soil, and the wild fowl swimming on a pond whose beauty and location would please an artist,—all this, and oh, so much more which must be seen to be appreciated, is right here in our midst! If only our fellow creatures were happy, I for one would think life well worth living. My little son has just brought in a bunch (no other word describes it) of the wild orange lily. There must be at least two hundred blossoms in the cluster. The men were plowing the field, and as he loves flowers he could not bear to have them plowed down.

Oh, by the way, I made a molasses pie for the picnic according to the Ingle Nook recipe and it was splendid. I wish I could send you a piece.

Mrs. B. S.

[Thanks so much for the enjoyable letter. It must have been a beautiful outing, and you tell it well. Perhaps some of the other members will follow suit and tell us of outings they have enjoyed, or give us little descriptions of the pretty spots surrounding their homes. It is a delightful way to add to one's geographical knowledge, and we can't know too much about this great country of ours. A piece of that molasses pie would prove most acceptable in this very minute, for I've decided

Piano Bargains Organ Bargains

To make room for two car-loads of new Mason and Risch Pianos, we are placing our entire stock of second-hand pianos and organs on the market at sacrifice prices and very easy terms. Anyone wishing to purchase a cheap instrument has now an opportunity which may not occur again. Special attention will be given orders by mail.

The following are some of the best bargains ever offered in Saskatchewan:

- One Dominion Square Piano, ebony case, full rich tone, smooth action, first-class in every way.....\$175
 - One Dominion Square Piano, ebony case, carved legs, good tone and action.....\$135
 - One F. G. Smith & Co. Square Piano, case ebony, full scale and action.....\$150
 - One Mason & Risch Square Piano, in splendid condition, makes a first-class practice or teacher's piano, tone full and round, action as good as new.....\$160
 - One Mason and Risch Upright Piano, slightly shop-worn, original price \$450, now going for only.....\$325
-
- One W. Doherty & Co. Organ, high top, 9 sets of reeds, 16 stops, walnut case, beautifully carved, 6 octaves, C scale. A snap at.....\$95
 - One W. Doherty & Co. Organ, high top, 3 sets of reeds, 11 stops, walnut case, F scale, 5½ octaves, good value at.....\$35
 - One Griffith & Walron Organ, 5½ octaves, 10 stops, 3 sets of reeds, handsome walnut case.....\$40
 - One W. Bell & Co. Organ, 3 sets of reeds, walnut case, 8 stops.....\$30
 - One Blatchford & Co. Organ, piano case, 4 sets of reeds, 11 stops, mahogany case, 6 octaves, in use only a short time and as good as the day it left the factory. Original price \$165, now only.....\$90
 - One Thomas & Co. Organ, 12 stops, 5 sets of reeds, ebony case, F scale. Fine organ for church or school.....\$60
 - One W. Doherty & Co. Organ, 3 sets of reeds, 5 octaves, fine organ.....\$50

Above prices F.O.B. Regina. No charge made for boxing and shipping. Remember each instrument has been gone over thoroughly by our repairer and we recommend each one as special value for the price asked.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. Ltd.
Regina, Sask. N. S. EDGAR, Manager

Terms on Pianos \$25.00 with order and balance at the rate of \$8.00 per month

Terms on Organs \$15.00 with order and \$5.00 per month till paid

that it is too hot to go out to lunch to-day. Let us hear from you again soon. D. D.]

MORE HELP WITH THE VEST.

Dear Dame Durden:—You have welcomed me in the Ingle Nook and published in the issue of the 30th, May, my letter containing some original suggestions about a corduroy vest lined with sheepskin. I presume that several of your readers are interested in the idea and will therefore proceed to give further details. As to color I think a rich brown is the best for corduroy. If you want to make the vest ornamental as well as useful, work some fancy stitches, at regular intervals, on the corduroy before making up the vest. Red, blue, yellow or pink silk or twist will do very well for this purpose.

The corduroy should be strong but soft and pliable. A man once bought a cow from a neighbor. As he was taking it away, the neighbor came up to him and said: "Look here, I want to be honest with you,—the cow is all I claim her to be but she kicks like a mule." "Oh, that's nothing," replied the buyer, "my wife does the milking!"

You are going to make the vest, so be good to yourselves and buy some corduroy through which you can push the needle without too much exertion.

If the vest is intended for a lover, make an extra pocket inside on the left side and slip in your photo. (That is just between you and me.) The scientific way of cutting a vest is by divisions of the breast measure; the simple way is by copying a vest which fits the wearer more or less. All you have to do is to rip one shoulder. The front and back can then be laid flat and are easy to copy. Corduroy, like velvet or plush must be cut with the pile running upwards. Do all the ironing before you line the vest. If you ever applied steam to sheepskin, when you see the result, you would wish you had not.

I hope I have made everything clear. As it will soon be milking-time, I must draw to a close, ALLAN.

[With the thermometer in its present exalted position, the members of the Ingle Nook may not be as interested in wool-lined vests as the kindness of the writer and the worth of the garment would warrant. But I charge you all to put away this issue and the one of May 30th carefully with these articles marked so that when your thoughts turn naturally to warm clothing you will be able to find these two interesting and helpful letters. We are thankful, Allan, come again. DAME DURDEN.]

ON THE BOON OF HEALTH.

Health is a boon we value most
When nearly giving up the ghost.
'Tis only when we feel we're sinking,
We're satisfied to do some thinking
Of how we should ourselves behave
In order best ourselves to save
From neurasthenia's dire perdition,
Abysses deep, where no contrition
Can rescue from the pangs and woes
Of gout and rheumatism throes.
Turn, sinner, while 'tis called to-day,
Turn quickly from your sins away,
And follow Nature's laws so true;
There's joyous health in store for you.
Come, turn your steps toward Nature's ways,
And comfort find, and length of days.
K.—in Good Health.

There were several young women in the party, and they had inspected the office of the metropolitan newspaper from the ground floor to the proofroom.

"Beg pardon, madam, but are you looking for anybody?" asked one of the editorial assistants, addressing the tall, self-possessed young woman who seemed to be the leader.

"O, no, thanks," she said. "We're just doing a little slumming, that's all."
—Chicago Tribune.

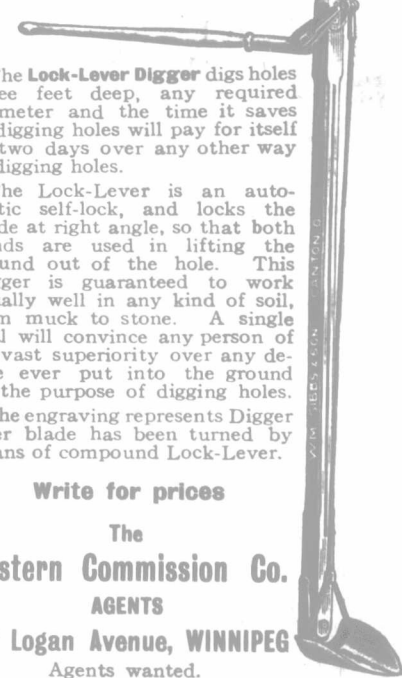
Teacher—How long had Washington been dead when Roosevelt was inaugurated?

Scholar—I dunno, but it hasn't been very dead since Teddy has been there.
Brooklyn Life.

Post Holes Dug in a Hurry

WITH THE
**LOCK-LEVER
DIGGER**

Patented in U.S. & Canada



The Lock-Lever Digger digs holes three feet deep, any required diameter and the time it saves in digging holes will pay for itself in two days over any other way of digging holes.

The Lock-Lever is an automatic self-lock, and locks the blade at right angle, so that both hands are used in lifting the ground out of the hole. This Digger is guaranteed to work equally well in any kind of soil, from muck to stone. A single trial will convince any person of its vast superiority over any device ever put into the ground for the purpose of digging holes.

The engraving represents Digger after blade has been turned by means of compound Lock-Lever.

Write for prices

The
Western Commission Co.
AGENTS
307 Logan Avenue, WINNIPEG
Agents wanted.

DISPERSION SALE OF Pure Bred

Shorthorn Cattle

TO BE HELD AT

**THE RANCHE, MANITOU
on 31st July**

**45 Head of
EXCELLENT STOCK**

For further particulars apply as above

JOHN JARDINE

Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher prices and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. Send your tissue to us at once and we will give you a high quality piece of work at the following low rates:

	1000	add. 1000
8½ x 11 or 9 x 12		
Single Brand 1	\$2.76	\$1.00
Single Brand 2	2.00	.75
Single Brand 4	1.85	.65
Combination S.B. 4	1.75	.65
Single Brand 9 up	1.70	.45
Combination Brand		
S.B. 9 up	1.50	.45

Victoria Printing Co.
Box 345, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

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

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

Exhibition Visitors

You are cordially invited to call at our office, 253 Grain Exchange, when we will be pleased to make your acquaintance and explain our satisfactory way of handling grain shipments. If you expect to have Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax to ship or sell this fall, it will be to your advantage to see us.

Thompson, Sons & Company
Grain Commission Merchants. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS.—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-317

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

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

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

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

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

ALBERTA FARMS.—Improved and unimproved, all kinds, easy terms and prices. A. E. Keast, Innisfail. 1-8

ALBERTA LANDS.—Special snaps, easy terms and prices right. Central Alberta Land Co., Innisfail, Alberta. 1-8

HALF SECTION two miles from station, hundred acres crop, seventeen dollars, good terms. Apply, Maybery, Moose Jaw. 8-8

500 MEN wanted to order their clothes by mail from H. E. Coldham, Plastic Form Clothing Parlor, Regina, Sask. 8-8

FOR SALE.—Three quarters of section 19—12—23 and 100 ac. of 20. of same township and range. Good buildings, stone barn, frame house, farm well watered, no alkaline. G. A. Titmus, Kenton. 1-8

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

BEEES FOR SALE.—Italian. Orders booked. Langstrof or Jones hives. A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man. 7-8

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

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

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

LAND SEEKER.—I have thousands of acres, Saskatchewan lands for sale, improved and unimproved. Price \$7.50 to \$15. Jas. Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask. 1-8

FOR SALE.—Quarter section, four miles from town, 75 acre crop, good grain farm, well watered. Price \$20 per acre. Terms easy. Joseph Smithson, Binscarth. 25-7

FOR SALE.—320 Acres \$8.50 per acre, half cash, N. E. 1-4 26 and N. E. 1-4 27—10—10. Good land, considerable wood, 4 1-2 miles from Rose Hill station C.N.R., 7 1-2 miles S. E. of Macgregor C.P.R. Write James Eadie, Real Estate, 500 Pender street, Vancouver, B.C. 1-8

FOR SALE.—Dairy business in B. C. An excellent chance for somebody, 36 milch cows, 3 horses, 2 milk wagons, 1 separator and aerator cans, milk tank, and all fixtures for an up-to-date dairy, good route, paying \$15 per day, house 32x38, kitchen, sitting-room, parlor and dining-room, 3 bedrooms, pantry, hall, clothes-closet, spring at barns, one barn 40x40 and one 32x38, ice-house, milkhouse, henhouse, and one acre of land in West Fernie, all buildings new and in good shape. Will sell all of the above at a bargain, terms to suit, monthly payments if desired. Address, B. H. Cook, Poplar Dairy, Fernie, B. C. 1-8

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$8 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

BASKIER BROS.—Napinka, Man. Clydesdales for sale.

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

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

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

Money Makes Money.

But nowhere will a quarter bring you better returns than invested in a twenty-five word want ad. on this page.

Sworn circulation, 20,050.

REMEMBER—the price is only one cent a word per insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., Herd Shorthorn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

This department is for the benefit of paid-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.

ALBERTA. ESTRAYS.

RED WILLOW.—Dark bay mare, five years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded G Z on left shoulder. Light bay, two year old filly, branded E-6 with bar, on right thigh. John Nelson Jordal (3-39-11 w 4).

AIDRIE.—Strayed into my pasture, during May one fall or winter calf, dark red with short tail, no brand. One yearling heifer, light red, with white forehead, white stripe along back and belly, branded (N 6 P) on left ribs. Have made inquiries but as yet have not found an owner. Neil L. MacGregor.

VERMILION CITY.—Since may 28, brown mare, branded cross sticks on left shoulder and H P on left thigh, had on halter with a long line; light grey saddle horse, branded J M on left thigh and two quarter circles one over other on right thigh, halter; bay gelding colt, branded two quarter circles one over other on right thigh; sorrel pony mare, no brand, scar on right side of mouth, white stripe on face and saddle marks. Ten dollars reward for information, \$20.00 if delivered. A. McGinness.

CRUELTY TO A CONGREGATION.

The minister of a Scottish congregation mentioned in Sir Archibald

Geikie's 'Reminiscences' neglected to bring the manuscript of his sermon to church one Sunday, and had to make time to go home, a mile away, and fetch it.

Greatly agitated he gave out the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, and as soon as the congregation began to sing the first of the one hundred and seventy-six verses the minister rushed away to the manse, from which he by and by returned to the church breathless, and found the clerk waiting nervous and uneasy.

'How are you getting on gasped?' the minister.

'Oh, sir,' said the clerk, 'they've got to the end of the eighty-fourth verse and they're cheepin' like wee mice!'

The situation was saved, but the clerical remissness had nearly done for the pious congregation.

Calgary Prize List.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Judge, F. M. Kydd, Sincoc, Ont. Clydes and Shires.

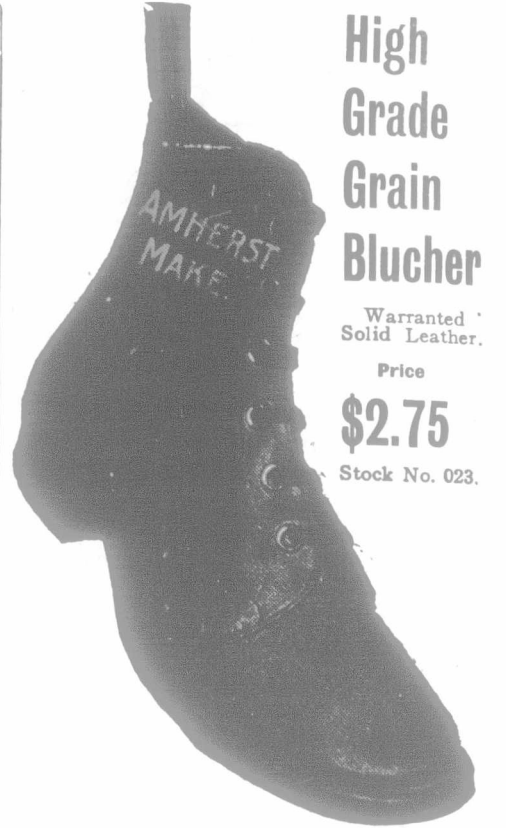
Stallion, 3 years and over—John A. Turner, Angus M. Duthie, Douglas Fraser.

Stallion, 2 year old—Turner.

Stallion, yearling—Turner (1 and 2).

Brood mare with foal—Turner, B. W. Wright, Turner.

Three year old—Turner, B. W. Wright.



High Grade Grain Blucher

Warranted Solid Leather.

Price

\$2.75

Stock No. 023.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write

E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. If sent by parcel post 25c. extra.

IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies, who address with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Wright, C. W. Peterson.

Two year old filly—Turner, Robert McPherson.

Yearling filly—Turner, D. Thorburn, Turner.

Foal—Turner, Wright.

Best exhibit comprising stallion and 3 females—Turner.

Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch stallion—John Patterson, Baxter Reed & Co., Geo. Jacques.

Mare—Baxter, Reed Co. (1 and 2).

Heavy draft team in harness and farm wagon—J. Hallman & Sons, Commercial Cartage Co., Thorburn.

Yearling filly or gelding (heavy draft)—Thorburn (1 and 2), H. McPherson.

Foal—Hallman, Thorburn.

Brood mare and two of progeny—Thorburn.

Best exhibit of four females—Hallman.

Agricultural team in harness with wagon—Thorburn, E. J. Whelan, J. McK. Andrews.

Brood mare with foal (agricultural)—Thorburn, McPherson, W. Moodie.

Foal—McPherson, Moodie, Bryce Wright.

Three year old filly or gelding—Thorburn, Hallman, H. C. Coppoch.

Two year olds—McPherson, J. A. Grierson, McK. Andrews.

Yearling—Thorburn, McPherson, J. A. Grierson.

Best agricultural colt—McPherson.

Championship best Clydesdale mare—Turner's Baron's Lassie.

Best Clydesdale stallion—Turner's Consul.

Best heavy draft team in harness—Hallman.

LIGHT DRAFT HORSES.

Judge, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg.

Stallion, roadster, three years—J. Faris (1 and 2).

Stallion, two years—Faris (1 and 2).

Pair in harness with carriage—W. Stuart, Neil McLaughlin.

Single driver, mare or gelding—Stewart, Ruttie & Young.

Hackney stallion, three years—Moodie, C. Kinniburgh.

Yearling stallion—Moodie.

Filly, two years—Wright (1 and 2).

Best Hackney colt sired by Heath Rosador—Geo. A. Sharpe, C. J. McFarlane.

Thoroughbred stallion, three years—D. R. Lewis, W. E. McAbee, D. P. Woodruff.

Stallion, two years—McAbee.

Brood mare with foal—McAbee.

Yearling—W. M. Inglis.

Continued on page 1209

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. P. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Send your Address for our 1906 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE & BUYER'S GUIDE, Import your own Goods. DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS. LACE CURTAINS. LACES. HOSIERY. MUSLINS. BLOUSES. LINENS.

OUR POPULAR CANADIAN PARCEL. 5 pairs of Lace Curtains, for \$6.30 (White or Ecru.) 1 pair superb Drawing-room Curtains, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide, post free \$2.45 2 pairs handsome Dining-room Curtains, 3 1/2 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, post free 2.95 2 pairs choice Bed-room Curtains, 3 yds. long, 43 ins. wide, post free 1.70

The 5 pairs in one Lot, \$6.30. Well packed in oil cloth sent direct to your address, post free \$7.10. Send for our GREAT CATALOGUE, puts you into immediate touch with the World's greatest Lace centre. Every item means a saving. Our 49 years reputation is your guarantee. Price Lists may be obtained at the office of this Paper.

SAML. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 665 NOTTINGHAM, England. Est. 1857.

"Sir," said the theatrical-looking man dropping into a lawyer's office and breathing deeply, "has an humble Thespian no recourse against the envenomed tongue of slander? Must the invective of the unwashed yokel go unrebuked? Sir, I have been called a 'ham.'"

"Is that all?" queried the lawyer. "All?" roared the former support of Edwin Booth. "Were't not sufficient? And yet, as though the guile of me traducer had no bound, he specified 'Chicago ham' as fitting symbol of me estate."

An instant later the lawyer was drawing up the papers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

HISTORY OF FAMOUS BAND.

Canada should soon be a good judge of bands, for every year one of England's best goes across and generally tours the country. But in spite of this the Besses-o'-th'-Barn band, which is shortly to tour the Dominion, will be assured a fine reception, partly on account of the great reputation it has achieved, partly on account of the somewhat extraordinary circumstance of its formation. The sojourn in Canada will come in the course of a tour which the band is shortly taking round the world. After visiting the Dominion, they will go to the United States, New Zealand, Australia, and possibly South Africa. The band expects to give its first performance in Canada at Toronto towards the end of August.

This famous band which comes from Whitefield, near Manchester, England, takes its name from a quaint old Lancashire village called the Besses o' th' Barn, which at the commencement of the band's history was simply a small hamlet of a few tenements, in which time has now wrought many changes.

The origin of its peculiar name is explained in various ways, only a few of which, however, are accepted with any credibility. The earliest mention of Besses o' th' Barn takes us to within nine years of the hanging of Dick Turpin at York, when in a newspaper dater 1747, an advertisement appeared convening a meeting of creditors at "Bessy's o' th' Barn." This hostelry was of barn-like appearance and was kept by a good-looking Lancashire lass called "Bess," or "Bessie," and as the inn became a noted house of call, the remark would often be "let us go and see Bessie at th' Barn."

Another legend was to this effect: A noted highwayman (generally supposed to be Dick Turpin) was in the habit of stabling his steed in the old barn which stood at the square in front of the Besses o' th' Barn inn. The name of this gallant steed was said to have been Black Bess or Bess o' th' Barn, and it was from the exploits of this horse and its rider that the village obtained its name.

It is unfortunate that no record exists of the actual date of the commencement of the band, but we are given to understand that when first originated, over 100 years ago, it was a string band, which was afterwards turned into a reed band somewhere about the year 1818, during the reign of George III., and soon after the famous battle of Waterloo.

As far back as 1821 Besses were awarded their first prize in musical competition, for on the 10th of July they were, along with numerous other bands engaged to play in the procession celebrating the coronation of George IV. A prize was offered for the band that should play best a piece of its own selection. The prize was awarded to Besses, who for their test piece played God Save the King. This stands as the first introduction to a long list of remarkable successes. In June, 1837, on the occasion of the coronation of the late Queen Victoria, the band also competed, and was awarded the first prize.

In 1853 the reed instruments were dispensed with, and no time was lost in procuring the necessary means required to replace them with brass; the band was augmented to the strength of eighteen performers, and secured the services of a professional conductor.

For some years, midst ups and downs, the band toiled on, ever actuated by a desire to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and in the year 1868, at a contest held at Todmorden, Besses won a fifth place. In 1869 and 1870 the band also won the fourth and fifth prizes respectively at Belle Vue contest at Manchester.

Changes were made and various conductors took the band in hand and the combination kept up a steady progress until 1882. Some time after this a deputation was formed to wait upon for the second time, Mr. Alexander Owen, with the object of inducing him to take up the teaching of the band, and the ultimate outcome was that on February 24th, 1884, this well-known gentleman gave Besses o' th' Barn their first lesson. Mr. Owen, whose name and fame extend throughout the universe, may truly be described as one

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

Chickering Pianos

The musicians ideal is realized in the

QUARTER GRAND

Every musician with any ambition at all is anxious to have a grand piano, as the enthusiastic automobilist is to have a forty-horse-power machine.

There is that tonal beauty in the Quarter Grand usually obtained only in larger grand pianos, yet it requires so little more space than an upright that any moderate-sized music-room will accommodate one.

Truly, the ideal piano for the true artist where space does not admit of the usual grand piano is the

Chickering Quarter Grand



MR. ALFRED A. CODD, Winnipeg Manager, invites all interested in pianos or organs, from a purchase or musical standpoint, to inspect the Chickering piano at the Winnipeg warerooms. 279 DONALD STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

More Money for Your Grain

Use My Chatham Fanning Mill
Pay Me as It Saves For You

You can get a Chatham Fanning Mill and pay for it as it saves for you. I sell on liberal long time terms to all responsible parties. You can get first price for your grain if you clean it with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will weigh more to the bushel. A CHATHAM FANNING MILL takes Cattle and Oats out of Wheat, or any one kind of grain from another. It takes all chaff, weed seed and withered kernels out of seed-grain. You don't get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if you clean your seed with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will save you money and become a source of profit, for you can sell seed grain to others instead of buying it yourself. A CHATHAM FANNING MILL will clean Barley, Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Grass Seed.

Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, and everything of this kind.

My FREE Book

"How to Make Dollars Out of Wind" tells all about the CHATHAM FANNING MILL and how it puts money in your pocket. It tells about my factory and how I have been making CHATHAM FANNING MILLS for many years. The book tells all about these mills—how I make them and why they are best. It tells why I sell on time and how I can afford to do it. But send for the book today and read the interesting story for yourself. Your name and address on a post card mailed at once gets it by return mail postpaid. I have responsible agents nearly everywhere in Canada. If I have no agent near you, I will tell you how you can get a mill direct from the factory, or from one of our warehouses at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Montreal or Halifax; shipped freight prepaid to your Railroad Station. Is that fair? Send for my book at once. Read the dollar making facts with which it is filled from cover to cover. Write me today.

Address all mail to
MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd.
Dept. 6B, Chatham, Ontario.

Western Lands

For information regarding western homes, call or write to
Balfour Broadfoot Land Co., Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.

You can heat your farthest room

By installing a combination hot water and hot air heater. By this means you secure a quick warmth when the fire is started, combined with ample ventilation, while the hot water radiators in more distant apartments and at outside walls assure a uniform heat throughout the house.

BUCK'S "LEADER" Combination Heater

Is adapted perfectly to the varying seasons of this country. The smallest fire can be perfectly maintained in the spring and fall months, giving the needed warmth by hot air, while in winter weather all the advantages of hot water heating are automatically secured.

Besides, it burns less coal than any other heater, and that soon saves its whole cost.

Write for our heater catalogue. It tells a lot of things about heating that are worth knowing.



Section of Buck's Leader
Combination Heater



The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited
Brantford Montreal Winnipeg

FOR SALE BY

Leading Dealers in Winnipeg and throughout
Canada.

Western Office, 246 McDermot St., Winnipeg.
W. G. M. Mahon, Manager.

Draft control—perfect draft control, that's one thing you'll like about this range. Specially big fire door has an extra draft slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft DOWN under the fire—and up again.

OXFORD CHANCELLOR
The Right Steel Plate Range

625

There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, —more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range, —it's so handy in every detail.

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

of the pioneers of musical art in the brass band sphere.

During 1892 Besses held the proud position of holding every challenge cup in Great Britain—a feat truly magnificent.

The year 1903 brought to the band the crowning victory of its contesting career—a victory the value of which is almost inestimable. At the great national championship contest, held annually at the Crystal Palace, London, Besses were successful in winning the thousand guinea trophy, which carries with it for one year the brass band championship of Great Britain and the colonies, a position coveted by every band under the sun. This great and glorious victory, achieved in competition over one hundred of the best bands of the country, adds to the brilliant career of Besses o' th' Barn the greatest honor that falls to the lot of our brass bands.

During the past year, Besses, as all the world knows, have toured nearly the whole of the British Isles; have been commanded to appear before Their Majesties the King and Queen, and also carried out a triumphal tour through France in aid of French charities, when they had the honor of performing before President Loubet. The King was delighted with the performance of the band, and the French president expressed his praise in equally flattering terms, and the band has a pressing invitation to return to France as soon as their engagements permit.

The American and Canadian tour which commences in New York in the first week in August, comprises visits to nearly all the principal towns between the east and the west coasts. Following this the band leaves to fulfil a series of important engagements in New Zealand and Australia.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Medical science at the present moment seems to be powerless to stem the progress of two terrible scourges—the plague and sleeping sickness. From India it is reported that during March plague has been rapidly increasing in all provinces. Bengal has been returning 5,000 deaths from plague weekly, and Calcutta alone had forty deaths in one day last month. Bombay has its 150 victims a day. The sleeping sickness is proving equally deadly in tropical Africa and our own correspondent at Blantyre, British Central Africa, reports that it has now appeared at Luanda, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika, where the natives are dying in thousands. British Central Africa itself is threatened, and Europeans are becoming seriously alarmed, especially as the "glossina palpalis" (the fly discovered by Col. Bruce to be the medium for the transmission of the disease) is common throughout the district. There is every reason to fear that the disease will in time reach the thickly-populated country.

At the international Sunday school convention at Louisville, Ky., in answer to the roll call of States, reports were verbally given by the various State Chairmen. When the Lone Star State was called a brawny specimen of southern manhood stepped out into the aisle and, with strident voice, exclaimed:

"We represent the great State of Texas. The first white woman born in Texas is still living—she now has a population of over three millions."

There was a pause of bewilderment for a moment, and then a voice from the galleries rang out clear and distinct: "Send that woman out to Wyoming; we need her!"

"O, George, what a beautiful bouquet! Where did you get it?"

"We raised the flowers in our own garden."

"Wretch! To bring me home-grown garden truck and a florist only three blocks away. Never come into my presence again."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Proprietor of resort hotel to his wife—*Germaine, you've forgotten to give No. 12 his bill.*

Wife—*You're much mistaken. I took it to his room ten minutes ago.*

Proprietor—*Then I guess you've made a mistake in your addition. No. 12 was singing before you saw him, and he has not left off since he's had his bill.*

SOME TONGUE-TWISTERS.

"A growing gleam glowing green."
"The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms."

"Flesh of freshly-dried flying-fish."
It is simply impossible for any one to repeat these three sentences fast. They are the gems of a collection of tongue-twisters that an elocutionist has made. And almost equally difficult are the following, taken at random from the elocutionist's collection of more than two hundred tongue-twisters:

"Six thick thistle sticks."
"Two toads tried to trot to Tedbury."
"Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig- whip."

"Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared slyly six sickly, silky snakes."
"She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-sauce shop welcoming him in."

BUILDING UP TRADE.

"Madam," began the pedler, as he opened his red satchel, "can I sell you something this morning?"

"No," snapped the elderly matron, raising her broom ominously, "and you'd better move on."

"Just as you say, madam; I was going to offer you the greatest wrinkle-remover on earth, but I see you don't need it."

"Ah, I—"

"And also this wonderful remedy for restoring gray hair to its natural color but you have no use for that either."

"Why, how kind of you to think so; I—"

"And this little volume, entitled, 'How to Remain Beautiful Forever.' But it would be superfluous to offer it to you. Good-day, madam."

"Come back here! Come back here this instant. I do not need them, as you say, but I will buy them and give them to some friend. I always encourage truthfulness."

Bill Winters is one of the heroes who uses his wit to save his strength. During a camping trip in the woods Bill was easily the laziest man in the party.

Finally his exasperated comrades told him that if he did not kill something besides time they would pack him off home.

The next morning Bill borrowed a rifle and went off up the mountain. Two hours later the men in camp saw Bill running down again as fast as he could come, and close behind him was a bear. The men watched the chase with loaded rifles ready. On reaching camp Bill turned and shot the bear.

When the men could stop laughing, one of them said "Bill, what on earth possessed you to run that distance with the bear so close, when you might have killed him on the hill and saved your breath?"

Bill smiled slowly. "What's the use of killing a bear in the mountain and lugging him in when you can run him in?" he asked.

The following specimen witticisms are taken from the *O. A. C. Review*.

A public school magazine contains this announcement: "The editor will be very pleased to hear of the deaths of any of the old boys." No doubt the old boys will oblige the editor from time to time.

"Then you have no sympathy for the deserving poor?" asked the person working for charity.

"Me?" replied the rich and great man. "Why, sir, I have nothing but sympathy for them."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"Do you think the automobile will displace the horse?" asked the conversational young woman. "It will," answered the nervous young man as he gazed down the road, "if it ever hits him."—*Washington Star.*

"Queer thing, isn't it?" remarked the thoughtful thinker.

"What's queer?" asked the other party to the dialogue.

"That the second hand on a watch is in reality the third."—*Chicago News.*

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a pessimist?"

"A pessimist, my son, is a man who when the home team wins kicks because the score wasn't larger."—*Washington Star.*

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STEVENS

FIRE ARMS



A bird can't be too gamey for the man who walks with his finger on the trigger of a

Stevens Double-Barreled Shotgun

Gracefully made, easily handled.

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

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

Our Free Catalog

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

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

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

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

Tuttle's Elixir

Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

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for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment. 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

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A young woman newspaper reporter was sent by her editor to interview Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of the *Century Magazine*, and to secure a three-thousand-word article on "Young Women in Literature."

"It was a fetching subject, full of meat," explained the young woman afterward, "and I saw not only three thousand words in the story, but at least six thousand. But I never got any further than the first question. Mr. Gilder's answer took the very life out of me. I asked him, 'Now, Mr. Gilder, what would you say was the first, the chief, the all-essential requisite for a young woman entering the literary field?' I waited with bated breath, when he answered:

"Postage-stamps."
"That settled it."

AS ONE BOY TO ANOTHER.

"What did you do, James, when Edward called you a liar?" asked the teacher.

"I remembered what you said, that 'A soft answer turneth away wrath,'" replied James.

"Good boy. What soft answer did you make?" queried the interested teacher.

"Why, I hit him with a rotten tomato," said James.

HER HUSBAND WAS NERVOUS.

"Julia," said the new-rich mistress of the mansion, "be sure to mash the peas thoroughly."

"What, ma'am?" exclaimed the puzzled maid. "Mash the peas?"

"Yes, I say, mash the peas. It makes my husband very nervous at dinner to have them roll off his knife."

"BUSEFLOS" A HORSEY TALE.

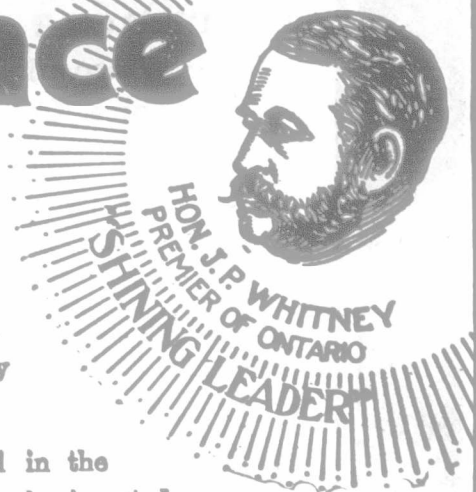
It is safe to say that no one ever wanted a horse any worse than little Sammy. He would have duplicated King Richard's extravagant offer and doubled it over again if offers would have brought the horse. But Sammy did not have any kingdom or anything else to offer, because he was a poor little boy, that lived on a poor little farm, managed by a poor little farmer who was Sammy's father. Sammy did not blame his father for being poor. On the contrary he had made a great reputation among his boyish acquaintances as a fighter, with those who taunted him with being a "poor renter." He was loyal to the core in that respect, but still his desire for a horse mounted higher and higher every passing day and by the time he was nine years old he began to cherish serious notions of adopting horse stealing as a profession.

Those who will enter into the innermost circles, and see the true cause of things, will not blame Sammy for such depravity. His father was desperately poor. He had hard work to pay the rent of the little farm because it was little, and because sundry misfortunes, not material to this tale, had sapped his energy so that he was content to plod along in the "poor but honest" class for the rest of his days. Sammy's father was so poor and so little of a farmer that he was not able to keep a horse, but borrowed of the neighbors and paid for the service by day's work. He kept two cows that fed themselves in the summer time on the highways and the common land that was not yet enclosed. It was Sammy's task to bring the cows home in time for evening milking. This was not much of a task for an active boy, but there were drawbacks which must be specified in order to understand the height and depth of Sammy's intense desire for a horse. Sammy was obliged to go around barefooted in the summer and the paths over which he had to drive the cows were rough and full of thorns and stubble and stones. In places the grass was high and Sammy being short could not see where the cows were until he had climbed a tree. Then there were snakes in the woods, and no right minded boy wants to tackle snakes when he is barefooted.

But Sammy would have gone searching for the cows bare footed to the end of his days, if the kindness of a neighbor had not enlarged his vision by lending him a horse to ride on one of his trips. This was Sammy's undoing. The horse fever arose in his mind and prevailed until it was cured in the manner hereafter to be described.

Nobody but a boy can understand the delight that Sammy felt when he bestrode the horse and found that the horse would go at his bidding and stop when told to do so. It was ecstasy to find that the stones and briars did not hurt his sore feet and that he could see over the high grass without climbing a tree. His whole moral nature was corrupted, and after he had yarded the cows and returned the borrowed horse, he mapped out a carefully devised plan to invade Farmer Bulwinkle's stable that night and possess a horse that would be his very own. The plan fascinated his youthful mind to such an extent that he could not sleep, and when his poor old father was sound asleep, Sammy arose from his bed and went out in the road and walked in the direction of the Bulwinkle stable. He had traveled but part of the way when in the moonlight he saw something reclining in the dusty road that bore a close resemblance to a horse. The frame-work was there and the hide that covers the frame-work in normally built horses was there. There was some flesh on the frame, but Sammy had never in his life seen a horse's frame with the ribs so plainly exposed, and he stopped in wonder. As he stood there the frame arose to its feet and walked slowly towards Sammy and put its peaked nose on its shoulder. It was a sure enough horse, and Sammy stepped to one side of the road and plucked a handful of grass which the frame consumed after the manner of other horses, and as Sammy turned away to pluck more grass, the frame followed him. He went toward the yard in which reclined the cows and the frame still continued to follow until it was safely enclosed with the two cows that belonged to Sammy's father.

Sunshine Furnace



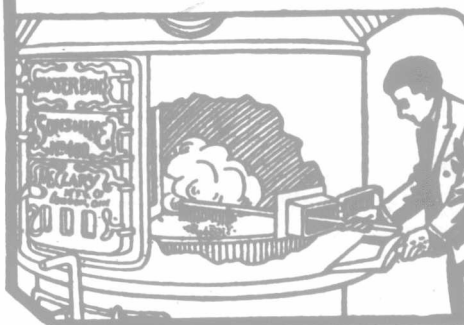
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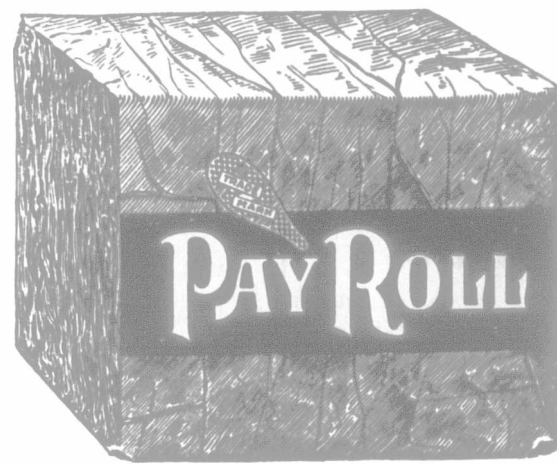
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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

He sat on the fence and looked at the bony frame-work for some time before he could realize the true conditions. It finally dawned upon him that his great desire was satisfied. Here was the horse and it had come to him of its own accord. No one could question his title, and with his youthful mind filled with visions of flying over the country on the back of his own steed, he proceeded to bring grass and water to the frame, and sat up more than half the night watching it eat and drink.

The horse was there the next morning when Sammy arose to milk the two cows, and after he had brought more grass for the frame and watered it, he fashioned a bridle from an old rope and a saddle from an old potato sack, and gaily set forth to drive the cows to their pasture ground. The horse could move under Sammy's weight and move nearly as fast as the cows could walk. He had ridden but a short distance, when the voice of Jimmy Bulwinkle, whose father had dozens of horses, greeted him.

"Gosh all hemlocks!" said Jimmy. "What a scarecrow! Where did you dig it up?"

"None o' yer business where I got it," replied Sammy. "It's mine, and I won't let you ride it, neither."

"Who wants to ride a skilleton?" retorted Jimmy. "Git down and prop the old thing up 'fore he falls down on ye."

"Git down nothin'," said Sammy, turning his attention to the cows which were grazing by the roadside. "I've quit walking now. Boys what hain't got no horses can sit down and walk."

Jimmy slyly came up behind the frame-work as Sammy turned away, and struck it a heavy blow with a stick. The frame had feeling yet and made a sudden motion sideways which displaced Sammy from his perch and dropped him into the middle of the road, where the frame stood and looked reproachfully at the two boys for a moment and then began to crop the grass.

"Ye darsent do it again," said Sammy, wiping the dust from his eyes with a fist that looked very dirty and somewhat muscular.

"Spose'n I did?" said Jimmy, backing away from the threatening fist.

"Ye darsent do it again," said Sammy.

"Whose agoin' to stop me?" said Jimmy, backing still further away.

"If nobody else'll take the job, I will" replied Sammy.

Local traditions relate that this was the prettiest fight that was ever seen in Hoopole township. It says that Jimmy came home with two black eyes and a damaged nose, and that his coat was split down the back. Sammy never wore a coat in the summer time, but it is said that one leg of his worn trousers was missing when he arrived home and that both his hands were sorely bruised. It is absolutely true that from this time forward no one dared dispute Sammy's title to the frame, and that not a boy could be induced to say anything about scarecrows or "skilletons" in Sammy's presence.

The whole summer could be passed in telling how the ancient frame lived and thrived under Sammy's care, and how its bones accumulated treasures of flesh, but readers are impatient and care little for tales that reek not of wars and love. The frame-work of the horse gained strength enough to trot almost as fast as Sammy could walk, and when he began to tell the boys about its wonderful speed and hint at records of 2:40 or even 2:20, there was not a boy in all the town that dared dispute the assertions.

Sammy passed many a happy day that summer, but happiness will not stay with either beggar or millionaire, and a hard blow came when the wonderful horse went blind. The gloom dispersed and the grief grew less when it was discovered that the speed of the frame was greater than before, and Sammy drove the cows merrily back and forth until the great flood came. Floods had come before but this was the only one that Sammy ever saw in the summer time. The little river near which the cows found the best pasturage became a swelling torrent, which ran full to the top of the banks and threatened to overflow.

But Sammy felt secure on the back of his steed and on this particular evening rode daringly near the brink of the flooded stream. He was making wonderful speed in pursuit of one of the cows, when there suddenly arose from the tall grass at his side a fearful looking scarecrow, and from the place where the mouth or a scarecrow ought to be, there issued a fearful scream.

"Where did ye git the skilleton?" queried the dreadful voice. "When does the funeral come off?"

The horse was blind and so was spared the shock of vision, but the dreadful voice gave serious alarm. He stopped for a moment and suddenly stepped away from the sound and at the point he stepped there was nothing under him, but the swollen river.

The poor unfortunate horse with Sammy on his back disappeared from view beneath the swiftly moving waters.

Sammy had never learned to swim, but being an active boy of great determination, he did not waste any time and when he found the water too deep for wading, took a lesson at once. When he landed safely half a mile below where a drooping willow touched the water, he was prepared for a match with Jimmy Bulwinkle or any of the other boasting swimmers of his acquaintance. The ancient frame-work of a horse with its bridle of rope was never seen again by any human eye. Words cannot express the depths of Sammy's grief. No one but a boy with the horse hunger can fully understand it.

The next day there appeared, driven into the ground at the brink of the river at the point where the unfortunate horse took its fatal misstep, a rough board with this inscription:

SAKRID TOO THE MEMRI
OF
Buseflos. WHICH WAS MI
HORSE.

One day this board disappeared, and the next day at noon Jimmy Bulwinkle came home with one eye completely closed and the blood streaming down his face. He refused to make any disclosures as to the author of his misery, but those who had the wit to put two

Kidney Disease On the Increase

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and two together, looked wise and thought "It must have been Sammy." The board with the inscription re-appeared at the old place and remained there till it rotted down.—Geo. V. WELLS in *Chicago Live Stock World*.

NOT MUCH USE FOR HIM AS GUIDE.

While the Reverend Doctor Harris was temporarily in Washington he engaged to speak at a Sunday-school concert in Georgetown. As it was a perfect day he started early for a walk and quiet preparation along the canal. He had altogether lost his bearings when he came upon a lad fishing in the canal, and asked the nearest way to Georgetown. Then, the ice being amicably broken, he continued:

"Are you catching many fish?"
"Some," said the boy, holding up a string.
"Did you know it was Sunday?"
"Course!"
"Isn't it wicked to fish on Sunday?"
"H-m! It's same fun as any day."
"But it is wicked, my boy," said the clergyman. "Now, you were good

enough to direct me on my way, let me direct you. Come, walk along a little with me and I will tell you about the way to Heaven."

Pulling out another fish the boy replied: "Oh, g'wan! Go 'long. The way to Heaven! Why, you didn't even know the way to Georgetown!"

WHEN THE PRESIDENT GOT STUCK.

An old Harvard instructor was recently telling some people of the time when Theodore Roosevelt was a student in his class. One day young Roosevelt was rehearsing a poem to be recited for public declamation. He got as far as a line which read:

"When Greece, her knees in supplication bent,"

when he stuck and couldn't get any further. Again he repeated: "When Greece, her knees," and still he stuck. Once more he repeated the four words, when finally the instructor said:

"Roosevelt, suppose you grease her knees again, and then, perhaps, she'll go."

Baroness—James, don't whistle such horrible tunes and such common music hall songs.

Footman—But, my lady, you can't expect a rhapsody of Liszt with cleaning the shoes. That will come later when I am polishing the silver.—*Witzblatt*.

A certain lady in the north of Scotland had in her employment a crusty old coachman long in the service of her family, who gave her no end of annoyance by an imperious disregard of her instructions. At length the situation becoming unbearable, the mistress determined to see what effect dismissal would have upon him. Accordingly she said: "I cannot stand this any longer; you must seek another place; at the end of the month you leave my service."

At these words an expression of grim amusement spread over the countenance of the servant, but the characteristic loyalty asserted itself. "Na, na my lady," said he. "I drove you to kirk to be baptized, I drove you to your marriage, and I'll stay to drive you to your funeral."—*Weekly Telegraph*.

Evelyn—You look a bit fatigued, dear.

Madge—Domestic worries. My husband has had a fearful cold for ten days and I'm so afraid my spaniel will catch it.—*Lustige Blatter*.

Maud—I think Charlie's love is cooling off since we got married. He used to kiss me so fervently that he tore my dresses.

May—But at that time he hadn't to pay for them.—*London Tatler*.

"Algernon is interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.

"What does he talk about?" inquired the father.

"He's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."

"Young woman," said the financier, sternly, "don't let him deceive you. Don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There isn't any such stock on the market. I ought to know, for I've been on the exchange long enough."

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat!!

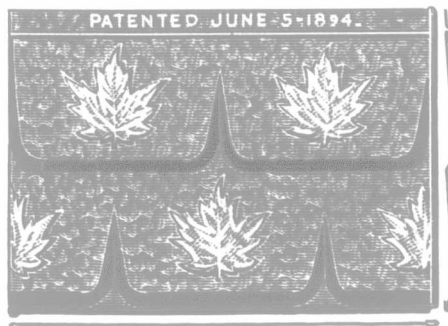
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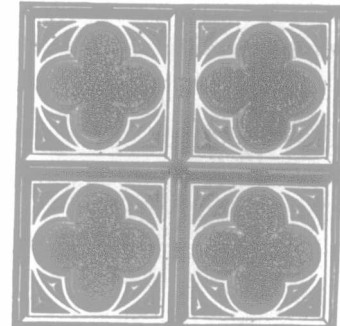
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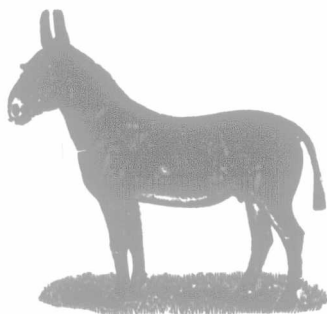
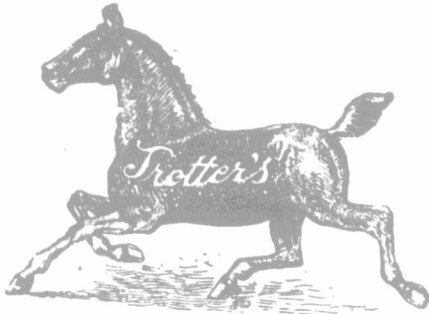
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Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

WEAK KNEED COLT.

A colt just a week old, was weak on front legs when born and is getting badly swelled around the knees, the swelling is soft and spongy. The colt is smart every other way and is doing well. Mother is idle running out in pasture field.

Man.

A. L.

Ans.—The colt is not likely to do well. However, to prevent the young creature from being obliged to take too much exercise put it and its dam into a large clean, well bedded and properly ventilated box stall. Purchase from, or get through, your druggist a bottle of W. F. Young's Absorbine and use on the swollen knees according to directions on the bottle. If bowels become constipated give three or four ounces of raw linseed oil.

INJURED LEG.

I have a horse ten years old that was cut with wire on front of hind leg, in front of hock, just below the joint. There is just a small lump and horse lifts leg up straight and sets foot down solid. He works well but walks stiff on leg. Can anything be done to cure and what would you apply?

Man.

Ed. T.

Ans.—You do not mention the length of time since the leg was cut. If the wound has just recently healed, the stiffness may gradually disappear without applying any special treatment. Again, if the injury was received several years ago, probably no treatment would be of much benefit. When the weather becomes a little cooler you might try the following blister: Hydrar biniodide, cantharides pulv. of each one and a half drams; hydrar oleate, hydrar nitrate ointment, of each six drams; lard, two ounces. Mix. Wash the parts to be blistered with warm soft water and soap, dry off with coarse cloth and rub the ointment well in with the hand.

DEBILITATED TEAM—CONDITION POWDER.

1. Four year old horse, thin and very gaunt, is fed one and a half gallons of oats three times daily with all the hay he will eat. His appetite is very good and he also drinks well. Some days towards evening he will give in completely and neither coaxing nor thrashing are effective in making him pull. He is then ravenously hungry and is all right again in the morning. His hide is in good shape, quite loose and the hair not very dry.

2. Horse fifteen years, in same shape as above, only he does not give up as the four year old does. His hide is not quite so good either.

3. What is the cure for club foot if any?

4. Kindly give receipt for good condition powder to tone horses up and keep them in good shape.

Sask.

G. W. S.

Ans.—1. Probably the strength and endurance of this four year old horse is being overtaxed by too heavy work, combined with continual sameness of diet. Would advise you to give the animal a holiday of at least ten days, and at the same time, after starving for twenty four hours give: Barbadoes aloes, six drams; calomel, one dram; powdered ginger, two drams; soap sufficient to form a ball. When the physic has ceased to operate give morning and evening in food for ten days one of the following powders: Sulphate of iron, nux vomica, nitrate of potassium and powdered gentian, of each one and a half ounces, divide into 20 powders. Give medicine at night in a ration of cooked food such as equal parts of wheat, barley and bran.

2. This horse being aged would advise you to have his teeth examined by, if possible, a competent person and if found to be defective he will be able to perform any required operation. In addition give treatment as prescribed for other horse.

3. Do not understand what you mean by "club foot" in a horse.

4. Sulphate of iron, powdered gentian, nitrate of potassium and bicarbonate of soda, equal parts. Dose, a dessert spoonful every night for one week as required.

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when we will have yarded from one to three carloads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.
Bater & McLean, Agents Major S. Harris, Auctioneers
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HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you.

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\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS \$4.50

Suits to \$15. Silk Jackets, rain-coats, skirts, waists, and linen suits at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashion. **Southern Suit Co., Dept. 32, London, Can.** Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use wholesale.

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Mossom Boyd Co.
Bobcaygeon, Ont.
The largest breeders of
HEREFORDS

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The Leading Herd of
Western Canada
Grand young Bulls, Cows
Heifers
and pure-bred
SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Herefords and Farm



FOR SALE at a BARGAIN
over 60 head of Herefords.
Farm contains 480 acres,
well watered, good build-
ings, one mile from Lacombe.
Oswald Palmer, Lacombe



HEREFORDS
1 Bull (Highland La.) and 10
females must be sold at once.
Write for prices—
S. B. GREGG
Kennel Ranch, Kennel P.O. Sask

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) 31449, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. SHETLANDS also For Sale.
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie.

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We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such sows as DALMERY TURK and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) RICHARD CALMADY (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and WEYANOKE AMEER—17824—(bred by Andrew Graham). Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.
WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.

ALBERTA FARM LANDS

We have for sale
150,000 acres.
Prices right. Terms
easy. We can suit
any person.

HERE IS A SAMPLE

160 acres, 9 miles
from good town, 17
miles from city. Only
\$1400.00, terms.

THIS IS A MONEY MAKER

Write to-day
THE NORTH WEST REAL ESTATE CO.
Calgary - Alta.

ENGINEER'S QUALIFICATIONS

1. Can a boiler inspector stop a man threshing in busy, stook threshing season to test his boiler, and declare it in first class order and change the safety valve from 150 pounds pressure to 120 pounds on a high pressure boiler and compound engine? Boiler was tested in Manitoba three years in succession and I was always allowed 150 pounds steam.

2. Are the laws any different in Saskatchewan to that in Manitoba?

3. Has a man got to have papers to run his own engine in Saskatchewan? Sask. W. B.

Ans.—1. The Saskatchewan government informs us that the act relating to the management of engines in that province is being prepared and copies will soon be ready for distribution. The inspector has always had absolute authority but usually tries to perform his duties with as little inconvenience to the owners as possible. Questions two and three will be answered when we receive a copy of the act.

No person shall take charge of the working and handling of a stationary, semi-portable or portable steam engine or boiler in this province, either as engineer or fireman who is not twenty-one years of age or over, or has not obtained a license as hereinafter provided.

It shall be unlawful for the owner of any such steam engine or boiler to employ for the working and handling thereof, under steam pressure, any person who is not licensed as hereinafter provided.

Any person claiming to be qualified to take charge of working and handling of a stationary, semi-portable or portable steam engine or boiler, as engineer or fireman, shall apply to an inspector of boilers who shall examine the applicant and the proofs he produces in support of his claim; and if, upon full consideration, the inspector is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties he has to perform, are such as to authorize the belief that he is a suitable and safe person to be entrusted with the powers and duties of such a position, the inspector shall give him a license to that effect, signed by him, and in which he shall assign the appropriate class to which the candidate is entitled as hereinafter specified.

There shall be four classes of persons entitled to take charge of a steam engine or boiler:

(a) The first-class shall be engineers qualified to take charge of any steam engine or boiler;

(b) The second-class shall be engineers qualified to take charge of any steam engine or steam boiler not exceeding one hundred nominal horse power, calculated as per annexed schedule;

(c) The third-class shall be engineers qualified to take charge of any engine or steam boiler not exceeding twenty five nominal horse-power, who shall have had at least one year's experience as fireman;

(d) The fourth-class shall be fireman qualified to take charge of any boiler used for heating, boiling or drying purposes; they may, however, take charge of a steam boiler used for motive power when under the immediate supervision of an engineer of the first, second and third-class.

The licenses, issued as aforesaid, shall expire on the first day of May next after the date thereof and shall be renewed every year.

The inspector shall be entitled to demand and receive annually from each applicant for a license as aforesaid the following fees, viz. :—

- (1) For first-class engineers, \$2.00.
- (2) For second-class engineers, \$1.00.
- (3) For third-class engineers, 50c.
- (4) For firemen, 20c.

The inspector shall also be entitled to demand from each applicant an entrance fee of 50 cents.

Any license granted as aforesaid may be revoked by the inspector upon proof of negligence, unskillfulness or drunkenness.

In his examination of persons claiming to be qualified as aforesaid the inspector shall be guided as far as possible by the rule laid down in the annexed schedule.

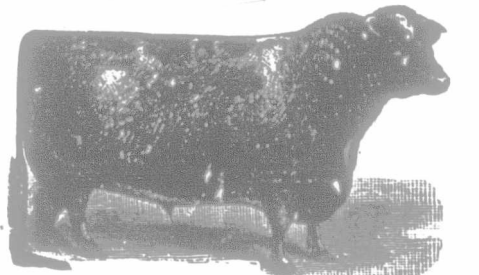
Any engineer or fireman, who may feel aggrieved by any act or order of said inspector, may within one month thereafter appeal from his decision to



Boog Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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Offers for sale at moderate prices :
12 High-class Yearling Bulls




All sired by imported bulls and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

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.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns




My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNET,
Box 95, Calgary, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

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Manager, Cargill, Ont.

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

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Priddis, Alta.

DONALD MORRISON & CO. 416 Grain Exchange
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GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto
Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Maple Shade Shropshires
AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age; Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone

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.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF
High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

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. om Brampton, Ont

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Established 1854
CHOICE SHORTHORNS, LEICESTERS.
THE BEST. FOR SALE.

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

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.
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Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F. a grandson of Flying Fox and Dentonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.

STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8875---and General---8299---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.

MINNEWASKA AYRSHIRES



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE
F. R. Blakeney & Co.
S. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

the Minister of Public Works, who may confirm, modify or disallow such decision.

The inspector shall, at the end of every year, report to the Minister of Public Works, giving full particulars of the work performed and the amounts received by him as such inspector.

The Minister of Public Works shall have full power to regulate the time when, and the manner in which the examinations be held in accordance with the provisions of this act, and may, at his discretion, appoint assistant examiners to act conjointly with the inspector.

The term "inspector" whenever it occurs in this statute shall mean one of the inspectors of boilers appointed under and by virtue of "The Steam Boilers' Inspection Act being chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902."

Any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act shall upon summary conviction before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace, be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the judicial district wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding two months, or to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid, and for each and every day that any violation or contravention of this Act shall last, any party so offending shall be held to be guilty of a distinct and separate offence.

This Act shall not apply to railway locomotives.

This Act shall come into force upon the day it is assented to.

SCHEDULE.

Rules to be observed in the examination of engineers, etc.

FIREMAN.

The fireman will be required (1) to possess some elementary knowledge of boiler management under working steam pressure; (2) to know the use to which the different fittings are put; (3) to be able to ascertain when they are working properly and how to act should they get out of good working order, so as to secure complete safety; (4) to know the manner of firing economically and skilfully and the methods for keeping boilers clean, internally, and (5) how to act in case of low water and hot plates, etc.

THIRD-CLASS ENGINEER.

The third-class engineer will be required (1) to possess, in addition to the requirements of a fireman, a general elementary knowledge of how boilers are constructed, set in brick work and fitted up complete with all connections; (2) to be able to keep pipes and fittings in good tight condition; (3) to understand priming and its remedies; (4) to be able to detect anything going wrong or weakness developing; (5) to have had at least one year's experience as fireman in this city or elsewhere, and (6) generally to understand the working of a steam engine, and to be able to handle and attend to the same in case the establishment be not large enough to warrant the employment of two engineers.

SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER.

The engineer of the second-class will be required (1) to have had at least two years' experience in the handling of a steam engine as per third-class; (2) to understand the design and construction of steam boilers and engines and the principles that regulate the strength and design of the various parts and details of same; (3) to be conversant with the setting of engine valves; (4) to be able efficiently to supervise the work-

ing of said boilers and to keep the same in good safe, and efficient condition; (5) to know how to read and write a legible hand, and (6) to be conversant with the first four rules of arithmetic.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER.

The engineer of the first-class must be able (1) to take charge of any power, (2) to calculate the thickness of plates required for a boiler of given dimensions and construction to carry a fixed pressure of steam, and also the dimensions and construction of the boiler and thickness of plates; (3) being given the pressure that the boiler may carry, he must be able to calculate the strength of its stays, connections, joints and other parts, the tensile and crushing strength of the material used in its construction; (4) to calculate the required capacity of the feed pump, the area of a safety valve for a boiler of given size or dimension, and the power of the engine from a diagram of its workings; (5) to define the position of the crank and eccentrics as indicated by diagram; (6) know the relative volume of steam and water at different temperatures and pressures, the chemical constituents of coal, its heating and mechanical equivalents and the quantity of air required for its combustion; (7) to be competent to make a working drawing of any part of an engine and to explain the operation of the engine or of any of its parts in connection with the whole; (8) to be conversant with the surface condensation and the working of steam expansively, and (9) to be able to judge of the sanitary arrangements such as are required in large establishments.

The examination will be made *via voce*, but may be in writing in certain cases, at the discretion of the inspector who may, at any time, if he deems it necessary, re-examine the applicant.

COLLECTING NOTE.

In the year 1904 I engaged with a farmer in Manitoba from seeding till fall. I left when through threshing and the farmer had not sufficient cash to pay me in full so paid me part and gave me a note for the balance, \$100, payable in July, 1905, with interest at four per cent per annum and eight per cent after that date. I gave the note to a bank to collect for me. The bank people have written and I have written twice but neither of us has received an answer. What would you advise me to do?

2. Can you give me the name and address of the registrar for the Melita district, Manitoba?

Sask. N. N.

Ans.—You had better send the note to one of the banks in the town near where the man lives and ask them to renew the note up to a certain date say October 1, and authorize them to collect it then. The note is now overdue and should have been renewed on the expiry of its term. If you prefer you might give the note over to a lawyer who could keep an eye on your creditor.

2. Write the mayor of Melita who will provide the information.

WIFE TAKING HOMESTEAD.

A wife has not been supported by her husband for a year. She has two children depending on her. Can she take up a homestead?

J. F. E.

Ans.—We suppose she would now be considered the head of a family and as such having children dependant upon her she is entitled to take up a quarter.

Gentlemen—I had a horse that was strayed. I saw in the papers that "Little" Elixir would cure spavins in horses and I got it at the druggist's and put it on my horse. It cured him and he did well. I would like to have some more put back on horses.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY TUGGLE,
Campbell, N. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Near Vancouver, population 55,000)

FARMING & FRUIT LANDS

DELTA OF THE FRASER

We are selling 20 acre blocks from \$150 to \$200 per acre. \$30 to \$40 per acre cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years at 6 per cent. This land is composed of the finest alluvial soil in the world. Land all underdrained and has been cultivated. About two hours' run from Vancouver. Oats average 62 bushels to the acre.

BURNABY FRUIT LANDS

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

Maps and further particulars on application to

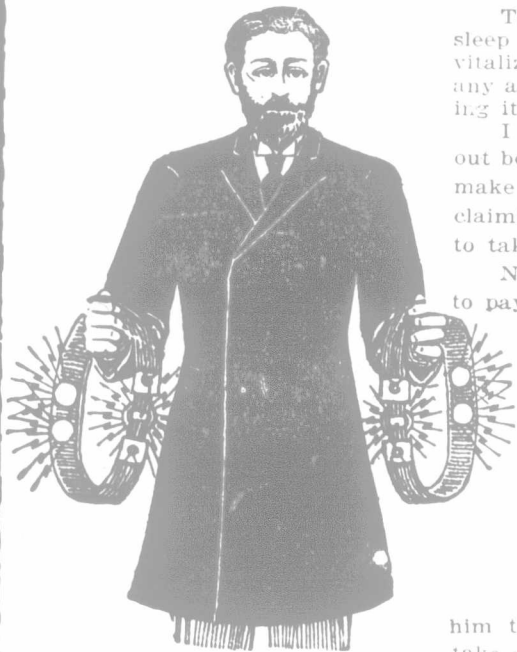
MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans

VANCOUVER, B.C.

WEAK MEN This Belt Is FREE

Until You Are Cured



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints, and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

"I am highly satisfied with your Electric Belt. Pains in my back are gone, and digestion is perfect."—JOS. RICHARD, 260 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

"Your Belt is everything you claim it to be. I feel like a new man. Stomach does not bother me now. Have gained in flesh and strength. Can eat and sleep well. I am very thankful I became your patient."—JAS. BIGLOW, Mount Maple, Que.

"I am now wearing your Belt for a month, and am feeling better in every way. The rheumatism has decreased in severity, and I am well pleased with the benefits I have already received."—JOS. MALBOEUF, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new life into worn-out humanity, and I've got cured nearly every town on the coast.

If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't, let me send you my book full of the names of the thousands of cured men and women. Free if you send me a stamp.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Consultations on Saturdays till 9 a.m.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street, Toronto

Saddle horses, mare or gelding over 15 1/2 hands—G. E. Goddard, R. de Malherbe (2 and 3).
 Mare or gelding under 15 1/2, over 14 1/2—Goddard, Malherbe, Inglis.
 Stock horse over 15 hands—F. W. Bannister, Jas. Turner, W. M. Parslow.
 Stock horse 15 hands or under—Harold Bannister, R. J. Riddle, E. D. Adams.
 Girls' saddle pony ridden by owner—Elsie D. Miller.
 Boys' saddle pony ridden by owner—Turner, Dick Brown, F. Brown.
 Championship best imported Hackney mare—Turner.
 Best Hackney stallion, any age—Moodie.
 Best light draft mare—Wright.

PONIES.

Polo pony five years or over under saddle—J. D. Freeman, A. C. Landale, Dick Brown.

JUMPERS.

For best performance over two hurdles, ponies 14.2 or under—Goddard, F. Dallison, Goddard.
 High jumping contest—Geo. Roils, L. Durand, Goddard.
 Riding and driving competition, light driving team in harness—W. Stuart, Harold Bannister, J. L. Johnston.
 Best boy rider under 14—Dick Brown, Hugh Coppoch, F. Brown.
 Best girl rider under 14—Elsie D. Miller, L. Von Mielecka.
 Best cartage team, dray and appointments—Commercial Cartage Co., Wm. Cook, Pacific Cartage Co.
 Best single delivery horse and rig—Copas & Emerson, P. Burns & Co.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull 2 years and over—1, Crimson General, A. F. McGill; 2, Lucerne, John Ramsay, Priddis; 3, Trout Creek Hero, R. K. Bennet, Calgary.
 Bull one year old—1, Model Duke, Bennet; 2, Baron Robson, Turner; 3, Scottish Boy, Little.
 Bull calf—1, Scottish Chief, Little; 2, Sandy Mon, McGill; 3, Janitor, Bennet.
 Bull calf of calendar year—1, Coronation's Hero, Bennet; 2, Red Trout, Ramsay.
 Sweepstakes bull—1, Crimson General, McGill.
 Aged cows—1, Endymion, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.; 2, Howard Queen 2nd, Ramsay; 3, Loise, Little.
 Two years old heifer—1, Golden Jewel, Kinnon; 2, Claret, Little; 3, Crimson Queen, McGill.
 Senior yearling heifer—1, Juanita, Bennet; 2, Dorothy Drew, C. W. Peterson; 3, Bessie Belle, Kinnon.
 Junior yearling heifer—1, McHugh; 2, Crimson Flower, Kinnon; 3, Crimson Sis, McGill.
 Heifer calf—1, Miss Trout, Ramsay; 2, Wood Nymph, Bennet; 3, Scottish Lass, Little.
 Sweepstake female—1, Golden Jewel, Kinnon.
 Bull and three females—1, Sittyton Hero 7th, Endymion, Golden Jewel, Bessie Belle, Kinnon; 2, Lucerne, Howard Queen 2nd, Village Junnie, Miss Trout, Ramsay; 3, Lavender Knight, Loise, Rose of Glendale Claret, Little.

SHORTHORNS BRED IN ALBERTA.

Herd—1, Coronation's Hero, Wood Nymph, Juanita, Alexandria Bennet; 2, Sandy Man, Crimson Queen, Lady Lyall, Crimson Sis, McGill; 3, Red Trout, Mary L. 2nd, Loretta Lorne, Miss Trout, Ramsay.
 Bull over one year—1, Crimson General, McGill; 2, Model Duke, Bennet.
 Cow 3 years or over—1, Alexandria, and, 2, Juanita, Bennet.
 Two year old heifer—1, Loyalty's Belle, Ramsay; 2, Crimson Queen, McGill.
 One year old heifer—1, Lady Lyall, McGill; 2, McHugh.
 Bull calf—1, Coronation's Hero, Bennet; 2, Sandy Mon, McGill; 3, Ramsay.
 Heifer calf—1, Miss Trout, Ramsay; 2, Wood Nymph, Bennet.

HEREFORDS.

All prizes to Baxter, Reed Co.

POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS.

All prizes to Adams & King.

DAIRY BREEDS.

Best any age—1, A. Blackwood; 2, W. J. Tregillus.

Cow, 3 years or over—1, Tho. Laycock; 2, Tregillus.
 Heifer, under 3—1, Blackwood; 2, Tregillus.

HOLSTEINS.

Best bull, any age—1, Blackwood; Best female, any age—1, Laycock; 2, Tregillus.

SHEEP.

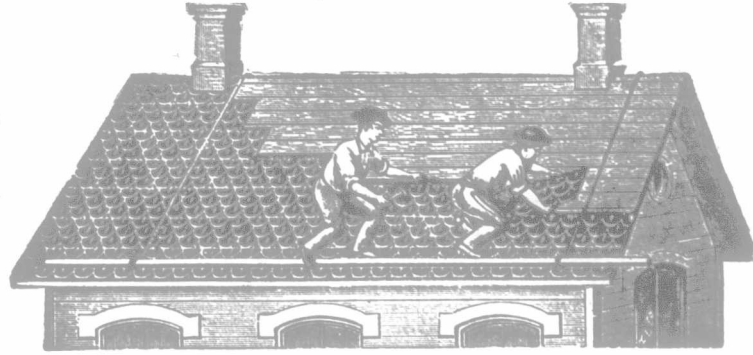
Ram, medium wools—Turner (1 and 2), H. W. Watkins.
 Ram lamb—Turner, C. W. Peterson, O. E. Brown.
 Ewe shearing or over—Turner (1 and 2), Peterson.
 Ewe lamb—Brown, Turner, Peterson.
 One ram and two ewes—Turner.
 Grades, wether shearing—James Jones, Peterson.
 Ewe, two shears or over—Jones, Watkins.
 Ewe shearing—Master Dick Brown, W. Watkins.
 Wether lambs—Jones, Brown.
 Ewe lambs—Peterson, Watkins.
 Two fat sheep, any age,—Jones.

SWINE.

Bacon breeds, boar one year—E. J. Whelan, Tregillus.
 Boar under one year—Tregillus.
 Sow one year or over—Tregillus.
 Sow under one year—Tregillus, Whelan.
 Fat pigs, any age or sex—Tregillus, Whelan.
 Fat pig, best bacon breed, any age—Whelan.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind,
Water,
Storm
and
Fire
Proof.



Locked
on
All
Four
Sides.

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

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

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVES-TROUGH, etc.

METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.

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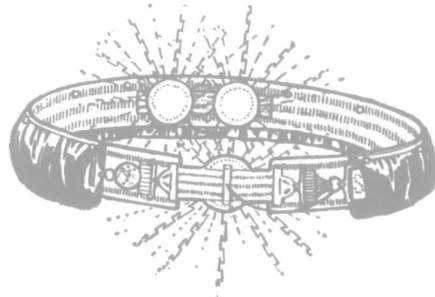
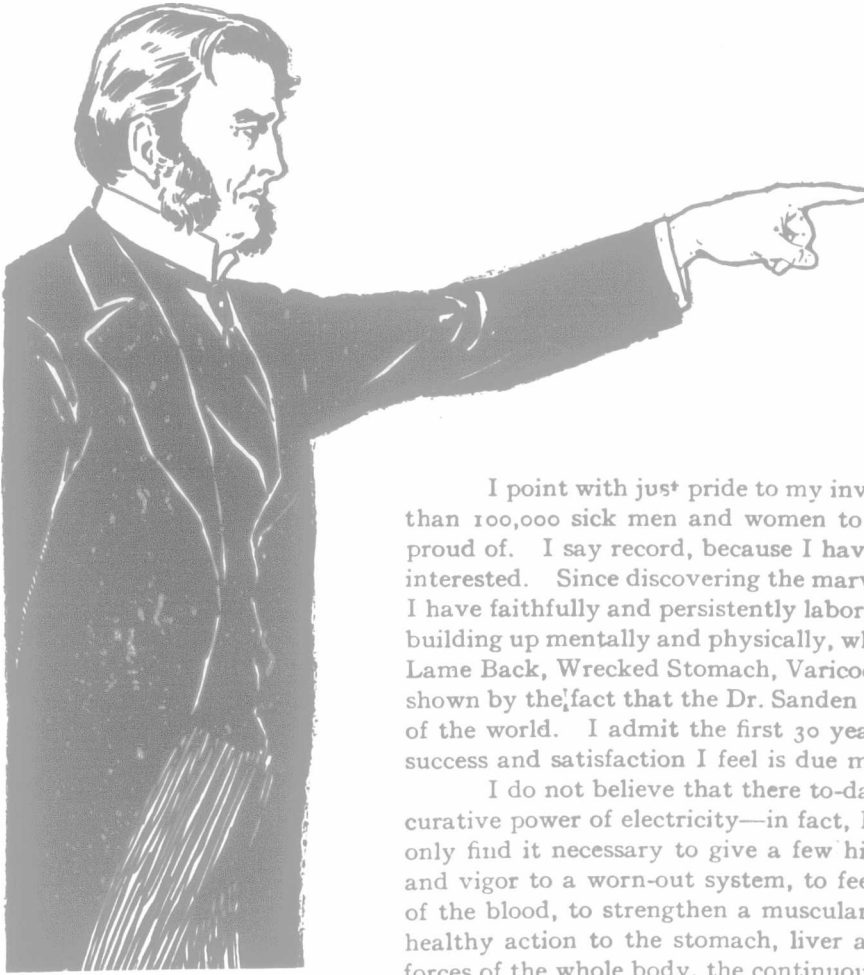
THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

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Pay me when Cured

My World-famed Remedy Given on Free Trial Until Cured.



I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way

As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

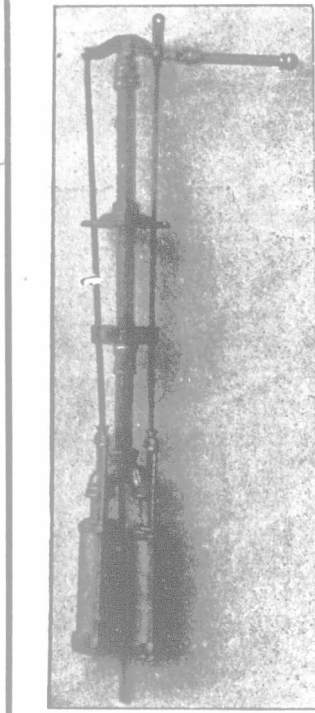
DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

RICH COAST LANDS.

A conservative estimate of the crops on Lulu Island and Sea Island, B. C., this year places the value of them at approximately \$400,000.

On Lulu Island this year there is under cultivation ten thousand acres of land. Of this five thousand acres is in oats, one thousand in wheat, three thousand five hundred in hay and five hundred in potatoes. Sea Island has fifteen hundred acres under cultivation this year, five hundred of which is in oats, five hundred in hay and the same number in potatoes. The average yield per acre is the same on both islands. Oats will easily go a ton and a half to the acre, hay three tons and potatoes a ton and a quarter. Besides this there is on Lulu Island twelve hundred and fifty tons of wheat. No wheat is grown on Sea Island. Twenty-five dollars per ton for oats, \$10 for hay, \$18 for potatoes and \$30 for wheat, may safely be taken for the average price that these products will bring on the market.

The figures, while speaking eloquently of the wealth of the land, do not tell the whole story by any means. On the two islands there are thousands of acres of pasturage, and the annual wealth production from this source runs into thousands of dollars. Then again there is somewhat more than a thousand acres devoted to market gardening of which no account has been taken. As no data could be secured in regard to this, no attempt is made to give an estimate of the income from that source. But the figures here given will be interesting and will serve to place before the people some definite idea of just how rich the land of the Fraser River Valley is.



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1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
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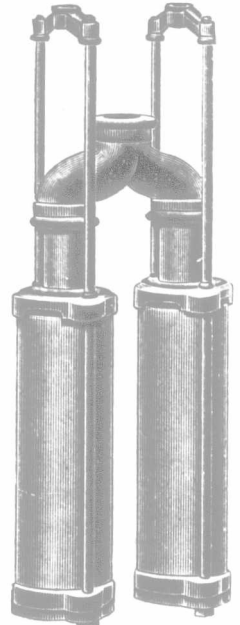
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Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00.
Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c.
Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—

THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.
MORDEN, MAN.



REGINA'S FAIR TO BE A HUMMER.

The forthcoming Regina Industrial Fair and Exhibition promises to be the best ever held. Entries for all classes of live stock and agricultural products are coming in fast. The prizes offered in all these classes are in excess of any given in previous years. The accommodation for all live stock is second to none in the country, four large stables having been erected this year, capable of holding two hundred head of stock. The racing events are good and hand-

some purses are offered in all events, the purses and the fine track should bring out a first class lot of horses. Among the several attractions may be mentioned the celebrated Rolle troupe of platform performers who will give exhibitions both afternoon and evening, also the old favorites the Royal North West Mounted Police, who will give various events which always attract large and enthusiastic audiences. A new departure will be the evening attractions to close with a grand dis-

play of fireworks included in which will be the great pyrotechnic triumph, the bombardment of Port Arthur, showing the sinking of great iron clads and the blowing up of immense forts, etc., in fact showing all the modern effects of maritime warfare.

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