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IN MANITOBA
and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOVEMBER 29, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 688

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr.
C. D. KERR, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

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The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

Best For Cheese Making.

Pure, uniform crystal. Dissolves slowly. Stays in the curd—not carried away in the whey. Makes a smooth, firm, delicious cheese that keeps perfectly.

Windsor SALT

Salting the curd is the most important part of cheese making. Start right, with Windsor Salt.

Your dealer has WINDSOR SALT, or will get it for you.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,
The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,

carries the largest stock of
ENGAGEMENT, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY RINGS

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the most moderate, consistent with high-grade goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We also have the largest stock of Watches in Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals a specialty.

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Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers—\$30 to \$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY MEN. Official for the big lines of the Northwest. Everything taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write **Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy,** 629 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.



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Workmanship guaranteed.

Prices right.

Designs most up-to-date on the market.

Write for free catalogue.

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P. O. BOX 222

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Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

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

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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Your Watch WANTED.

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing, and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid.

Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

D. E. BLACK,
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler,
133 Eighth Ave., Calgary, Alta.

WHY USE Corrugated Roofing

on Your Barns and Sheds?
BECAUSE IT IS

FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF

and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

MADE BY
Winnipeg Coiling & Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Barrister, Solicitor,
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Lands for Sale.
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BOOK-KEEPING Penmanship, Short-hand, Typewriting, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address **WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE,** cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN THIS SEASON THROUGH A RELIABLE AND STRICTLY COMMISSION FIRM

We neither buy nor sell on our own account, so that all shipments get careful attention, highest prices and prompt returns. We refer you to the Editor of this paper, or any Branch of the Union Bank, as to our reliability. Before you ship or sell we would like to send you "Our Way of Doing Business." Write to-day for it, and we will also send present prices and market prospects.

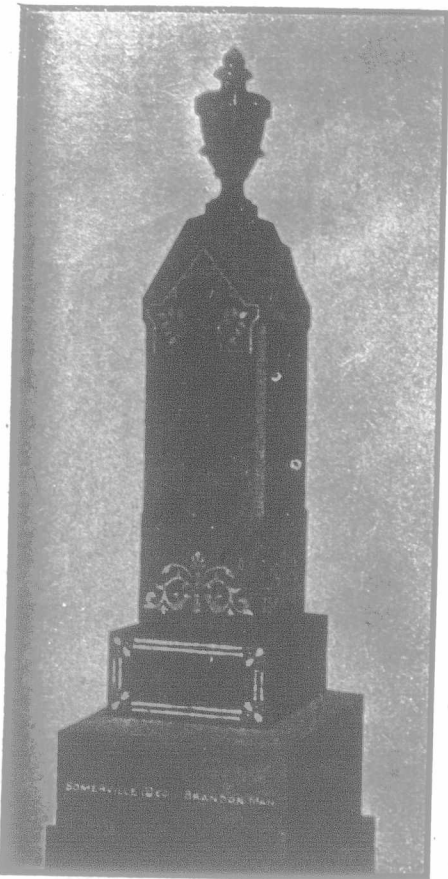
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MONUMENTS



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 & Granite Works, - - Brandon**

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 London &
 Lancashire Life
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Can meet all competition in rates on all popular plans of insurance.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal
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L. W. HICKS,
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Does Threshing Pay? IT all depends on how frequently you have to STOP through using an inferior grade of OIL. All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.
Threshers' Supply Co.
 Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
 High-class
**WOOD
 AND
 IRON PUMPS**
 We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use for many years, and are still working.
 All orders should be sent to
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 Box 544, BRANDON, MAN.
 Factory: Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT
 Licensed Under
 "The Manitoba Insurance Act"
 Registered in
 The Northwest Territories

The Central Canada Insurance Co'y.

Agents Wanted
 In Districts where we
 Are not Already Represented

All Classes of Property
 Insured Against Loss from
 Fire or Lightning.

The only Company in Western Canada making
 a Specialty of Insuring Pure-bred Registered Live
 Stock Against Loss from Accident or Disease.

HEAD OFFICE:
 BRANDON, MAN. **JOS. CORNELL,**
 MANAGER.

British Columbia

Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

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

Carruthers & Pooley
 Real Estate Agents, **KELOWNA, B. C.**



\$40.00

**EASTERN
 CANADA
 EXCURSIONS**

FROM WINNIPEG and from Dauphin and all Stations South to points in Eastern Canada, Montreal and West. Proportionately low rates from points West of Dauphin and to points East of Montreal.

TICKETS GOOD TO GO Daily December 4th to 31st, inclusive. **LIMIT** 3 months from date of sale.

STOP-OVERS ALLOWED **CHOICE OF ROUTES**
 Observation compartment club cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul.
 Full information from any Canadian Northern Ry. Agent.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
 Limited,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this **EXACT MARK** is on each blade.
James Hutton & Co., Montreal, **SOLE AGENTS**
 IN CANADA.



\$40.00

**RETURN
 EASTERN CANADA**
 Dec. 4th to 31st.

California Tourist Cars
 Dec. 5th & Dec. 19th

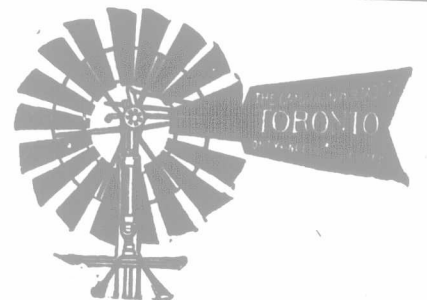
Winnipeg to Los Angeles without Change, via Portland and San Francisco.

LOWEST RATES.

Reserve berths at once.

Old Country Excursions.

Full particulars from—
H. Swinford, **R. Creelman,**
 General Agent. Ticket Agent.
 Phone 1446.
341 Main Street, WINNIPEG.



SMYTH, HARDY & CO., of Calgary,

Handle all kinds of power for **FARM AND RANCH PURPOSES.**
 Write them for catalogues and prices of Canadian Airmotors and Gasoline Engines.
 Address, **Box 3.**

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 LOWER FRASER VALLEY**

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

T. R. PEARSON

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 WATCHMAKER**

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN. Write for our Free Book, "How to Be a Watchmaker" A postal card will do. **STONE'S SCHOOL OF WATCHMAKING,** Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

A FARMER'S SON
 needs a
Business Education

to ensure success. We are in a position to give the right kind of instruction. Write to-day.
Calgary Business College,
 CALGARY, ALBERTA.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

G. B. MURPHY & CO.,

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HIGHEST PRICES QUICK SETTLEMENTS

J. W. KNITTEL,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
Office: Union Bank Building. P. O. Box 340
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All kinds of grain handled on commission. Fully bonded. Write or wire us for quotations. Best prices possible always obtainable. For reference, apply to Manager Union Bank.

Consign your Grain to Us
And get all there is in it.
UNION GRAIN CO., Limited,
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.
P. O. Box 179. Licensed and Bonded.
Liberal advances made. Information on application.
References—Imperial Bank of Canada.

SELL OR CONSIGN YOUR

Wheat, Barley, Oats

TO
T. H. METCALFE & CO.,
Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

We handle orders on the Winnipeg Option Market, also all American markets on margins. Correspondence solicited.

SEND US SAMPLES OF YOUR GRAIN. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE GRAIN BUSINESS

Smith Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

LICENSED AND BONDED. MEMBERS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.
ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. PROMPT RETURNS.

418 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Farmers Desiring to Ship Their Own Grain, Please Write for Information to

G. S. HAROLD,
Grain and Commission,
422 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Track bids wired on request. Grain also handled on commission. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Licensed and Bonded.
References: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

Guy-Campbell Co.
GRAIN

411 Union Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG.
Phone 3280. P. O. Box 278.

We are open to buy or handle on commission any quantity Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax. Send us Bills Lading direct or through your bank. Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Grain Exchange.

Any Person wishing to ship their own grain, write to

D. D. CAMPBELL,
Dominion Govt. Agent,
422 Grain Exchange,
WINNIPEG

Phone 3370.

TELEGRAPHY Book-keeping, Penmanship, shorthand, Typewriting, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., Winnipeg.

Busy Place, 11/16/1905.

The Wheat City Business College,
Brandon, Man,

Gentlemen,—

Please send me information about your College. I want to take a business course this winter.

Yours truly,

J. K. Quilty.

Follow the above example. You will never regret it. DO IT NOW.

Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.
Limited. CANADA.

CALGARY, - CANADA.

We are open to buy WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY or FLAX in any quantity. Send samples and receive offer by return mail. We make a specialty of

ALBERTA GROWN GRAIN.

STOCK RANCH for SALE

NICOLA VALLEY,

British Columbia.

A first-class stock ranch, containing 4,740 acres of land, nearly all fenced, with all the stock and necessary farm implements. Residence and outbuildings. Clear title can be given. The property is situated in the Douglas Lake section of Nicola Valley.

For particulars apply to

RIC. A. FRASER,
Nicola, B. C.

Extra High Prices and Prompt Remittance



We will pay you highest market prices for all kinds of Furs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, etc. We send the money same day goods are received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Ropes and Tags, and our new price list.

BERMAN BROS., 319 1st Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Advertise in the Advocate

HERBERT H. WINEARLS
Grain Commission Merchant
428 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Why not get the highest returns for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax? Send your grain to me and I will assure you the best results. Prompt settlements a specialty. Correspondence solicited.
References: Any bank or commercial agencies.

Donald Morrison & Co., GRAIN COMMISSION
Licensed and Bonded WINNIPEG 416 Grain Exchange

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible price 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.
Correspondence solicited. Reference: Bank of Hamilton Exchange Branch.

MARCH-WELLS GRAIN CO'Y.
Room 414, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Will give you financial responsibility. Highest market prices. Liberal advances. Prompt returns.
Write us.
Reference: Any bank in Winnipeg.

The Standard Grain Company, Limited

Grain Commission Merchants P. O. Box 1226, Winnipeg, Man.

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Before selling your grain write us for a copy of our Grain Shipper's Guide and Pocket Memorandum Book. You will find it valuable. Ask for Book No. 1.

The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For fuller or special information and maps, address

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

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

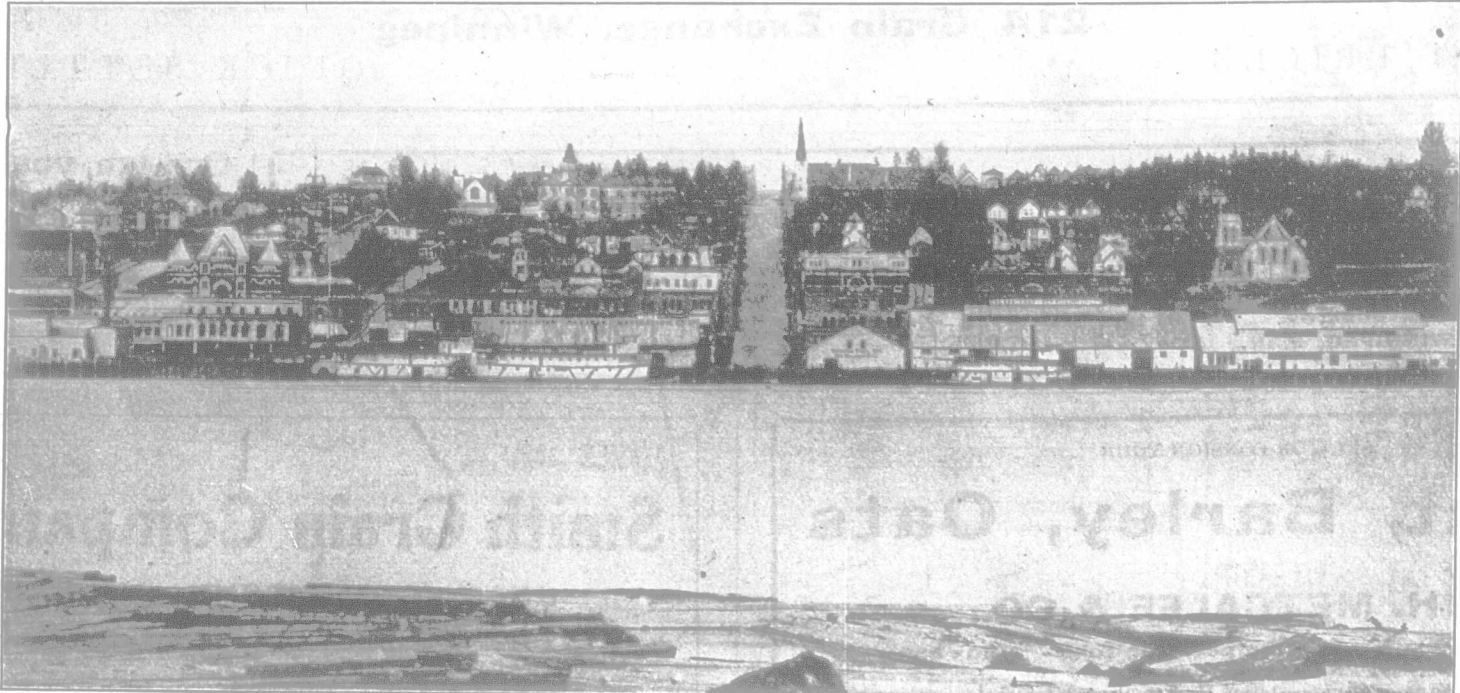
Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distillery, roller

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

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

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

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



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

"A WORD TO THE WISE"

Life Insurance is the one investment where **age counts**—where the young man has an advantage over his elders.

For instance, a **Great-West Policy** for \$1,000 on the Twenty-payment Life Plan at age 21 costs \$26.40 per annum. At age 41 the cost is \$40.80.

Every year's delay means added cost.

Your name, address, and date of birth on a postal will bring full information as to the undoubted advantages of **Great-West Life Insurance**.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Ask for a Great-West Calendar—free on request.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS! Wishing to secure new trade we have made up this splendid lot of goods, which we send, postpaid, for **Only 10 Cents**. 50 Fine Silk and Satin Remnants, beautiful colors, corners and squares. 6 Yards Lace, one package Embroidery Silk and a handsome Gold-Plated Ring. All sent, postpaid, for **ONLY TEN CENTS**. Address, I. E. GOGGINS, ROSELLE, N. J.



407

No connection whatever with any Eastern firm.

The Calgary Marble & Granite Works

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Dealers in and Manufacturers of

Marble and Granite Monuments, Cemetery Enclosures, Mantelpieces

Tablets, Butchers' Slabs, Candy Slabs, Imposing Stones, etc.

Prices the lowest for best material and workmanship
The Largest Monumental Works in the Northwest Territories

The SOMERVILLE COMPANY
Proprietors

\$1.00 Razors

For \$1.00 we will mail you, prepaid, a razor that we guarantee to be perfect in every respect.

The blade is made of the finest tempered steel, with perfectly even edge, ensuring a clean, smooth shave.



Write us today, enclosing \$1.00, and we will send you a razor by return mail.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

WESTERN SUPPLY CO.

Wholesale and Retail

490 Main St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

The Weekly Telegram's

New Premium Now Ready.

THE TELEGRAM HOME LIBRARY CHART

FREE With Subscriptions To FREE
This Great Clubbing Offer.

The Weekly Telegram
The Telegram Home Library Chart
The Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine

FROM THIS DATE
TO
JAN'Y 1st, 1907

ALL FOR \$1.50

You cannot afford to miss this great opportunity, for in it can be found everything desired in the way of Home, Farm and General News.

The Telegram Home Library Chart

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1905 and 1906. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it excels anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

The Home Library Chart contains a beautiful map of the world, and photographs of all the rulers of the world: a most interesting feature in keeping in touch with the events at large. On another sheet is a most complete map of the Dominion of Canada, with photographs of the Premiers and a large view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Something for every Canadian home. Up-to-date maps of the Province of Manitoba and the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta can also be found in the Home Library Chart, with the Coats-of-Arms of all the Provinces in Confederation. The recent war was a great event in history, and on the second page of the Chart is a map of Korea and a synopsis of the principal events in the war. A large map of the United States is also included in this large collection: something to be appreciated by every friend of the south. The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.

The Weekly Telegram

Think of the family newspaper it is!—twenty-four pages each week, including the only colored comic section published by any weekly newspaper in the Dominion. Its columns of foreign and western news supply everything of importance from the four corners of the globe. A special illustrated magazine section is one of the most interesting features in western journalism. In all, the greatest paper for the home circulated in the Northwest.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm journal between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!

Two of the best journals in Canada for the price of one, and a premium worth more than the price asked, absolutely FREE.

Use this Coupon for your Order.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find One Dollar and Fifty Cents to pay for subscription to The Weekly Telegram, The Home Library Chart, and The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to January 1st, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....

THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE

AND PRAIRIE HOME MAGAZINE

AND

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

From now until the First of January, 1907, for \$2.00.

It is impossible to beat these two in combination.

THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE is recognized as the only fearless, outspoken champion of the Western settlers. It never fails to take sides with the farmers. You can't afford to be without it.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the oldest, largest, most widely-circulated and only weekly farm paper in Western Canada.

\$2.00 for the Two Journals

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find \$2.00 for the WEEKLY FARMER'S TRIBUNE and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE from now to the 1st of January, 1907.

Name

Address.....

A FAIR EXCHANGE

We want your fresh butter and fresh eggs. You want our groceries, provisions or cash. We are prepared to give you Winnipeg's highest prices for your produce, and also Winnipeg's lowest prices for our groceries and provisions.

Thirty years' experience as buyers and sellers of provisions in Manitoba gives us many advantages, which we are willing for you to share. Get our offer on your fresh butter and eggs (not the election egg). We will give you the top of the market. Write us, and we will tell you things that will interest you. Price list of the goods you will require in our lines on application.

J. G. HARGRAVE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions
334 Main Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Specially Fresh Butter and Eggs.

WRITE FOR PRICES OF

Cedar Posts and Tamarac Piling.

IN CAR LOTS.

JNO. M. CHISHOLM,

Office Tribune Bldg., WINNIPEG. P.O. Drawer 1230.

SHIP US YOUR Hides, Fur, Tallow, Pelts, Wool, Ginseng and Seneca. Buy Guns, Traps, Decoy, etc. of us Write for price list catalogue and shipping Tags Mention this Paper.



WE GIVE more information on Hides, Furs, etc. than any other house in the world and pay Highest Cash Prices day received. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. 210 204 1ST ST. N.W. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Your Clothes Made to Order by Mail



The above picture will prove your good judgment—good taste—and our ability to anticipate your wants with well-made stylish clothing. No matter how difficult you are to fit, we can fit you. Write to-day for our free samples and self-measurements. State about the color goods you prefer. Suit or Overcoat made to measure.

NO MORE \$15 NO LESS

FROM MILL TO MAN.
Our guarantee of absolute satisfaction covers the whole situation.
Scotland Woolen Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.
WORLD'S BEST TAILORS.

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

SHORTHAND Book-keeping, Penmanship, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address **WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE,** cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.



ROBT. MUIR & Co.
Grain Dealers
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

Buy and sell on commission. Advances made on consignments. Option orders executed. Correspondence solicited. [Established 1886.]

SHIPPERS OF **WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX**

Established 1868
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A. Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.
MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.
Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.
CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.
CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited
Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA.

Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinvale.
Manufacturers, Importers, Jobbers: **Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Chipped, Enamel, Cathedral, Skylight and Wire Glass. Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work.**

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited
Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.
Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



KARN PIANO
Style 15. Price \$300.00

It is the enormous sale of this instrument that makes possible the price—otherwise we would be handling it at a loss. Over 100 out of Winnipeg in the last six months—that's a record. Let us refer you to any of these owners, or look at all that other makers have to offer you, and see if you can duplicate it for \$400.000

Its rich, sweet, full tone is a treat to the ears of the most qualified musician; and the simple, artistic excellence of its design will win your heart immediately.

Of its construction little need be said: it carries the Karn Co.'s guarantee for 10 long years. Don't buy before seeing the Karn Piano, Style "15": if you cannot call we will send you a photograph.

D. W. Karn Co., Ltd.,
262 Portage Ave. - Winnipeg, Man.

Walnut or mahogany finished case, with double right-angled veneering; full metal frame; finest ivory keys; revolving fall-board; richly hand-carved panels and trusses; a perfect triumph in appearance and tone.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME

MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 688.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 29, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

It is to be hoped that the Winnipeg Fair Board will elect a manager for the 1906 and future fairs. Last year's fair practically ran itself.

The express rates on pure-bred live stock are practically prohibitive, and are a serious hindrance to live-stock improvement.

Live-stock breeders are beginning to wonder what the National Live-stock Association is about, or whether it has succumbed to the attractions of Parliament Hill.

The grain-growers' and live-stock associations executives in session recently demanded the return of the British preference of 33 per cent., and will say so to the Tariff Commission.

The agricultural society annual meetings will soon be on, at which the fate of such organizations will be settled. With live men and a good secretary success may be looked for; not otherwise.

The profit in cattle-feeding does not begin or end with the price per pound obtained for the finished steer, but in richer farms, steadier employment, and the utilization of feed which would otherwise be wasted.

Quotations on hogs are not all the same on the same day from the different firms. Recently a "Farmer's Advocate" man saw quotations from three Winnipeg firms, of the same day; such were, \$7, \$7, and \$7.75.

Do not select your school trustee because of his expressed sentiments that teachers should work cheap. Elect a man who has the interests of his school district at heart, and do not elect a bachelor or childless person if you can get a good man who is a parent.

Some farmers are beginning to complain that the cost of running the mutual hail insurance companies is out of all reason. It is up to the farmer to sift the thing to the bottom; it's purely a matter of business, and should be carefully studied.

One hears farmers complaining they order cars and the agent turns them down or puts them off with some excuse. Secretary Millar, of the Territorial Grain-growers, Indian Head, gets after the bogus-name-trick in the Prairie Witness. Read carefully the excerpt from the Grain Act dealing with this question, in another column, and follow the instructions.

T. C. Robinette, K. C., at a meeting of sympathy with the persecuted Russian Jews, suggested a Russian Jew colony. Heaven help the West! Some of those down-Easters would build their pesthouses in Winnipeg. The Jew, as seen on the prairie, is not a farmer; does anyone remember the Hirsch colony in S. E. Assiniboia? There are enough second-hand clothes stores on Main St., Winnipeg, without importing Russian Jews. Charity begins at home.

The Agricultural Limited.

In the issue of Nov. 15th reference was made to the seed train which is to run over the C. P. R. We understand that a similar train under the auspices of the Land Department of the C. N. R. is also to be sent out to carry the gospel to the farthest limits of this road's Western lines. The officials of the Canadian Northern are seized of the value of the movement, and every help to make it a success will be afforded by Geo. H. Shaw, General Traffic Manager, whose interest in agriculture did not decline after leaving the friendly walls of the Guelph, Ont., Agricultural College. The newly-opened-up districts need the gospel of clean, pure seed as much as do the older settlements. If a bad start is made with dirty seed or imperfect stuff the new settler is badly handicapped at the start—just at the time when success or failure of one crop decides his fate for ten years forward. A good crop to start with furnishes him with ready money and reduces his indebtedness, if he is otherwise careful, to a minimum, and, as a consequence, he does his work better and more thoroughly, because contentedly and comparatively free of worry, and a contented settler is the best immigration agent. The railroads can, from the standpoint of their own gain, afford to make every possible reduction in the freighting of pure seed and improved live stock to the settlers at the end of the steel or on their far-flung branches. There will be doubters—those old grannies who apply the wet blanket to every new scheme; deal charitably with them in their doubt and narrow views regarding seed trains or seed fairs. If we did not have such people we might forget to be thankful for the life and times of our age.

Liquor Selling is a Detriment to the Country!

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the increasing tendency to limit the liquor traffic, although occasionally local option by-laws are beaten. To anyone who has travelled at all, it is perfectly plain that the license-free town is a better and more wholesome place than where liquor is sold over the bar. Especially is this noteworthy on election and fair nights; where liquor is sold under license the uproar is deafening and the sights disgusting, while the local-option town is quiet and orderly.

The liquor man has only one argument in his favor, and that is, it permits him to make money out of the weakness of his fellow man. Many people have grown up used to the license system, and resent the interference with their liberty, as they term it, by a local-option system. Others think the hotelkeeper cannot make his business pay unless he has a license; if so, he should not be in the business; he has no more right to be permitted to make a fortune out of the weakness of his fellow man than the passerby has to filch diamonds from a jeweller's window. The idea holds good in the minds of some misguided people that a hotel will be a better one with, than without a license, a statement so utterly ridiculous that one wonders at it being made, because it assumes a liquor-selling hotelkeeper will take the profits he makes out of the liquor-drinker to make the abstainer more comfortable. That is not human nature. The various Provinces now starting, as well as those already in operation, can well afford to restrict the liquor traffic to the greatest degree possible by making it impossible for clubs to supply liquor in local-option towns, and by insisting that drug stores shall only sell liquor on a physician's prescription. We trust the new Governments will resist the blandish-

ments, pecuniary and otherwise, of the liquor interests. All patent medicine containing liquor in any quantity should be analyzed and the results published from time to time, and be taxed heavily. The average liquor-seller is never satisfied; if the law says close at eight, he will try to sell after that hour; he is first, last, and all the time a debaser of public morals, and as such should be debarred entrance into all fraternal societies. The temperance hotel has been held up to scorn as a miserable place and compared with the best of the licensed houses, but there are many licensed hotels to-day throughout the West inexpressibly filthy, that set a table that frightens one's appetite away, cold and cheerless, with a sitting-room in which one is liable to be pawed over by some drunken man at any time—and yet people say a license will make the town lively. It certainly will for the lone constable who, if he attempts to do his duty, will be pummeled half to death, and will meet scant sympathy at the hands of many a local J. P., who will exonerate the violent drunk before him with the words, "Tom is a fine fellow, but he will take too much sometimes," and if forced to fine the culprit, will, if on his own side of politics, let him down as easily as possible. It is a disgrace to our boasted civilization the way we have allowed the liquor interests to wind its tentacles around the public honor, in too many cases choking it out entirely.

Where High Prices Did Damage!

It is such a short time ago—some three years or more—that the prices for stockers for the ranges went away up, yearlings bringing as high as \$20, and two-year-olds \$30, when men started to dabble in the cattle business who lacked both experience and money, and who bought young cattle irrespective of those cattle's fitness for the job—that of making beef. As a consequence, the West was flooded with whey-fed dogies and Mexicans, and as we sowed the wind, we are now reaping the whirlwind. One of the bad results of the temporary high prices on agriculture in Manitoba and portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan was that the people let the heresy take possession of them that they could afford to keep inferior pure-breds and grade cattle for the returns obtained from the calf allowed to suck its mother. On the ranges it is out of the question to milk the cows, but it may be put down as an axiom that on the cereal-growing farms of the prairie, costing \$10 per acre and up, if cows are kept and a profit is desired to pay mortgages, etc., and maintain fertility, the cows must be milked and the calves hand-raised. There is not enough in it to warrant any farmer keeping cows which return him only one calf worth \$12 or \$15 at a year old. If a farmer is well enough off that he does not need to consider such matters, or has a valuable herd of pure-breds, it may be a different matter, although, even for the beginner with pure-breds, we believe it will be better to develop the milking tendency by hand-milking and pail-feeding the calf. Such a method has been followed in his early days by many a noted breeder of pure-bred stock, and it is a good example to follow, as among other things it gets a man better acquainted with the dispositions and needs of his individual cows. Cream and butter are a good price, and are usually so every winter—an indicator that points to the desirability of the prairie farmer going in for winter dairying, and the use of the cream separator. Just a few days since we noticed a placard in a country store offering 25 cents for butter, and where there are creameries within reach at all, no person needs to take trade. The beneficial influence of the course recommended will extend to the breeding and feeding of swine; milk

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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A. G. HOPKINS, D. Y. M., B. AGR., EDITOR,
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OFFICES:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

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(52 issues per year).

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
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when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.

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is a great thing for the late fall and early spring
litters. The wise farmer will stock up with deep,
persistent-milking cows.

Open-air Treatment for Cattle.

It is understood that the Dominion Minister of
Agriculture has authorized the Veterinary Depart-
ment to institute an experiment with the cattle of
the Nappan (N. S.) Experimental Farm, which re-
acted some time since when subjected to the tub-
erculin test, first by Dr. Hall, V. S., of Amherst,
and subsequently by Dr. J. H. Frink, V. S., of
St. John. The idea is to submit both those
which reacted and those that did not to the same
open-air treatment as is now resorted to in the
case of human beings affected with tuberculosis.
By removing them to a suitable place, where they
will be isolated, a series of experiments may be
carried out to determine the curative action on
cattle of the outdoor and nutrition system of
treatment. The importance of the subject would
seem to make it desirable that the Dominion
Veterinary Service should institute such an in-
vestigation, and under the competent direction of
Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, ar-
rive at some definite conclusions that would be of
service to the live-stock interests of the country.

WHEN YOU SELL YOUR FARM YOU
WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT PASS INTO THE
HANDS OF A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO
FARM. HE'S THE MAN WHO READS THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGA-
ZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT
AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL BRING YOU
IN TOUCH WITH HIM.

Horses.

Horse Notes.

What do our readers think of raising colts in
the fall? Let us hear some experiences.

If you will not buy bran, just trade oats or
barley for a ton or more—only be sure that the
horses get some.

Do not let the in-foal mare idle her time in a
single stall; lack of work and exercise is not
conducive to successful or profitable maternity.

With the promise of plenty railroad building
and a lot of spring plowing to do, horse prices
are likely to stiffen towards spring.

The stallion owner will soon be taking a tally
of the results of his horse's embraces, and the
syndicate chaps will begin to appreciate the real
value of their purchase.

Let up on the strong feed when the work slackens,
or lymphangitis (weed or Monday morning
fever), azoturia (so-called spinal disease), scratches,
and what not may interfere with your pro-
gramme when teaming has to be done.

A Chicago horse-show critic has few good words
to say of the trotters there, e. g., "The trotting-
bred horse finds the opportunity for his exploita-
tion on the race-track, and that is the end of the
matter." Banging the tails or setting them up
does not make a coacher or horse for heavy leath-
er out of a good roadster or a trotting-bred
crock.

At the Chicago Show "One of the official veter-
inarians did not know how to apply the stand-
ard to measure a horse. He slipped off the slid-
ing arm and turned it upside down, so that the
spirit level was on the bottom instead of on the
top, and actually measured a horse in the arena
in that fashion, reading his mark from the top
instead of the bottom of the arm! Impossible
as this may seem, it is a verity. In this way
he measured a horse at round 15.3 that stood at
about 15.1." This almost passes belief, and yet
what else can be the result of a town-bred vet.
run through a short-course veterinary school.
Animal Husbandry needs a place in every veteri-
nary school course, and you cannot make a vet.
out of the best material short of three winter
sessions; you may turn out a horse doctor!

Stagnant Water Breeds Disease.

The Kansas horsemen have had trouble with
a worm which the experiment station diagnoses as
the Palisade worm (*Strongylus armatus*). Each
outbreak has caused a loss to the owner of nearly
\$1,000 worth of horses. From the fact that the
trouble does not always manifest itself in the
same way it frequently puzzles the local veteri-
narian for some time.

This worm may be found in any part of the
body. Its natural habitat, however, when full
grown, is in the intestinal canal, usually the
large bowel. In its immature state it migrates
into the blood vessels, sometimes causing rupture
of a large vessel or an obstruction of the flow of
blood, and in this way has lodged in the arteries
of the brain, causing the animal to show brain
trouble. Again, it has obstructed an artery
leading to a portion of the intestine, causing
some of the most serious cases of colic, impac-
tion, paralysis of the bowel, and frequently death.
Being located in different parts of the body, at-
tacking different organs, accounts for the different
symptoms in different horses.

The life history of this little worm is very
interesting. It passes the greater portion of its
life in the intestine of the horse; a part of it,
possibly, in the arteries; another portion in the
outer world. Here it may be found in stagnant
water, in meadows, in any damp place. If there
is sufficient moisture present and the temperature
not too cold it may live for months. In dry
weather, or in absence of sufficient moisture, the
parasite soon loses its vitality and dies. The
source of infection in the horse, it may therefore
be seen, is stagnant drinking water, moist pas-
tures or green fodder.

Capt. Hayes recommends for this worm colic a
pint of raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpen-
tine, followed, if necessary, with half an ounce of
fluid extract Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*). Where
the presence of such parasites is suspected he ad-
vises one-half dram of tartar emetic and sulphate
of iron in the food four times daily for a week,
followed by a purgative of oil or aloes. This
treatment is also useful for the round worm.

Administering Medicines to Animals.

The art of administering medicines to animals
without endangering the life of the patient is not
as simple a matter as many think. This is
especially the case when the medicine is in a fluid
state, and is given by the mouth. When fluids
are rapidly poured into the mouth of a patient
whose head is elevated for the purpose, it is not
uncommon for a greater or less quantity of the
liquid to pass down the trachea to the bronchial
tubes and cause more or less serious trouble, ac-
cording to the nature of the liquid and the quan-
tity thereof. This unfortunate occurrence results
from different causes. If the animal's head be
elevated and a fluid poured into the mouth, it at
once reaches a box called the pharynx, just beyond
the root of the tongue. From this box originates
the gullet and also the windpipe or trachea, the
entrance to which is guarded by a valve. If from
any cause the fluid is not swallowed promptly the
pharynx becomes full, and after a short time the
patient is forced to breathe. The expulsion of
air from the lungs forces the valve open, and, as
a consequence, a greater or less quantity of fluid
enters the larynx and passes down the trachea to
the bronchial tubes. This causes the patient to
cough more or less violently. If sufficient fluid
passes down to fill the tubes the animal will die
from suffocation in a few minutes. This occurs
more frequently in pigs and sheep than in the
larger animals, but its occurrence is by no means
uncommon in cattle and horses. If a less quan-
tity passes it sets up what is called mechanical
bronchitis, and if the amount of fluid in the tubes
be quite small it may become absorbed, and the
animal recover, while, in other cases, the patient
suffers for a few days and eventually dies, not-
withstanding the most skillful treatment. There
are different reasons why this unfortunate ac-
cident occurs during the administration of fluids
to animals. There may be a soreness of the
throat which prevents the animal endeavoring to
swallow on account of the pain it causes; there
may be a partial or complete paralysis of the
muscles of deglutition (swallowing); there may
be merely a stubbornness on the part of the pa-
tient, or the fluid may be introduced in such large
quantities that he cannot swallow it fast enough.
In order to safely administer medicines in this
way, "called drenching," it is necessary to ob-
serve closely whether the patient is swallowing,
and to pour only a little into the mouth until he
commences to swallow. There are many methods
in giving medicines, some of which require special
instruments, and are practiced only by veteri-
narians, as the hypodermic, injecting the active
principle of a drug in a fluid form under the skin;
the intravenous, injecting it into a vein; the
intra-tracheal, injecting it into the trachea. All
these methods, to be successful, and avoid unto-
ward results, require great care as regards clean-
liness of medicines and instruments, and it is ne-
cessary to have instruments especially designed for
the purpose, hence are practiced only by veteri-
nary practitioners, who practice these modes of ad-
ministration where practicable, as the actions are
more certain and more quickly produced. Other
methods are, in the form of powders, balls,
drenches, and the introduction of fluids into the
mouth out of a syringe. We will first discuss
the administration of medicines to horses. Pow-
ders are given either in damp food, in the drink-
ing water, mixed with water and given as a
drench, or placed on the back of the tongue out
of a spoon. The latter is a handy, safe, and sure
method of giving powders that readily dissolve.
The powder is placed in a perfectly dry spoon,
an assistant steadies the horse's head, and the
operator catches his tongue in his left hand and
with the right introduces the spoon into his
mouth, passing it well back, and upsets it. The
powder drops on the root of the tongue, dissolves
in the saliva, and is swallowed. Of course, when
the quantity is large, or does not dissolve readily,
this plan is not satisfactory, as the patient will
often drop more or less of it out of his mouth.
When the appetite is good, and the powder not of
a very disagreeable taste, it is convenient and
satisfactory to give it mixed with damp food, as
boiled oats, damp chop or bran, etc. The ad-
ministration of medicines in the form of a ball is
much practiced, but it requires a little skill on
the part of the operator. The drug is made
moist with water, treacle, or other moistening
substance, rolled into a bolus not more than
three-quarters of an inch in thickness and not
more than two inches long, and neatly wrapped
in tissue paper. If an assistant be present it is
well to get him to steady the patient's head and
prevent him holding it too high. The operator
grasps the ball with the fingers of the right hand
and the horse's tongue with the left hand, and
thereby keeps the mouth open. He then passes
the ball back into the mouth and drops it behind
the root of the tongue. If this be done he can-
not chew it, and will either swallow it or cough
it up. I should have stated that the ball should
be moistened with a little oil before being intro-
duced into the mouth. It requires a little prac-
tice to enable a man to give a ball without danger
of the horse getting it between his molar teeth
or getting the operator's hand there. If the hand

should be enclosed between the teeth it should not be forcibly drawn out, as this is sure to make severe scarifications. It should be held quiet, and the left hand, which still holds the tongue, used to get the horse to relax his hold. If the tongue be kept well out of the right side of the mouth between the molars he will not close very firmly on the hand that is in the other side of the mouth. There are instruments called mouth speculums with which the mouth can be kept open and the safety of the hand secured, but the farmer seldom has one of these, and the veterinarian seldom requires one for this purpose. With any of these methods of giving medicines the principal danger is a waste, and, of course, if some be wasted, more can be given. In drenching we must always allow for some waste, and at the same time guard against injuring the animal. In order to drench a horse his head must be held up. He should be backed into a stall or against some solid object that will prevent him from going backwards. A hame strap or something of that sort is put into his mouth, a rope or strap attached to it and run through a ring or over a beam and pulled until his head is sufficiently high, or a stick may be attached and an assistant hold his head up in this way. The operator now puts the neck of the bottle into the mouth from the side and allows a little fluid to run out. If he swallows readily the drench may be allowed to run slowly, but if he does not swallow the roof of the mouth should be rubbed with the bottle. This usually causes him to swallow. His tongue should not be pulled out nor his throat pinched, as the latter will cause him to cough and open the valve. The point to be observed is not to pour the fluid faster than he swallows. Some people pour the fluid into the nostril, but this is very dangerous. If during the process of drenching the patient commences to cough, his head should be immediately lowered, even though the drench be wasted. There is generally more or less waste in drenching, and if the waste exceeds the allowance made for such, more should be given. A very nice way of giving fluids to horses is with a two-ounce syringe. The syringe is filled, the horse's tongue taken in the left hand and the syringe introduced well back into the mouth with the right, and the fluid forced out into the pharynx. He usually swallows it readily, and there is little waste and no danger. Several syringefuls can be given this way, if necessary. Under no circumstances should a horse with a sore throat be drenched in the ordinary way, but fluids may be given with a syringe.

The administration of medicines to other classes of animals will be discussed in a future number.

"WHIP."

What the Hackney Is and Was.

There is no type of horse so little understood or appreciated as the Hackney. This is due to perverted ideas, lack of analysis, the desire to entertain what chimes with our own personal ideas rather than to achieve accuracy, and, lastly, because the type was unfortunately made a fad, and run into the ground. Trotting men forget that the Hackney is distinctly a trotter, and the century-old progenitor and ancestor of trotters the world over. Thoroughbred men overlooked that he is a trotting Thoroughbred, pure and simple.

The Hackney is somewhat of an anomaly, combining the best qualities of trotter and Thoroughbred, as well as qualities which neither possess. He does not conflict with either type when considered aright, but is the link which connects them, or, rather, forms a continuation of usefulness. He is one of the oldest types of horses in existence, and was the distance-coverer before the days of the railroad, and the "trotters" of the early fifteenth century were Hackneys, and it should be remembered that this same Norfolk trotter, besides producing the famous and showy Hackney, also cut quite a figure in the production of the American trotter, as shown by the Hackney and the famous Hambletonian families, both tracing to the one common source through paternal and maternal lines.

In the far-away days the Hackney performed what were wonders in the way of records, when regarded from the possibility of to-day's equine standpoints. These include the performances in 1794 of Ogden's mare, who trotted four miles in 12 minutes 14 seconds; she also went forty miles in three hours, ten miles in 32 minutes, and thirty miles in two hours, trotting and carrying in the saddle 250 pounds. The trotter has been developed for speed and light-wagon work, but we can develop the Hackney for heavy-carriage and heavy-road work along the same line of excellence. If the trotter is to be bred to do it he must be merged back into the Hackney type, for no other type of horse ever has been and none probably ever will be found to equal it along those special lines. Another great Hackney was Phenomena, in the early part of the last century, bred by the popular Sir John Astley, in Norfolk, sired by Othello, a trotter or Hackney horse, dam being a half-bred mare. She trotted 17 miles in 56 minutes, and was matched to duplicate the performance, when she went 17 miles in 53 minutes, four of these miles being covered, consecutive-

ly, in less than 11 minutes. At the advanced age of twenty-three years this wonderful mare went 9 miles in 28 minutes 30 seconds. In 1815, Nov. 24, J. Fenton sent his mare a mile on the Sudbury road in 2 minutes 58 seconds, and she covered a mile on Sudbury Common in 2 minutes 53 seconds. In 1832, April 27, a very good mare, Nonpareil, by Flanders Fireaway, was matched to go 100 miles to a cart in ten hours, and she trotted it in 9 hours 56 minutes and 57 seconds, covering the first forty miles in exactly four hours. There are many more such performances, all demonstrating the wonderful possibilities of the Hackney as a carriage and heavy-harness horse. But they must be bred, shown and demonstrated from the utility standpoint, rather than from that of the show standpoint. Col. J. L. Torrey, of Embar, Wyo., has now over 1,000 half-bred Hackneys, not bred to bronchos, but to carefully-selected trotting and Thoroughbred stock. He states that, being deputy-sheriff, he has frequently had to run down horse thieves, and that his Hackneys have done 90 miles in ten hours, time and again. Mr. Cassatt's son rode a Hackney through the Cuban war, bred by his father, and universally acknowledged to be the finest officer's mount in Cuba.—[Spirit of the Times.



Hon. Wm. Cushing, Calgary.

Minister of Public Works in Premier Rutherford's Alberta Cabinet.

Telling the Age by the Teeth.

It is always a matter of interest to the would-be stockman to be able to interpret the marks of the progress of time by the enamel and dentine of the teeth. The animal whose teeth are most frequently examined is the horse, but the animal lover will study the mouths of cattle and sheep also; he should do so as a matter of business. The following hints will prove helpful:

A colt with a full mouth of milk teeth will be less than two and a half years. In the autumn he will break the gum with the first (central) pair of incisors (nippers). This marks him as rising three at this time of the year. Next year about this time he has another tooth on each side of the first pair. Then he is rising four years. The following autumn the outer two come through. When only one pair of permanent incisors he is a three-year-old. When two permanent, and the outer ones milk teeth, he is a four-year-old. When all the front teeth are permanent ones, but the outer ones look shelly, he is five years old. When the outer ones are fully developed, and the central ones are showing wear of the black mark, he is six years old. When the teeth on either side of the two centrals are beginning to lose the mark also, and only the outer ones retain it fully, he is seven; after that he is "aged" or mature (not old). The improved breeds of Shorthorns and some sheep are five to eight months earlier than cross-breeds or old-fashioned stock. First pair at about one year and nine months, two years and three months, two years and nine months, three years and three months, and so on. I am often surprised that young farmers do not make themselves "quite perfect" in this matter of dentition. Written down it is rather confusing; seen in the mouth, and the development watched, it is easy enough. It only needs practice when a regular course is followed, but there are some exceptions which puzzle the expert, and lead to disputes. There are three pairs of nippers in the horse; four in cattle and sheep.

Stock.

Condiments in the Feed of Live Stock.

An English writer in an Old Country contemporary has the following to say, and it is noteworthy that such a student has not noticed the tests with condimental foods at the Ottawa farms:

According to certain tests, the results of which have been copied into the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, for September, there is a limit to the advantages derivable by adding condiments to animal feeds. Perhaps it is worth while to regard these experiments with close attention, inasmuch as no very direct evidence, founded on actual tests, as yet appears to have been made public.

The experiments were conducted at the Hoheheim Agricultural Experimental Station, by Herr Gustav Fingerling, and had two distinct parts. First, it was tried whether, if condiments were added to a nutritive food devoid of taste and flavor to tempt the animal palate, the result would be greater consumption, with corresponding benefit to the organic functions. As might naturally be supposed, the result was pre-eminently satisfactory, and dairy cows were found to increase their milk as well as give better quality. But according to declaration, in the second part of the experiment, when condiments were added to "a normally appetizing food," which appears to have been meadow hay, brewers' grains, and sesame cake, they had no beneficial effect. Not only was this asserted, but certain conclusions were laid down which might be applicable to the condiments employed at the Hoheheim station, but to accept which in a general point of view would be antagonistic to the plain teachings of physiology.

For instance, it is declared that the "natural food of animals contains an amply sufficient quantity of seasoning matter," which dogmatic theory must be false, as it would not admit the use of such a salutary ingredient as common salt. This condiment, at least, must be regarded as indispensable for live stock, scientific and practical authorities having always been in perfect agreement as to this. Moreover, the decision being left to the animals themselves, by blocks of rock salt being placed in the fields where they graze, or into the troughs out of which they partake their food, they are often found taking a relish from them by means of their tongues. In the works of naturalists we find allusions to what are termed "salt-lick springs," so called because when the region round about was all forest, flocks of deer used to come to them, and journey long distances to do so, either to gratify taste or from an instinct of health-seeking. The aboriginal hunter was accustomed to lie in wait for them there.

TWO KINDS OF CONDIMENTS.

Condiments are of two kinds—those which impart a nice or perhaps delicious flavor, such as aniseed, caraway, coriander, etc., and those which, like gentian, acts as a tonic, and are salutary in other respects. Another statement made by the German experimenter was that "the condiments investigated did not show any power of increasing the digestibility of food." These must, consequently, have been wholly in the former class, as indeed the subjoined admission from the article in the Board of Agriculture Journal proves: "The seeds of fennel, fenugreek, and aniseed, were chiefly employed in these experiments, and also one or two patent compounds." Evidently no gentian was made use of, or the result would have been different. The latter is a condiment which probably ought never to be absent from the stock-owner's food-preparing house. Given with the soups of calves it would prevent the dreaded "white scour"; placed occasionally with the manger-food of horses it would promote digestion and purify their blood; relieve fatting bullocks suffering from surfeit, and restore appetite; prove an antidote for a great many flock disorders, and, judiciously employed, tend to impart health and good thrift to all kinds of stock. Gentian might not tempt appetite as much as aniseed and some other things, but given in conjunction with them very different results would be obtained to those stated to have been derived from these German experiments, which, although declared to have been "very carefully conducted," ought to have had a far broader scope ere any attempt to solve so important a problem should have been deemed justifiable, much less that on such slight grounds dogmatic assurance should go the length of laying down the rule that "the addition of condiments to food is seldom advisable."

Municipal Meat Inspection.

Portage la Prairie council has been talking of meat inspection—not a bad idea. If carried out, it should be done by a veterinarian, and should apply to the local butchers as well as the farmers who sell in town.

Get Rid of the Hard Feeders.

Probably the average farmer has no better opportunity of sizing up his cattle than in the late fall, just before housing for the winter. Some cattle—cows, young heifers and steers—come in in what may be termed low condition, harsh in the hair, and not looking at all as if times had been good with them. Others in the same herd are seen carrying a comfortable quantity of flesh, the hide mellow, and the hair not dry and harsh, and the animals having a contented look. In other words, if farmers will only take the trouble to observe, there is a marked difference between the ordinary cattle of the country as to the quantity of natural flesh carried, and the dry cows, or strippers, and the yearlings and two-year-olds will demonstrate the difference to a nicety. It is a very valuable quality the acquisition of flesh under everyday conditions and on ordinary feed, the value of which one can hardly estimate. It was this quality that Cruickshank admired so much that he tried to breed it into or graft onto the Scotch Shorthorn; his success is the explanation of the demand for Scotch blood to-day. Cull out those that have "the lean-and-hungry look"; they will be just as disquieting to you as Cassius, he of the hatchet face, was to Julius Cæsar!

Contagious Cattle Abortion.

At the annual Autumn Conference of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, held in Perth last month, a resolution was adopted thanking the British Board of Agriculture for appointing a Departmental Committee on contagious abortion among cattle.

Mr. W. S. Ferguson, seconding, said no scourge cost the country more than contagious abortion. Some had been able to keep it in check. A great many more would be breeding stock were it not for this scourge. The late Principal Williams had taken up the subject, but he was a little in advance of his time. What he had done would be at the service of those now engaged in making enquiry. The Highland Society had at that time voted £200 to the Principal, but that did not enable him to touch more than the fringe of the subject. For the present enquiry the Highland had given £500, and the Treasury had voted £4,000. No doubt more money would be given if it was shown that this was well spent. Hitherto they had been groping in the dark, and did not know what they were dealing with. What breeders wanted was scientific information on this subject, to enable them to know what they were dealing with.

Mr. Alex. Pottie, V. S., Paisley, was understood to say that he had an effective cure for abortion; that, provided his system were persevered in for a reasonable length of time, the scourge could be stayed. He seemed to be arguing that his system should have a fair trial from the Departmental Committee. He had stopped the disease in hundreds of places, and there was no need for elaborate investigation if this were so. It did not matter what theory he proceeded on if the end aimed at was gained. Evidence and reports of experience should be taken from all parties.

Breeding Bacon Hogs.

The sow should give her first litter when about a year old. If bred to farrow at an earlier age she is not likely to raise such a good litter; if allowed to go much over that age she is adding to the cost of production quite unnecessarily. First-litter pigs are supposed to be inferior to pigs from subsequent litters, but our experience here does not appear to support this idea. It will, of course, be necessary to have no more pigs on the sow than she can properly nourish, and to feed her exceedingly well while suckling the young.

It is usually better to allow somewhat more than six months between the first and second litter. For that reason, if it is possible to keep the sow in fair condition, the first litter had better be allowed to run with her for three months or longer. In this way she will be prevented from coming into heat. Sows, if allowed to come into heat once or twice without being served, are very frequently quite difficult to get safe in young when it is finally decided to breed them. Sows giving only one litter a year are usually unsatisfactory breeders for the above reason, and although fall litters may not be so profitable as spring litters, the breeder anxious to have his spring litters at a certain time, or desirous of making the most money possible out of his feeding operations, would most likely find it more satisfactory and profitable in the long run to have two litters in the year.—[J. H. Grisdale.

Dentition in Cattle.

The specification adopted in connection with the great International Show, at Chicago, for testing the ages of cattle by their teeth, is as follows, and is interesting as showing the dentition in such animals at different stages of growth:

Twelve months.—An animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

Fifteen months.—At this age center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums, but not yet in wear.

Eighteen months.—The middle pair of permanent incisors at this age should be fully up and in wear, but next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

Twenty-four months.—The mouth at this age will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up, but not in wear.

Thirty months.—The mouth at this age may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear, and the next pair (second intermediate) well up, but not in wear.

Thirty-six months.—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through the gums.

Thirty-nine months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear, and corner teeth, (incisors) through gums, but not in wear.

Shorthorn Registration.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I beg to draw attention to the fact that entries for Volume 22 of the Herdbook will be closed on the 31st of December, 1905, and if breeders wish pedigrees to appear in that volume it would be advisable for them to send them in as soon as possible, when the applications will receive our prompt attention.

Volume 21 is now in press, and will be mailed to all entitled to same next month. It contains the pedigrees of 4,940 bulls, and 5,290 cows, or a total of 10,230; also a list of prizes (awarded at the different exhibitions which receive our grants), together with the names of the exhibitors and the names of the prize-winning animals.

Since the Record Office has been removed, a number of breeders have been enquiring as to the cost of registration. The fees have not been changed, and are as follows:

Fees, invariably in advance:

TO MEMBERS.	TO NON-MEMBERS.
For recording pedigree of each animal under 24 months\$0 75	For registration and certificate of each animal under 24 months\$1 25
For recording pedigree of each animal over 24 months 1 00	For registration and certificate of each animal over 24 months 1 75
Transfers, each 25	Old certificates exchanged for new forms, each 10
Duplicate certificates, each 25	Transfers, each 25
Old certificates exchanged for new forms, each 10	Duplicate certificates, each 25
Back volumes of herdbooks, each 2 00	
Membership fee, yearly 2 00	

All registration fees must accompany applications, and may be sent by postal note, post-office money order, registered letter, express money order, or marked cheque. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

New application blanks will be supplied free to all who apply.

A new form of registration certificate is now being issued (with the railway shipping vouchers attached). Send in the old certificates and they will be exchanged for the new form at the cost of 10 cents each.

Keep animals registered. It is a poor animal not worth the fee necessary to record its pedigree.

Always state on the application form the number or volume where the dam is recorded. It would also greatly aid, when forwarding pedigrees for registration, to write them legibly and correctly, and be careful to give every particular required on the application form. Before sending in pedigrees, their accuracy as to date of birth, color, name of breeder, owner, etc., should be carefully checked. No pedigree will be received unless made on the printed application form of the Association, and must be certified by the breeder, his accredited agent, or representative.

If care is taken in these points, much inconvenience, delay and correspondence will be avoided.

There are hundreds of breeders in every Province who are not as yet members of our Association. Note the small fee to join, \$2.00 per annum, which entitles the member to register animals at reduced rates, and if there are four animals to record in one year, enough will be saved to pay the membership fee. If not already a member, send in the name, and also tell neighbors of the advantage derived from being a member.

The Association has, since 1895, distributed prize money amounting to over \$25,000 at the leading exhibitions and winter fairs in the various provinces. The distribution of a liberal share of our surplus funds, in the form of prizes for the encouragement of a strong representation of the breed at the principal shows, has been beneficial to the fraternity in advertising the Shorthorn, thus keeping in the public view the merits of the greatest breed of cattle yet produced.

We are now numbering the females, so that each certificate is numbered as issued. If there is not a number on your certificate send it in, and we will put it on and return promptly.

All communications addressed to Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, can be sent free.

Send in your applications and they will receive prompt attention.

H. G. WADE,
Registrar and Editor.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, WHY DON'T YOU LET THE FARMERS OF CANADA KNOW IT? OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. ARE READ EVERY WEEK IN OVER 30,000 FARM HOMES. THAT MEANS ABOUT 150,000 READERS. THEY'RE THE BEST FARMERS IN CANADA, TOO. SOME OF THEM ARE SURE TO BUY IF YOU TELL THEM ABOUT YOUR FARM. SEE TERMS UNDER HEADING, "WANT AND FOR SALE," IN THIS PAPER, AND SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AT ONCE TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



In Riding Mountain Pastures. Herd of Logan Bros., Murchison, near Franklin, Man.

Farm.

"Distribution of Cars."

(From the Manitoba Grain Act.)

At each station where there is a railway agent, and where grain is shipped under such agent, an order book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent, open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order.

Applicants may make order according to their requirements, and where an applicant requires two or more cars he shall make two or more applications, as the case may be.

Cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear in the order book, without discrimination between elevator, flat warehouse, loading platform, or otherwise.

Each applicant, or an agent of the applicant duly appointed in writing (such agent to be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point), on being informed by the railway agent of the allotment to him of a car, in good order and condition, shall at once declare his intention and ability to load the said car within the next twenty-four hours.

In the event of such applicant being unable to so declare his intention and ability to load the car allotted to him, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order, by writing the word "cancelled" in the remarks column of the car order book, and shall award the car to the next applicant entitled to it.

And if the applicant, after declaring his intention and ability as aforesaid, shall not have commenced loading the car within the period of twenty-four hours after the time of the notice to himself or his agent, as therein directed, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order in like manner as aforesaid.

Provided always that nothing in this Act shall be construed to permit any applicant to transfer or sell his right to any car, and any applicant so doing shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, punishable, upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars; and any person who, contrary to the provisions of this Act, obtains the placing of a name on the order book as an applicant shall be guilty of an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars.

Provided, further, that each person to whom a car has been allotted under the foregoing provisions shall, before commencing to load it, notify the railway agent of its proposed destination.

A car shall not be considered to be furnished or supplied until it is placed in good order and condition for loading, as directed in the application in the car order book.

No cancellation of a car order shall be lawful, unless made in the manner mentioned in this section.

Car orders shall be signed in the order book by the applicant or his agent, duly appointed in writing, and such agent's authority shall be deposited with the railway agent; and each car order shall be consecutively numbered in the order book by the railway agent.

The railway agent shall, at the time a car is ordered, duly enter in the order book the date and time the application is made, the applicant's name, and where the car is to be placed, and shall give the application its consecutive number. When the car has been furnished, he shall enter in the order book the date and time the car was furnished, and the car number, and, when loaded, the date of such loading and the destination of the car.

The railway agent shall post up daily in a conspicuous place a written notice, giving the date of application and name of each applicant to whom he has awarded cars for the loading of grain during each day; also the car numbers so awarded respectively, which notice shall be signed by the agent.

The form of car order book authorized by the commissioner, and no other, shall be used at every railway station in the Manitoba Grain Inspection District, and the use of any other form shall constitute an offence under this Act. The railway company shall supply every agent where grain is to be shipped with the authorized form of car order book.

An applicant may order the cars awarded to him to be spotted or placed by the railway company at any elevator, or at any flat warehouse, or at the loading platform, or at any siding, or elsewhere, subject to the provisions of this Act; and the railway company shall so spot or place cars as ordered by applicants.

If there is failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, then the following order of distribution shall be observed: Beginning at the top of the list in the order book, and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied; then beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downwards again to the bottom of the list, giving each person whose name appears on the list, giving each person whose name appears on the order book as having unfilled orders one car; and the above method, beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list shall be followed until all orders have been filled; provided always that no applicant shall receive more than one car in any one round.

Clean Up!

The Mayor of Denver, Col., aspires to a more beautiful city, and with faith in the value of suggestion makes the following appeal:

If your store front, residence or fence is dull or dingy, order it painted.

If your awning is old, torn or faded, get a new one. If your sidewalk, fence or gate needs repairing, fix it.

Destroy the young weeds that are starting on your property, and on your neighbor's property.

If your advertising sign is old or faded; take it down and paint it.

Resolve never to throw paper in the streets. Take all the dandelions out of your lawn—they spoil the beauty.

Burn all the rubbish possible; allow no one to throw it on the streets, alleys or vacant lots.

Promise not to spit on the sidewalks.

Organize a block improvement society, and allow no weeds to grow on sidewalk area, or vacant property in your block.

Ask your milkmen, grocers and expressmen to have their wagons painted.

Irrespective of the size of your house, make your lawn the finest.

Illuminate the front of your store in the business section.

Every effort put forth or dollar spent to improve our city's appearance will be returned twofold.

It is claimed that these suggestions have been cordially carried out by the people, and that they are perfectly delighted with the result.

There is a deal of common sense in the above, and much of it is as applicable to the country home in the West as to the City of Denver. The pastor of one of our city churches recently made the remark that there

which the Western farmer knows but little, we publish in this issue the methods recommended by the Guelph College staff to exterminate it.

Perennial Sow Thistle, Field Sow Thistle, or Corn Sow Thistle.

A perennial weed, one to three feet high, with large and vigorous rootstocks, full of a milky-white juice. The stems are rough, and the growth of the lower part of the plant is rank. The leaves are deeply cut and furnished with small spines, and at their base clasp the stem. The flowers are bright yellow, of fair size, one-half inch across, and quite similar to those of the dandelion. They close up in strong sunlight. The calyx, or flower cup, is green, and covered with yellowish bristles. The seed is brown in color, and about 1/4 inch long, with both longitudinal and transverse markings. To the top a tuft of silken hair is attached. An average plant produces about 2,000 seeds. Time of flowering, June-August; time of seeding, June-August. The sow thistle draws much water from the soil, and is a heavy feeder. It is less troublesome on stiff clays than elsewhere. Great care should be taken to prevent the sow thistle from seeding.

ERADICATION.—The sow thistle can be eradicated in several ways, if thorough work is done at the right time:

1st.—By careful and persistent spudding, done in such a way as to prevent the plant from developing top above the ground.

2nd.—By early after-harvest cultivation of stubble ground.

3rd.—By the frequent introduction of hoed crops into the rotation.

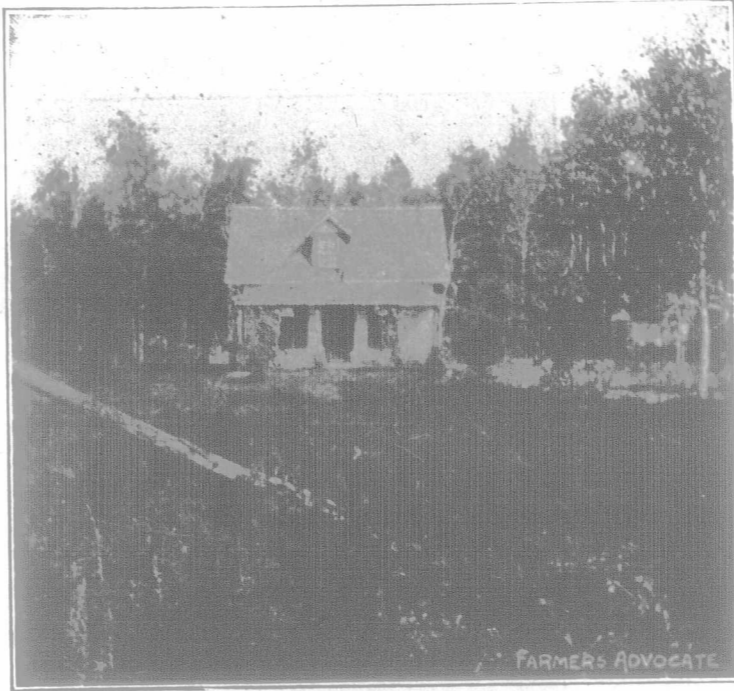
4th.—By seeding much with clover, taking one or two crops of hay, plowing the clover sod shallow early after harvest, and cultivating frequently throughout the fall.

5th.—By summer-fallowing. Assuming that all land should be plowed in the fall, we may outline very briefly one or two methods of destroying thistles:

- (1) IN STUBBLE GROUND FOR SPRING CROP.—Gang-plow shallow and harrow early after harvest (immediately after the crop is off, and as soon as seeds have had time to sprout or thistles begin to appear, cultivate thoroughly with a broad-share cultivator, the points or shares overlapping far enough to cut all plants; and harrow again, to pull up and expose the plants that have been cut. Repeat the cultivation at intervals throughout the fall, and plow in the usual way—or, if possible, rib up with a double mouldboard plow just before the frost. This systematic cultivation from harvest till winter will check thistles and other weeds very much, and when followed by a hoed crop (mangels, corn, turnips, carrots, beans, or rape), properly cultivated, it will not only clean the land but put it into good shape for a crop of grain (oats, barley, etc.) the next spring, which crop should be seeded with red clover.
- (2) IN SOD (MEADOW OR PASTURE), FOR SPRING CROP.—After one or two (but not more than two) crops of hay or pasture, plow shallow (not more than four inches) early after harvest, or just before, and harrow at once. Let it stand a couple of weeks and then cultivate the same way it was plowed, two or three inches deep, with a cultivator. After a while cross-cultivate a little deeper. If possible cultivate a third or even a fourth time, going a little deeper each time. Then, if you can manage to do so, rib it up with a double mouldboard plow the last thing in the fall. This will make a good foundation for any crop the following spring—grain, roots, corn, or rape—and if the portion in hoed crop is thoroughly cultivated with horse and hand hoes, very few, if any, thistles will be left. Any portion intended for rape must be kept clean by surface cultivation till the time for putting in the crop, after which it should be treated like other hoed crops.

If summer-fallowing is resorted to, it will be well not to plow any more than is necessary, but to rely on surface cultivation with the cultivator and the harrow, done in such a way as to cut the plants two or three inches below the surface, without bringing up any of the numerous rootstocks which run along a little lower down. It will also be well to keep the fallow covered part of the summer, by growing some kind of green crop—say a crop of wheat, oats or rape, sown and plowed under, or grazed by cattle, sheep or hogs. This will help to prevent the loss of nitrates which bare land suffers from washing, and will improve the soil by increasing the supply of vegetable matter in it.

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



Residence of H. M. Bing, Glenella, Man., Breeder of Herefords

was a heap of Christianity in a good clean backyard, and certain it is that beautiful surroundings make for the uplifting of humanity. In the aim for a higher life, in the struggle for the beautiful in city and country, let's clean up.

Suggestions from Farmers re Noxious Weeds Act.

The trio of meetings held by the Department of Agriculture at Portage la Prairie, Emerson and Carberry, is sufficient evidence that the seriousness of the trouble is appreciated by the farmers, and that they wish the evil stamped out. The Emerson men passed the following resolutions, in addition to those by the Portage la Prairie farmers:

That the Act be so amended that no growing crops be destroyed by the weeds inspector unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the inspector that the owner of the crop is habitually negligent and careless in cultivating his land and preventing the spread of noxious weeds.

That the act be so amended as to make it unlawful for any municipal council to appoint the reeve or any councillor to the position of noxious weeds inspector.

That the Department be asked to bring pressure to bear on municipalities to compel them to cut the weeds on the road allowances at the proper time.

That the law be amended so as to make the reeve and councillors personally liable to prosecution for non-compliance with the act.

That the attention of the Government be called to the particularly vicious properties of the perennial sow thistle, and the Act be so amended that more energetic steps be taken to particularize this as a noxious weed.

As the perennial sow thistle is one regarding

Encouraging Clovers.

Professor Middleton, of Cambridge, speaking of clovers in poor pasture, said that if a farmer wished to deal liberally with clovers he must give phosphates freely, and avoid manures that assist grasses. This was the secret of the great success which had been attained by the use of basic slag on impoverished pastures in various parts of the country. He quoted six experiments in as many counties in England, all of which demonstrated that basic slag was the best manure for starting the improvement of poor pastures, and that large quantities (7 to 10 cwt. per acre) were better than small ones (4 to 5 cwt. per acre). The reason is that the growth of clovers, generally present in the soil, is stimulated into rapid development by this manure. In very rare cases there is a total absence of clovers lying dormant in the soil, and in this case they should be sown. In a few other cases, also, absence of potash may retard the improvement, and in this case a dressing of kainit may be usefully given. But for the first three years clovers should be encouraged by basic slag, and nitrogenous manures should not be given.

Warrington, in his "Chemistry of the Farm," states that much of the special action of basic slag depends on the large amount of lime which it contains. Farmyard manure, the above writer states, is a general manure—that is, it supplies all the essential elements of plant food—consequently it is fair to assume that, failing basic slag, the farmer wishing success with clover will try the encouraging effect of farmyard manure on that crop.

Probably as satisfactory a method as can be tried, and one beneficial in another way besides stimulating the clover plant to growth, will be by top-dressing with fresh manure at the rate of seven to ten loads per acre on the clover laid down last spring. The manure mulch should have a protective effect by holding the snow, and will not interfere to any appreciable extent with the value of the hay crop.

Wanted: Seed Corn on the Free List.

The farmers rightfully contend that they are as much entitled to have their raw materials admitted to Canada as the manufacturers theirs. At present it is made a very hard matter for Western farmers to grow corn, owing to the fact that the seed grown in the East is of varieties unsuited to the climate, and the cost of getting suitable varieties from Minnesota and Dakota is almost prohibitive, owing to the duty. Corn plays no inconsiderable part in rotation of crops or live-stock husbandry, and the Grain-growers' and Live-stock Associations should call the attention of the Commission to this fact.

Little Fall Plowing Done.

A U. S. contemporary says: "Country elevators in the Northwest claimed that only 33 per cent. of the usual amount of fall plowing has been done. The ground is now frozen solid and farm work suspended for the year."

We believe that there is also a shortage on this side of the boundary line.

Dairying.

The Great Dairy Breeds in America.

By Valancey E. Fuller.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

There is no positive authentic history of the origin of the Holstein-Friesian breed. The cattle we call Holsteins in this country did not come from Holstein, but from North Holland. They are really Dutch cattle. While the first importation came from North Holland, later ones came from Friesland. The cattle of the Low Country came from Central Germany. Tradition gives credit to the Batavians and Friesians for bringing in two breeds of cattle, one white and the other black. These breeds were crossed, resulting in the "black and white" breed known to us as the Holstein, more correctly called Holstein-Friesian.

The breed has been kept pure for at least one hundred and fifty years; some say for a longer period. While there has been no legal enactment prohibiting the importation of other cattle into North Holland and Friesland, the pride in their cattle and the conservative habit of their owners have been as forceful as any law. The size, color and characteristics of the breed have become fixed, and are transmitted with almost unerring certainty. The habits and customs of the people, and the character of their climate and soil, has played an important part in bringing the breed to its present high standard. To secure the necessary returns from his cattle the Dutch farmer has had to practice the most rigid selection, keeping only the best animals.

HOME ENVIRONMENT.

The climate of Holland is mild and moist, and

the soil is very fertile, though heavy. The grasses grow most luxuriantly. In North Holland and Friesland a great part of the land is below the level of the sea, which is kept out by great dykes. These dykes are pumped out by windmills to prevent their overflowing; hence Holland is often called the "Land of windmills and dykes." As might be expected from such conditions, the grass is very watery, and the hay made from it contains a greater amount of moisture than usual.

IMPORTATIONS TO AMERICA.

It is generally believed that when the early Dutch settlement came to New York they brought their cattle with them, but there is no evidence of there being any Dutch cattle here until the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1808 a small importation was made to Vermont, and they were kept pure for a few years, but later they became scattered and the purity of their blood was destroyed. Some seventeen years later another importation was made to New York State, but it met the same fate as that made to Vermont. About 1852 a Mr. W. W. Chenery, a merchant of Mass., who was in the habit of visiting Holland constantly, made an importation into Massachusetts. This was followed by another importation by the same gentleman in 1859, when he brought out four cows. The last importation proved a poor investment for Mr. Chenery, as he lost one cow on the voyage from pleuro-pneumonia, and the other three were sick on reaching here. The disease spread through Mr. Chenery's herd, and also through the herds on the adjacent farms. The Government appointed a commission to exterminate the disease. As a result of the work of the commission, Mr. Chenery had but one bull left when its work was completed. Nothing daunted, he made another importation in 1861 of four cows and a bull. This was the foundation of the Holstein-Friesian breed in America. The next importer

1894-5 the present Association began a system of public tests, supervised by experiment stations. This system was so manifestly superior to private tests, made by the owner without supervision, that it at once met with the approval of the public, and it has been continued ever since. The records are made by the use of the scale and Babcock for periods of not less than seven days (many of them are for thirty days). They are confirmed by the affidavit of the owner, the milker of the cow, and the official supervisor of the test, vouched by the officer of the experiment station under whose direction the test was made. The Association annually appropriates large sums for this work.

At the annual meeting of the A. J. C. C. in 1894 I sought to have the Club open its test book to Babcock tests, and the motion I submitted looking to that end received the support of only one gentleman, Mr. P. J. Cogswell, out of about 100 members present. In 1898 I attempted to have the same body adopt the principles of the Advance Register, under the title of "Record of Merit," and submitted to the annual meeting a set of rules to that end. This was also defeated by an overwhelming majority. However, I had the satisfaction of seeing rules embracing the principles of both my propositions adopted by the Club some years later; but in the meantime the Canadian Holstein Association had made use of the name "Record of Merit," if I am not mistaken.

[Note.—The first volume of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook of Canada was published in 1892, and the rules for the "Record of Merit" were adopted at the annual meeting on Feb. 5th, 1901. The first volume of the Record of Merit was published in 1902.—Ed.]

CHARACTERISTICS.

The Holstein-Friesian cow is a very handsome one. Her head is longer, straighter and not so

dished as that of a Jersey or Guernsey. Her thin neck, her sharp withers, her high hip bones and flat thighs, proclaim her a worker all over. Her bread basket—the god of the dairy cow—shows she has the place in which to store her feed. Her very large udder, with great and tortuous milk veins, proclaim her a very deep milker. Her teats, which are larger than those of the other dairy breeds, and which are well placed, are an ornament to her udder. Her skin is the whitest of all the dairy breeds. She is longer and larger than either the Ayrshire, Guernsey or Jersey, weighing from 1,000 to 1,550 lbs., the average weight at maturity being about 1,250 to 1,275 lbs. Taking her all in all, she is a typical dairy cow in structural form. She has a splendid constitution, is a voracious eater, and to produce the prodigious quantity of milk given by many of the breed, she of necessity consumes a very large quantity of feed. In feeding she is not as fastidious as the Jersey or Guernsey, but like the Ayrshire, will content herself with coarser feed. She breeds true to type.

MILKING PROPERTIES.

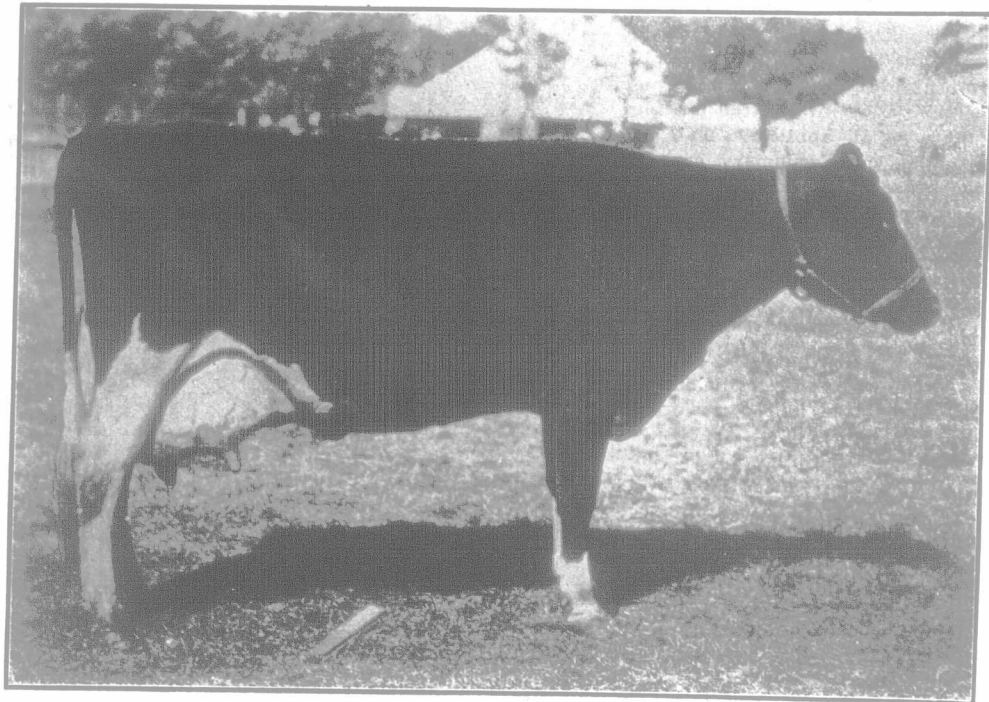
As I have said, the Holstein cow is an enormous milker, greatly excelling the Jersey and Guernsey, and even the Ayrshire. A good heifer will, with her first calf, give from 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. a year, and at maturity will yield from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs. a year. Some will exceed these figures. Pieterje 2nd produced 30,318½ lbs. of milk in her 11th year, and Princess of Wayne 29,008 lbs. in her 11th year. The latter gave 3,182½ lbs. in 30 days, and 113 1-16 lbs. in one day.

FAT PERCENTAGE.

As a breed, the Holstein-Friesian gives the lowest fat percentage and total solids of any of the four imported dairy breeds. In the Pan-American dairy tests, extending over six months, the average percentage of fat of the Holsteins was 3.25, and the total solids 12.00 per cent. In the St. Louis cow demonstration her fat percentage averaged 3.4, and her total solids 11.3.

AS A BEEF BREED.

There are those who claim the Holstein-Friesian cow fills both the functions of the dairy and beef cow. In this claim I take no stock. I am



Favorit 7th 2790.

Grand champion Holstein-Friesian female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at the Western Fair, London, 1905. Property of Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

was Mr. G. S. Miller, of Peterboro, N. H., whose herd, I am told, exists to-day. In 1865 he imported the bull "Hollander" and three cows.

Between 1878 and 1885 the importations were very heavy. In one year thousands were imported. Since 1885 importations to the U. S. had practically ceased, until 1903, when several breeders made importations.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was founded in 1885, under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York. Prior to that date there existed the Holstein Breeders' Association, organized in 1871, and the Dutch Friesian Association, organized in 1878, both of which were merged in the H.-F. A. of A. In 1897 the Western Holstein-Friesian Association was absorbed by the present organization.

This Association is now the largest and most progressive of any of the dairy-stock associations to be found anywhere. It is both progressive and aggressive, and is rapidly becoming one of the richest of all the associations. It is in contrast to its older rival, the American Jersey Cattle Club, founded 17 years earlier, which differs from the H. F. A. of America in that it lacks progressiveness and aggressiveness. In the earlier history of the A. J. C. C. it stood without a rival in progressiveness, but it now lags behind the Holstein-Friesian Association.

ADVANCE REGISTER.

There is probably nothing which has added so much to the popularity of the Holstein breed in this country as has the Advance Register. In

not a dual-purpose breed. If I want milk, or butter, or cheese, I will use such one of the dairy breeds as is best adapted to its economic production. If I want beef of the highest quality and at the least cost, I will turn to the beef breeds, such as the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus or Hereford, and know I will realize what I seek. Undoubtedly, owing to the increased size of Holstein calves, compared with Jersey or Guernsey calves, Holstein owners have an advantage in the sale of bull calves for veal; but a forehanded dairyman who has a heifer from a superior cow—he wants no other—will prefer to raise the heifer calf, or sell it for a good price to be raised for a dairy cow.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Some Tree-growing Tips.

A Saskatchewan correspondent writes: I am building up a home in this district, and would like to have a wind-break around my buildings. The location is high, but not mountainous at all. The soil is a dry, dark, sandy loam about eight inches deep, with a coarse, sandy subsoil of considerable depth. I have plowed and cultivated the soil to be planted. I would like to have pine or fir trees; they grow in the Cypress Hills south of me. Do you think they would thrive in the soil I describe? If so, what culture would you recommend? If not, what trees do you think would grow on same soil? When would you advise me to remove and plant my trees? Is it a good idea to place small stones about the roots of a tree on top of ground? Is there any kind of thorn hedge that would grow on soil mentioned; and where could I get it? An answer to these questions will be greatly appreciated by a

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—According to the description of the soil given, namely, a shallow layer of sandy loam with a sandy subsoil, conifers are the trees which will give the best results, as they grow naturally on this class of soil, and also require far less moisture than broad-leaf varieties. The native jack pine and the native white spruce, both of which grow in the Cypress Hills, are probably the two best varieties which could be selected for the situation. Taking for granted that the land has been well cultivated—that is, deeply plowed,

and in good mellow condition, with all the sod rotted—there should be no difficulty in establishing a plantation of these two varieties. Success depends altogether on the proper handling of the young plants and the selection of small, healthy seedlings.

The best time to collect the plants would be about the middle of May, though planting could be done successfully up to the middle of June.

No seedlings over eighteen inches in height should be dug; those averaging about one foot will prove most satisfactory. It is a very great mistake to try transplanting large evergreens, unless one is willing to go to considerable expense and also prepared to expect a large per cent. of failures. When using small plants, 85 to 90 per cent. of living trees at end of first year would be a good average.

In digging the young plants, care should be taken to get the roots up with as little loss of fibre as possible. The most important point to observe is never to let the small root hairs dry, either at the time of digging, transporting or planting. As soon as a plant is dug the roots should be protected in some way. For transportation the roots should be packed as closely as possible and covered with wet moss or other suitable packing.

The seedlings should be planted as soon as possible after digging. During planting the roots should be kept moist, the best plan being to carry the plants in pails half filled with water.

In setting out the plantation, the trees should not be farther apart than three feet each way. They should be placed in rows to allow of cultivation for two or three years. The reason for planting so closely is to get the young trees to grow together as soon as possible, in order to cover the ground, thus choking out grass and weeds, preventing evaporation from the soil, and affording each other mutual protection. This is Nature's method of raising forests, and is the most successful plan for the planter to adopt. Trees planted far apart grow under unnatural conditions, and in order that they may thrive they require a great deal of cultivation and care, and if for any cause they are neglected, it will not be long before the effects of this neglect are very plainly evidenced.

Stones set around the base of the tree after it is planted only act in the same way as mulch in preventing evaporation of soil moisture; it would be much better to cultivate. When the trees are being set in the ground pack the soil

tightly around the roots, leaving an inch or two of loose soil on the surface.

Cannot give any definite advice on the thorn hedge. It is possible that the native thorn (a species of Crataegus) might prove successful. On the Experimental Farm at Indian Head there is an excellent hedge of this variety; the soil is a heavy clay loam. It is questionable whether it would do well on a sandy soil. Some plants could, no doubt, be got in the neighborhood, and it would be an easy matter to try a few.

Dominion Forester. NORMAN ROSS.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Fred J. McLeod, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been elected Senator for Massachusetts.

Large crowds on the Halifax wharf witnessed the departure on the Dominion Liner, Canada, of the Fifth Royal Garrison Regiment, which sailed at midnight, November 14th, for England.

The failure of the fisheries and the consequent dullness of trade has caused great destitution among the six thousand inhabitants of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the St. Lawrence. Many are emigrating, some coming to Canada, and some returning to France.

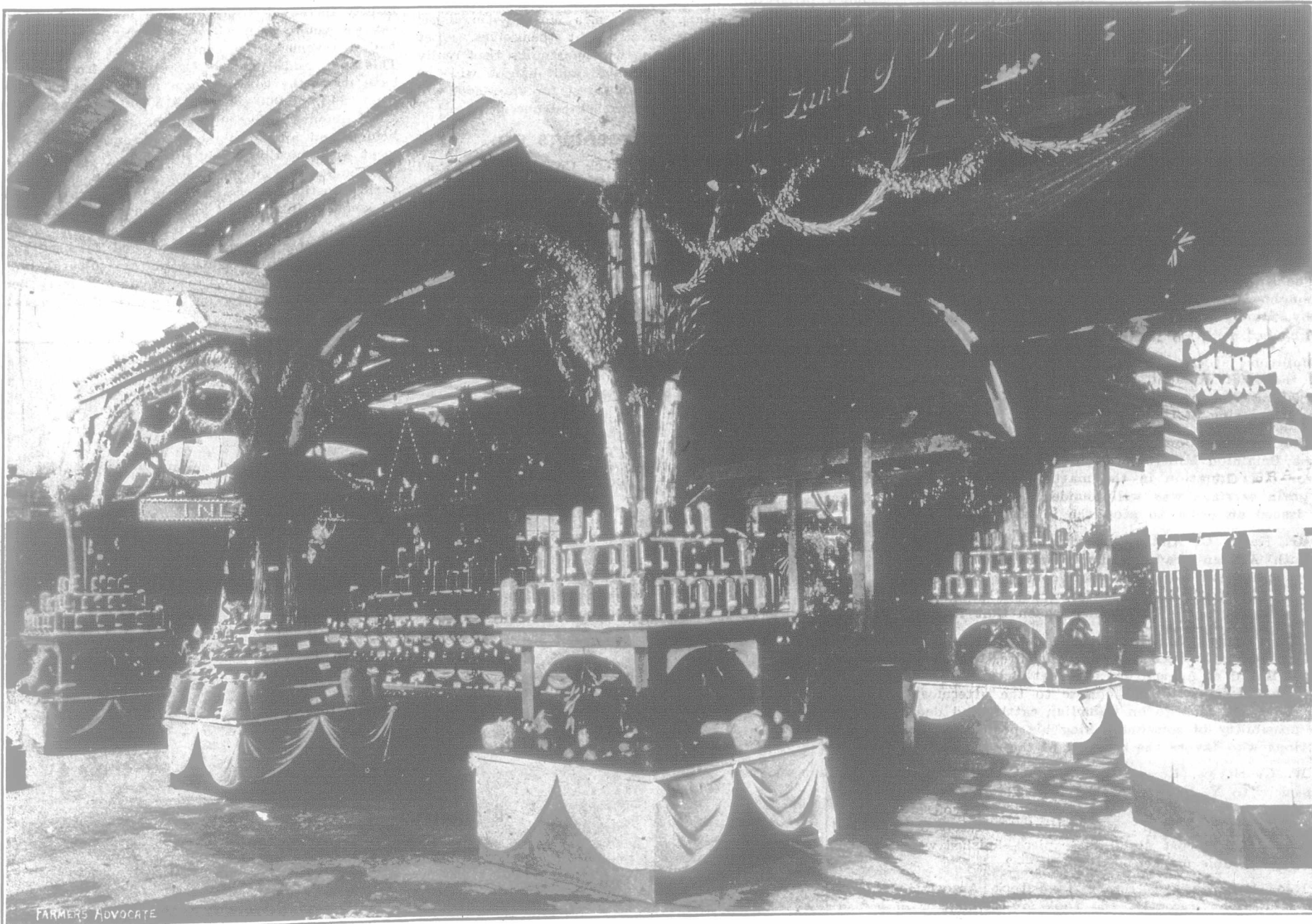
British and Foreign.

Queen Alexandra has made an appeal for the unemployed poor of England, and has herself given \$10,000 toward their aid.

An anvil used by John Bunyan when he was a tinker has been found, and will be sold by auction. It is stamped with Bunyan's name, residence, and the date 1647.

The Government employees at the dock-yards in French ports have struck. About 6,000 men are out of work, but there is hope the strike may be settled quickly.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Indore, India, one motto ran, "Tell father we are



British Columbia's Experimental Farm Exhibit.

Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, 1905. In charge of Supt. T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz, B. C.

happy." The Canadian mission, which was passed immediately after, bore the words, "Canada is, too."

The prize offered by the League of the Empire to the school children of the Empire for the best design for a cover for their magazine was won by a Natal girl. In the best dozen selected were two from Canada.

Eleven whaling vessels, which sailed from San Francisco last spring, have been caught in the ice in the Arctic, and will have to remain there until next August. The U. S. Government has asked that the Canadian Mounted Police Department forward letters to the imprisoned crews.

Once the manufacture of paper was a tedious process, but it is no longer. Some time ago at Elsenhals, in Norway, three trees were felled as an experiment in the presence of a notary, who was charged to certify the time taken. The cutting began at 7.35 a.m., the wood was reduced to small pieces, converted into pulp, and at 9.24 the first sheet of paper was finished. The sheets were then driven two miles to a printing office, and just after 10 o'clock a paper was printed, so that in two hours and twenty-five minutes the wood of a standing tree was converted into a journal ready for delivery.

Doings Among the Nations.

RUSSIA.

Poland is now the center of the disturbances in Russia, the Poles having taken advantage of the disorders to urge again their claims to national independence. The Russian Government has refused to entertain the idea of a separation, and martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland, to be enforced by 600,000 soldiers stationed there. The pitiable condition of the Russian Jews is calling forth much practical sympathy. In England £65,000 has already been subscribed for their relief, American contributors are responding liberally, and a Russian Relief Fund has been started in Ontario.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The patience of the European nations with the cruelty of Turkey to the people of her possessions, and the evasiveness with which the claims of other countries are treated, has seemingly ended. The particular demand that the Government of the Macedonian Provinces, where so much oppression has reigned, should be given into the hands of the European powers has met with no response from the Sultan; and as a result of his delay in replying, a joint naval demonstration is to be made against Constantinople. Warships from the various nations will compose the fleet, which will be commanded by Admiral Ritter von Jedine, of Austria.

Field Notes.

The machinery for the woollen mill at Medicine Hat is on the road. Five carloads are on the way, so the News states.

Japan's flour imports are creeping up to the \$10,000,000 mark. She has now thirty ports open to foreign trade.

The Knight Cattle Co., of Lethbridge, Alta., recently bought 800 head of horses from D. Sullivan, of Shelby, Mont., of which number 500 have already been brought in.

Manitoba stockmen and grain-raisers do not admit that the small amount of protection is valueless, but are willing to concede that rather than prevent the general lowering of the tariff.

The Railway Commission finds that the complaint of the Dominion Millers' Association against the G. T. R. for discrimination in the matter of providing cars for grain carriage was well founded. The Commission has issued an order to stop the injustice.

Mr. Harry C. Airth, Capetown, S. A., writes us: "South African trade is improving, and the recent heavy rains have made the whole country look very well indeed. The outlook for the farmers—both stock, grain and fruit growing—is better this season than it has ever been since the late war."

To the cattle-breeders of Lincolnshire, the President of the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain announced his firm determination to oppose to the uttermost the repeal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, and deplored the possibility of someone taking his position after the elections who favors the removal of the restriction.

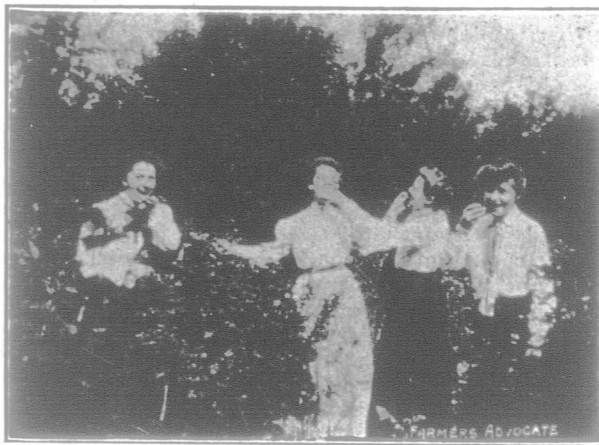
W. G. Styles, Rosser, Man., recently shipped a car of feeders to N. F. Wilson, M.P., Rockland, Ont. They were a good bunch, so the Dominion's professional farmer (Grisdale) said; weighed about 1,100 apiece, were threes, and cost about \$28 apiece—finished will net with a favorable market next spring—?

Geo. H. Greig, Secretary Live-stock Associations, was in Brandon recently, and took up the matter of a stallion show there, as well as demonstrations in live-stock and poultry work. The difficulty is with most of our Western towns—Winnipeg included—to get a suitable place to hold such meetings.

The U. S. veterinarians are actively pushing forward their candidates for the head of the B. A. I., lately vacated by Dr. Salmon. We have received several circulars asking support for this one and the other. Believing in the principle of promotion for merit in the Civil Service—why not Melvin, if a veterinarian is to be appointed?

The Chicago Record-Herald has a leader, headed "Americanizing the Northwest," referring to the large ingress of capable farmers into Canada from south of the international boundary. Such pride in one's fellow countrymen is pardonable, but to be accurate, the heading should be, "Wholesale Canadianizing of American citizens."

The farmers of Canada are thirty million dollars richer by the exports of butter and cheese from Canada this year. Never in Canada's history have there been



When the Berries are Ripe.

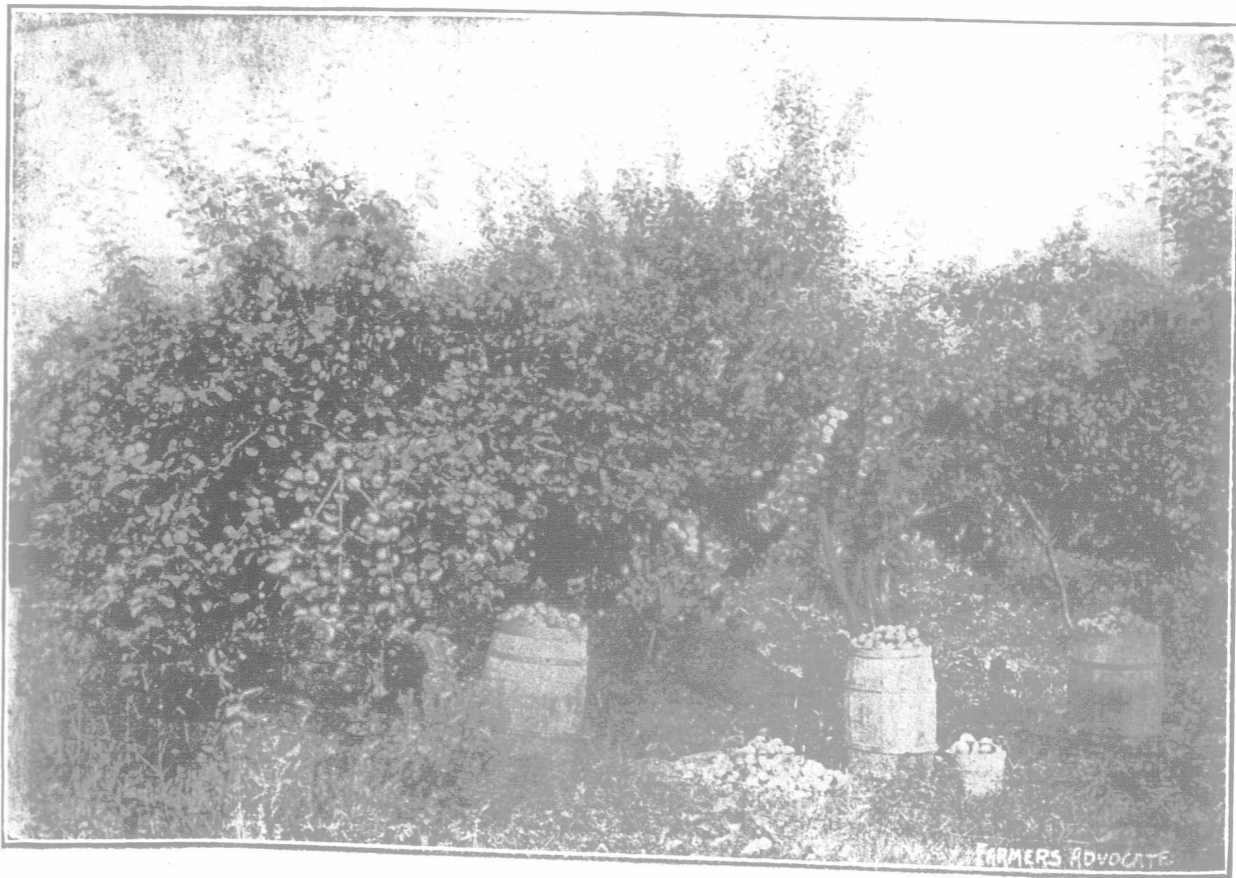
such immense shipments, nor such sustained high prices. Of cheese, 2,634,767 boxes were shipped, which at the average price of ten cents a pound means \$21,077,600. The butter shipments amounted to 701,803 packages, which at the average price of 21½ cents means \$8,412,000.

In the country it is sometimes difficult for children to attend school in winter, and many country schools close during the cold season. The long winter nights afford an excellent opportunity to study at home. With a few good books an earnest boy or girl can make much progress. The very best teachers that can be had are books. Many of the men most distinguished in the world's history have taught themselves. Let every boy and girl who has the opportunity read really good books, and both knowledge and delight will be obtained by the perusal, and a thirst for knowledge will be excited that will lead to further advancement.

Where the Screenings go.

The North American Live-stock Co.'s yards at Port Arthur are nearly ready for the reception of stock. Eighteen carloads, the first shipment of sheep, arrived here November 25th. The company will feed 6,000 head this season.

A subscriber asks: "Does this account for the prosecution of the Crown people for shipping the screenings to Minneapolis?"



In a Manitoba Apple Orchard. At A. P. Stevenson's, Morden.

Deputy-Minister Black to the Agricultural Societies.

In accordance with section 10 of the Agricultural Societies Act, the annual meeting of your society will be held this year on December 11th, at one o'clock. At this meeting the Department of Agriculture is desirous of having the Noxious Weeds Act discussed, and such amendments to sections 4, 5, 7, 19, 23 and 24 proposed as the farmers of your district believe would be in the interests of clean farming, and which are possible of enforcement without undue injury to those upon whose farms noxious weeds have unfortunately gained a foothold.

It is the wish of this Department that you have resolutions passed at this meeting and forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, placing your society upon record in regard to sections of the Act above named. The prevention and eradication of noxious weeds is undoubtedly one of the most important problems confronting Manitoba Agriculture to-day, and the Department of Agriculture expects your agricultural society to reflect the public opinion of your district upon it.

In order that you may have a large and representative meeting, it is advisable for you to advertise this meeting thoroughly, both by means of posters and in your local papers, stating clearly that at your annual meeting this important subject will be discussed, and calling upon farmers to freely express their opinion. Perhaps it might be advisable to invite the Reeve and Councillors of local municipalities to be present at the meeting. By so doing you ought not only to obtain renewed interest in the work of your agricultural society, but assist in arousing public sentiment on a question of most vital importance.

Winnipeg.

W. J. BLACK, D. M. A.

Eastern Comment on Western Farmers' Attitude.

The Manitoba Grain-growers' and Stock-breeders' Association, speaking for the farmers of Manitoba, have declared in favor of the reduction of the general tariff to a 17 per cent. basis, and the total abolition of all duties on farm products entering this country.

A 17-per-cent. tariff on the entire imports of Canada in the fiscal year of 1904 would have given us a revenue of more than \$42,000,000; the same tariff levied on the dutiable goods entering the Dominion in the year named, and without touching the free list at all, would have yielded a customs income of upwards of \$25,000,000. But, with such a sweeping reduction in the rate of taxation the volume of taxable imports would have been largely increased—so largely, in fact, that it is safe to say we would, even without touching the free list, have had a revenue from customs of at least \$30,000,000. This sum, added to the \$13,000,000 from excise, would have made the total income from taxation in 1904 at least \$43,000,000—nearly \$15,000,000 more than the total amount collected from the same sources nine years before, and ample to meet the requirements of government economically administered.

The farmers of Manitoba have, in dealing with the tariff question generally, given us a gratifying example of sound thinking and rare courage in expressing conclusions.

The course taken by Manitoba farmers in dealing specifically with the duties on agricultural imports is equally satisfactory. Those Western farmers know that the pretence of protecting the Canadian general farmer

in his home market, by means of a tariff, is all humbug, and by declaring for the total abolition of the pretence of protection they give expression to their opinion in a manner which admits of no possible misunderstanding.—[Sun.]

It is daily becoming apparent how fortunate it was that the Western farmers' representatives, the press and others insisted (we use the word advisedly) on postponement of the meetings of the Tariff Commission in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba grain-growers will gather in force at Brandon to meet the Commission. No thinking farmer can reasonably be a high protectionist.

Gasoline Traction Engines for Farm Purposes.

In connection with agricultural purposes, steam has for about a century past held sway, and will doubtless continue to be extensively used, but gasoline, oil, and electricity are fast coming into the field as rivals—rivals of no mean promise. Like in the early stages of the use of the steam engine for farm purposes, and when put to commercial uses, the gasoline engine offers room for considerable improvement; nevertheless, they are proving their usefulness as farm motors. They are young in the field of agriculture, but the use of gas as a power of propulsion will ere long be recognized as the most economical means of using expansive force to be applied to rotatory machines for agricultural purposes. I am convinced that in the near future the "gasoline" engine—or may I say gas-propelled engine—will prove its superiority over the steam engine. Steam is gas, but gas produced at a much greater cost than that from the light spirit liquids obtained from the distillation of petroleum, and forming one of the naphtha series of hydrocarbons; such as gasoline, sp. gr. 0:650; motor car spirit, sp. gr. 0:680; bensoline, sp. gr. 0:700, and benzine, sp. gr. 0:730.

Much as I would like to go into detail, I cannot in the space available do so, but suffice it to say that every farm under cultivation produces yearly the material necessary to make more gas than would be required to do all the mechanical operations thereon.

The "gasoline" will not only be ultimately the cheapest engine as regards first cost, but the cost of working will show considerably in its favor, as will its easy manipulation in the field and on the road.

As with steam engines, much depends upon the operator as to whether the engine gives satisfaction or otherwise. Provided the machine is sent out of the factory in good condition, there is no reason why it should not easily be maintained in that condition, for the operator has much less to attend to than in the case of the steam engine. There is no boiler to feed, water and pressure gauge to constantly watch in order that the required steam pressure is maintained, no clinking, burning out of fire bars or firing stacks and prairie from sparks, no bad language or loss of time waiting for the teamster with the tank—not to mention the daily expense of such an outfit—no melting out of safety plugs, no boiler to blow off and clean out, etc., but whilst Mr. Engineer is saved all these laborious operations in connection with the steam engine, he has more delicate machinery to deal with in the case of the gasoline engine. The battery for ignition purposes is possibly the greatest drawback to the gasoline engine. Few men understand anything about them, whether wet or dry—the latter, of course, being the only one suitable for traction engines. The sparking plugs should be kept thoroughly clean, and there should be no difficulty in connection with this, as they are now not only made of ample size, but generally most accessible. Consumption of gasoline may surprise people at times, due often to bad joints, and, consequently, leakage. Don't have a made-up joint; there is only one, viz., faced. I would not have a gasoline engine at any price unless all joints were faced. With engines using water for cooling purposes great care is necessary, to see that all the water is drained from the cylinder when stopping off at the end of the day; otherwise, a few degrees of frost during the night may cause damage if not total ruin to the cylinder. Water in steam cylinders is bad, but in the case of the gasoline engine it is much worse. Oil is now used for cooling the cylinder, thus removing the danger from freezing and the necessity of running water to waste, and time lost in refilling the tank in the morning. The operator should occasionally test the number of revolutions of the engine, in order to see that it is running at the speed for which it was designed. If not doing so, the cause may arise from the battery being exhausted, insulation not complete, sparking plugs dirty, piston rings carbonized, want of proper admixture of air and gasoline, hot bearings, or the governor may require adjustment. The road gears of the gasoline traction engine are practically those of the steam engine. There is no doubt, however, that there being no boiler to contend with allows of a much simpler and better arrangement of shafts and gearing. These are also much more accessible.

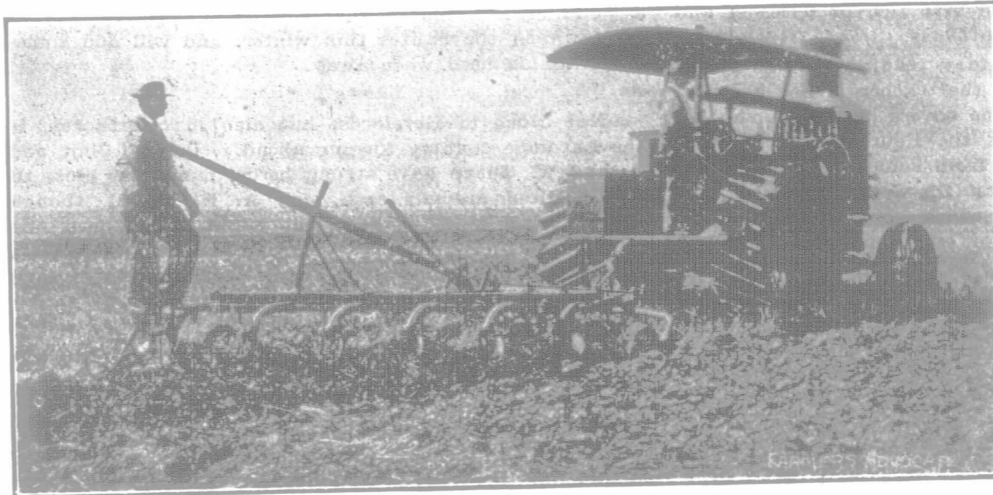
I am of opinion that before a thoroughly reliable gas-propelled traction engine is produced—one that can be safely used in districts far removed from towns and villages—that the battery must be done away with. Such engines are now being manufactured in Europe. These engines are now working with the ordinary mineral oils, weighing about 8½ lbs. per gallon, with a flashing point of 90° Fahr. open test. The method of working these engines is as follows: A lamp is used externally to heat the vaporizer, which can be readily done in from five to ten minutes. The lamp is then extinguished, as there is no further use for it, inasmuch as the required

heat in the vaporizer is kept up by the internal combustion. The engine is kept running by the pump supplying a suitable quantity of oil, the supply being controlled by the action of the governor. Very little attention is then required, beyond replenishing the lubricators from time to time. By the use of the ordinary oil much of the danger experienced in connection with the light spirituous oils, the vapors of which easily ignite, is removed. In the absence of any really comparative tests, it is difficult to compare the cost of running the gasoline traction engine. Much, however, will depend upon the class and price of fuel available. In connection with threshing, the gasoline engine does not show its advantages to such an extent as upon the road, or for plowing purposes. Straw, which at present is looked upon as of no value, is, generally, in this country used with the steam engine, whereas with the gasoline engine the cost of the spirit varies from 25 to 30 cents per gallon, and some 30 to 40 gallons per day are used. Taking the mean of these figures, viz., 35 gallons, at, say, 25 cents, the cost of gasoline per day would amount to \$8.75. As against this, we have no fireman or team and teamster for hauling water; and, further, the engine is enabled to lend a hand at other work, so that all his wages should not be chargeable to the engine expenses. We may, therefore, deduct from the cost of gasoline the following:

Engineer, at, say, \$3.00	\$1 00
Fireman	2 00
Team and teamster	4 00
	\$7 00

From the foregoing it will be seen that the difference is only \$1.75, but even this will disappear when the cost of taking straw to the engine, stopping for want of steam, on account of damp straw, firing of stacks, and, in some instances, burning of separator, are taken into account.

It is in connection with plowing that the greatest advantages should be realized from the use of a gasoline engine. Generally coal is used with the steam engine, and this is mostly "Galt," the average cost of which may be taken at \$6.00 per ton, but in many



The Gasoline Traction at Work.

cases amounting to \$8.00 and \$9.00. From about one to one and a half tons are burned per day, so that from \$7 to \$8 goes in coal per day. In the absence of any tests in connection with a full day's plowing with the gasoline engine, I am unable to say what amount of gasoline would be consumed in doing the same work as with the steam engine. As in the case of threshing, there is no fireman required, no team and teamster to haul water, and the engine being lighter for the horsepower developed, much less power is required for its propulsion over the land. On the road, much time is lost waiting for water. Generally, I am convinced that the gasoline is by far more handy for manipulation than the steam engine, and certainly the wear and tear should be less.

A. BURNES GREIG.

Success of a Wheat-grower

While anything that expresses merit and tells of progress is always of interest, the award of the St. Louis World's Fair grand prize diploma for the best Red Fife wheat, coming, as it does, to Mr. William Laughland, of this place, is cause for congratulations, especially when it is remembered that this makes the fifth World's Fair prize taken by this gentleman for wheat raised on his farm near Hartney during the last twenty years. That this district should secure the highest awards for wheat at London, Antwerp, Paris, Glasgow and St. Louis shows that the art of grain-raising must be thoroughly understood, and that there is at least one man who finds pleasure as well as honor in upholding the high agricultural reputation of the Souris River plains.—[Hartney Star.]

[Why not Mr. Laughland on the Seed Train throughout the tour?—Ed.]

He Knows where They Breed the Nags.

Earl Grey sent recently to Regina to have a saddle horse for his personal use selected. One of the finest mounts in the stables of the mounted police was chosen and shipped to His Excellency, and is said to be a magnificent animal.

The Agricultural Limited.

The following interesting circular has been sent out re "The Seed Grain and Weed Special":

One of the greatest educational campaigns ever undertaken in the West, is about to be inaugurated in the Seed Grain Specials, which are to run over both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways. All branches, as well as main lines, of both roads will be included.

This work has the hearty support of the Territorial and Manitoba Grain-growers' Associations, of the Departments of Agriculture for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, of the Boards of Trade, Grain Exchanges, and other bodies.

It is to be conducted jointly by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and the Experimental Farm Branch and the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Cars are to be fitted up with samples of grain, illustrating the advantages of approved varieties, of selection of seed, of different methods of cultivation, etc., samples, too, of noxious weeds, the eradication and control of which will form one of the topics for discussion. The effects of smut in reducing yields and grades, with methods of prevention, and many other such practical points, will be illustrated and discussed. Four or five speakers will accompany each train, and they will be provided with sleeping and dining-car accommodation. These special trains will be run on schedule time, making a stop of one hour and a half at each point.

In order to cover all the ground, the lectures will be delivered in the cars, where the object lessons can be used most effectively. It will be necessary to hold three or four meetings every day, one meeting being in the forenoon, and the rest being in the afternoon. As evening meetings are not convenient, especially to those living at a distance from the station, none will be held. The speakers will be selected from the best available talent on the continent; this part of the work is directly under the charge of Messrs. McKay and Bedford, Superintendents of the Indian Head and Brandon Experimental Farms, respectively, and the fact that these men are taking hold of it, practically ensures the popularity and success of the campaign.

Among those likely to assist on the lecturing staff are G. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner; Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan; Professor George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector; W. C. McKillican, Calgary, and Jas. Murray, Winnipeg. Dominion Seed Branch; Principal Black, M. A. C., Winnipeg; D. W. McCuaig, President Manitoba

Grain-growers, Portage la Prairie; R. C. Henders, Culross, Man.; Geo. Batho, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins.

It is expected that the C. P. R. train will start from Edmonton on its trip through Alberta early in January, and stop at all important grain centers in each province, finishing in Manitoba about the end of February. The full time table for both railroads will be published shortly, together with a list of the speakers, and such other information as will be of interest.

The Veterinary Profession Appreciated.

The Farmers' Gazette refers in an appreciative way to the decision of the Royal University to establish a Bachelorate and Doctorate of Veterinary Science in connection with the University. Editorially, that influential journal says:

"The effect of this is to place the veterinary profession on precisely the same footing as law, medicine and engineering, and we think none will be found to cavil at the justice of the proceeding. The surprise is that a vocation which exacts such a comprehensive course of study from its aspirant members should so long have lacked that university recognition which entitles it to rank among the 'learned' professions. The Royal University has reflected credit on itself by leading the way in this laudable direction, and there can be little doubt but the precedent set will sooner or later be followed by some of the chief English and Scotch universities."

The second sentence in the quotation would not apply to Toronto University, in that the Queen City is a flagrant offender in casting its aegis over a second-rate school. In Manitoba the University chaps are too busy watching the opposite sects to bother about such inferior (!) professions as agriculture or the veterinary. Why not a good strong veterinary course outlined for the West, by the University of Manitoba in connection with the College of Agriculture?

An Inspector's Suggestions to His Teachers.

To the Teacher.—For supplementary reading for the Entrance Class for the ensuing year, the teacher will select two works from A and two from B. The Junior Fourth Class should be encouraged to read at least two of these works with the Senior Fourth. The Third and Second Classes should be encouraged to read at least two of those in C list.

A.

- Evangeline, by H. W. Longfellow; McMillan's Pocket Classics Series 25c.
- Poems of the Love of Country, selected, by J. E. Wetherell; Morang's Literature Series 15c.
- Lays of Ancient Rome, Macaulay; Riverside Literature Series 15c.
- Lady of the Lake, Walter Scott; McMillan's Pocket Classics Series 25c.

B.

- The House of Seven Gables, by N. Hawthorne; McMillan's Pocket Series 25c.
- Tales from Shakespeare; Pts. 1, 2 or 3, by Charles and Mary Lamb 15c.
- The Heroes or Greek Fairy Tales, by Chas. Kingsley; McMillan's Pocket Classics Series 25c.
- Brief Biographies, by J. O. Miller; the Copp Clark Co. 35c.

C.

- Fairy Tales from Flowerland; books for the Bairns' Series 5c.
- Famous Stories from English History; books for the Bairns' Series 5c.
- Stories from Ancient Rome; books for the Bairns' Series 5c.
- The First Birdie Book; books for the Bairns' Series 5c.
- Tales of a Donkey's Life; books for the Bairns' Series 5c.
- Gulliver's Travels Among the Little People of Lilliput; books for the Bairns' Series 5c.

We would ask for uniformity throughout the County, and therefore advise that the first two of series A and B be chosen for the Entrance Class.

How shall the supplementary reading be taken up? It must be remembered that the teacher is not expected to teach everything within the covers of the four books. The main book for study is the Fourth Reader. One lesson a week may be taken from some one of the other four books. This will mean ten lessons during the school year for each book, which should be ample to develop the author's style of expressing his thoughts, a more desirable end than just to get the trend of the story. It will not be necessary to bring pressure to bear upon the pupil to read the books in their entirety, for this they will do, once the taste is acquired and interest aroused; and, further, they will not look upon this phase of their work as a task, but rather as a pleasurable pastime.

In ungraded schools, if the new regulations respecting nature study, drawing, writing, biography, physiology and hygiene are to be complied with the work must proceed along lines similar to the following: In these branches, the school may be divided into two classes, a senior and a junior. Some might prefer three classes, as (1) fifth and fourth classes in one; (2) third and second class in another, and (3) the junior second and first in another. If, for instance, the subject be writing or drawing for the senior class, for say, 15 minutes, the junior may practice what was taught it the day before. In this way the whole school will be taking up these subjects systematically. Physiology and hygiene may be taken up once a week with each class, nature study to be taken up whenever specimens are available. Five minutes a day in this and biography would mean much in the whole school year; but to accomplish anything in so short a time the teacher must have his wits about him and his work thoroughly prepared beforehand.

The Entrance Examination this year was much easier than it was thought it would be, owing, presumably, to the increased percentages required. It would not be well to rely on this low standard in preparing candidates for the next examinations, for in all probability strong representations will be made to the Department for more difficult examinations hereafter.

Might we not suggest that the trustees buy the books selected to be read in each school, and others of such series as McMillan's Pocket American and English Classics, Riverside Literature Series, David Douglas' Series, Books for the Bairns' Series, etc. They are cheap and suitable for boys and girls of school age to read. They would form the nucleus of a school library, and, therefore, their cost would be reduced practically one-half. When ordering books be careful to see that the print is large and clear. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Alberta Horsemen.

The Alberta Horse-breeders' Association would seem inclined, if press despatches are reliable, to put restrictions on settlers bringing in blood mares. As the National Live-stock Association managed to get the minimum valuation on horses made up of \$50, and as the duty is now twenty per cent., it seems that the foothills men are not yet satisfied.

More Wanderings.

The elections are over, and everybody gives a sigh of relief, except a few defeated ones, and even to them it must be an immense relief. The campaign was a bitter one; personal charges played a prominent part in the contest, but now that it is all over, let us hope they will learn to forgive and forget. Really, though, would it not be better to close the bars on election day, and close them all day? The intricate problems of the school and land questions are stiff enough with a clear brain, but when the thoughts are confused with a few hard drinks there is confusion worse confounded, and when the results are known, and some drink to drown their sorrow and some drink to express their joy, there is a heap more confusion and some added sorrow.

We were at Lacombe when the news came in, and somehow we hardly think that everyone on the opposite side is a corruptionist by nature, as some of the papers would lead you to suspect. These men were not; they were honest in their convictions, differing in opinion, it is true, but honest nevertheless, and confident that in the vote that day each man had done his duty. It is not in the ballot plunger or machine worker that lies the danger to Canadian political life, but in the willingness of the people to accept bribes, which come in the shape of an increased patronage to the constituency. General principles are sacrificed; national and provincial issues are obscured, and local considerations influence the electorate more than the real questions at issue.

Lacombe is growing, and no wonder. It is the center of one of the richest districts in the Province. Dairying and pure-bred stock are the strongholds of the farmer, and the number of breeders in the district is increasing. J. T. Parker, formerly of Lethbridge, and well known as a breeder of Herefords, has recently moved to his new home, a few miles from Lacombe. Parker brought 77 head with him, and, unless we greatly mistake, there will be doings in the Hereford country when show time comes round next summer. Oswald Palmer has a husky-looking bunch of youngsters, and his herd bull is a strong, well-built, low-set chap, that is doing good work as head of the herd. P. F. Huntley, a few miles east of the town, is also a well-known friend of the Whitefaces. He expects to go down to the States this winter, and will add something to his herd when away.

Not alone in Herefords, but also in Shorthorns, is the Lacombe country forging ahead. Peter Talbot and J. and W. Sharp have strong herds, numbering close to one hundred animals each, and A. F. McGill, though owning fewer animals, has some mighty good ones. He is the owner of Crimson Queen and Crimson General, a winsome-looking pair, a photo of which we presented to our readers in our issue of July 26th.

While on the road recently we met a man who was hunting for a bull for his ranch. He looked over several herds, but in each case gagged at the price that was asked for the better class of animals. "He only wanted it for the ranch; a cheaper animal would do." "Only for the ranch," and is anything good enough for the ranch? Good enough! When there is a difference of \$2.00 a hundred between the best and the worst in butchers' stock on the Toronto market! And will an animal light in the quarter, with poor spring of rib, and sadly lacking in every indication of constitution, with no particular breeding, and carrying a head like the day before yesterday, ever produce top-notchers for any market? There is, after all, only a few dollars difference between the poor and the good animal, and by all the rules of common sense and past experience, the best that can be had is none too good "even for the ranch."

Alix, Chigwell, Wally City! Did you ever hear of the places? They are new towns just springing into life along the Lacombe extension of the C. P. R. Other towns are taking their first lessons of life along the Wetaskiwin line. There are splendid business opportunities in these new towns for the man with faith and hope and courage to tackle the work, and energy as a motive power; and, after all, these are the prime essentials and more important factors than anything else in the work to be done in the West to-day.

A National Humiliation.

Under the above heading the Globe (Toronto) calls attention to the bad state of affairs in piloting the St. Lawrence route, in the following words:

"The consensus of opinion is that the whole question of the St. Lawrence route should be taken up without delay. If the pilotage system is wrong, they agree that as a matter of national consequence it should be rectified, no matter what personal or organized influence may suffer. The channel should be deepened or widened in dangerous places at whatever cost, if it comes at all within reason, and a further hydrographic survey should be made with this end in view. Following this, the channel should be completely equipped with buoys and route signals. The navigation of the Soo, Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, with the myriad vessels that ply the inland waters, is carried on with remarkably few serious accidents, and, while recognizing the difference in conditions that apply along the St. Lawrence, it is believed that this route may be improved. No great commercial waterway under the sun

is building a more unenviable reputation, and the fault does not always rest with the route—sometimes it is the men who navigate it."

This paper drew attention to the matter two years ago, followed by the News, but the combine of ignorant Frenchmen are still allowed, by this Government, as by previous ones, to risk valuable lives and tax Canadian transportation by added insurance. The Grain-growers might resolute on this matter; it touches them.

Additional List of Bonded Grain Dealers.

The following list comprises the names of persons, firms and corporations licensed and bonded since the publication of the previous list, in our issue of November 1st, on page 1589:

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

- C 57—Anglo Canadian El. Co., Ltd. Moose Jaw
- C 58—Guy-Campbell Co. Winnipeg
- C 59—H. W. Laird & Co. Regina
- C 60—The Western El. Co., Ltd. Winnipeg
- C 61—Randall & Greenshaw Shoal Lake
- C 62—E. J. Meilicke & Sons Hanley
- C 63—VanDusen, Harrington Co. Winnipeg
- C 64—Geo. S. Harold Winnipeg

TRACK BUYERS.

- B 74—Jno. W. Jolly Lemberg
- B 75—Anglo Canadian El. Co., Ltd. Moose Jaw
- B 76—Joseph Glenn Indian Head
- B 77—Arrow Milling Co. Birtle
- B 78—F. M. Smith Glensmith
- B 79—James Johnson Boissevain
- B 80—R. L. Campbell Franklin
- B 81—Alex. Brown Mfg. & El. Co., Ltd. Portage la Prairie
- B 82—Lake of the Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd. Winnipeg
- B 83—The Western El. Co., Ltd. Winnipeg
- B 84—Holden & Co. Indian Head
- B 85—F. C. Whitelock Davidson
- B 86—Estevan Lumber Co., Ltd. Estevan
- B 87—H. W. Laird & Co. Regina
- B 88—J. W. Knittel Boissevain
- B 89—The Dow Cereal & Mfg. Co. Pilot Mound
- B 90—Elijah C. Pell Carman
- B 91—Imperial El. Co. Winnipeg
- B 92—E. J. Meilicke & Sons Hanley
- B 93—Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd. Enderby
- B 94—Geo. McCulloch & Sons Souris
- B 95—James Sanders Whitewood
- B 96—Jos. Pritchard Killarney
- B 97—W. D. Perley Wolsley
- B 98—Watson & George Morden
- B 99—Simpson Bros. Virden
- B 100—Geo. S. Harold Winnipeg
- B 101—The Western Trading Co., Ltd. Shoal Lake
- B 102—Jas. B. Wilkinson Deloraine
- B 103—R. J. Chalmers Manitou
- B 104—Lyleton El. Co. Lyleton

Western Farmers' Attitude to the Tariff.

The two following resolutions leave no doubt as to where the farmers are on this question:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the executive of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association and the Manitoba Live-stock Association, that the present tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to a revenue tariff of an average of 17 per cent. That all goods on the present free list be retained thereon, with the addition thereto of all kinds of lumber. That in consideration of this reduction to revenue tariff we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list.

"Also resolved, that the existing British preference be amended by restoring the full 33 per cent. on all woollen goods, and that the preference as thus amended be maintained."

Car Situation Improves at Hamiota.

A correspondent from the above thriving burgh writes that the G.-G.'s met to take action re the car supply, and that the supply was satisfactorily augmented at the last moment, so that the discussion was less pointed. The statement is made that the Grain Act has been violated during the season, by refusing to allow farmers to register for cars because they had not threshed. The G.-G.'s at Hamiota passed a resolution, asking for the Seed Grain Train to stop at Hamiota and give a demonstration there. The local association also appointed Messrs. David Mair, David Whyte and R. W. Brethour to guard the interests of the farmers re distribution of cars.

Market for Screenings Takes a Turn.

Screenings have taken a sharp drop. This is the natural result of diffidence on the part of the big feeder. It indicates that the business is going into the hands of farmers who can make it more profitable.

Usually at this season the Minneapolis screening combine demand \$12 to \$14 for sheep feed at St. Paul. Now it is offering all feeders can use at \$6.50 to \$7 around St. Paul and \$10 around Chicago. Even at these prices there is little demand. The screening combine has evidently disabled a goose that deposited a profitable egg in the nest.—[Live-stock World.]

Things to Remember.

- International Show, Chicago Dec. 16-23
 - Fat-stock Show, Guelph Dec. 11-15
 - Grenfell, Sask., Grain Show and Seed Fair Dec. 7
 - Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S. Dec. 4-7
 - Carman Grain Show and Seed Fair Dec. 11
- Renew your subscription to this paper promptly when due.

Profitable Types of Light Horses.

Discursing on the above topic before the Pennsylvania Live-stock Breeders' Association, Dr. Geo. M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, said, in part:

There are three general classes of light horses on most markets: The roadster class, the carriage class and the saddle class. They are known under different names. The roadsters are known as drivers, gentlemen's drivers, light drivers, or roadsters, as the case may be. Carriage horses are known under such names as carriage horses, carriage teams, coach horses, coachers, and actors, etc. Under the class of carriage horses there are two general sub-classes: Cobs and harness ponies—neither of them very numerous in any of our markets, but both profitable classes. Under saddlers there are a number of sub-classes, but those classes are of importance more as matters of general information than as actual subdivisions of the market. Before going into the characteristics of these different classes, I want to speak briefly on the characteristics that are common to all classes of light horses, which speaking broadly, may be applied to all classes of horses, regardless of whether they are light or heavy, by means of which you can build up in the mind's eye the perfect horse. The variations from this make the characteristics of the different classes.

Perhaps the first and most important essential in a market horse is soundness. It is absolutely useless to expect to sell an unsound horse for a good price on any critical market. Unsoundnesses that are most common are those of the limbs and the respiratory organs. A marketable horse should not have a splint so high up on the leg that it interferes with the articulation of the knee joint. A splint may be small and low down and not seriously affect the selling price of the animal. Understand, however, that where you have to consider the highest type of equine beauty, you want to avoid blemishes just as much as possible. A splint, at best, is a blemish, and naturally will result in a discrimination being made against a horse possessing one when he is sold. With light horses, everything that is an offense to the eye must be avoided. The more beautiful a horse is, other things considered, the higher he is going to sell. There must be no ringbone, no sidebone, or other unsoundness of the feet, and in the hind legs no curb; no spavin, no thoroughpin or bog spavin; of course, he must not be a roarer or be windbroken. Most of these unsoundnesses may be readily detected by one at all competent in judging horses.

The next point is conformation. The conformation of the profitable horse is one that must be learned with a great deal of study. The head should be neat, clear-cut and straight, with breadth between the eyes, a large, open nostril, fine-cut muzzle, and clean, firm lips, a full, bright eye, a well-set ear of medium size, a clean-cut, open jaw, with a wide angle between the jaws—that is, the jaws should set out rather than in; the jaws should not extend so far back that when a curb bit is put on the horse the jaw itself will press against the windpipe and interfere with his breathing. He must have a clean-cut throttle, a neck of good length, clean-cut and well-muscled, a clean-cut windpipe, high withers, and a sloping shoulder without any tendency to meatiness. The arm should be thrown well back, the forearm long, well-muscled and flat; knees good-sized, cannon clean-cut and strong, with tendon well defined; straight fetlocks, sloping pasterns, feet of fair size, with dense horn, with high and wide heels. The back is something that will fool a beginner in a good many instances, because if the horse has a straight shoulder his back is going to look longer. The back must be short, strong and straight, with the ribs deep and well rounded, the chest deep, and the loins broad and strong. In the hind quarters there must be good breadth of croup, which should be straight rather than strong, the quarters should be well rounded, smooth, well-muscled and muscular, the thighs long, with open angles, the lower thighs should be long and well-muscled. The hock—the most important joint in the body—should be wide, deep and clean-cut in front; at the back the hock should come up to a rather fine edge. The cannon should be clean-cut, cordy, the tendons standing out distinctly, and the bone should be clean. The fetlocks should be wide and deep, pasterns sloping—not so much slope is necessary in the hind pasterns as in the front ones. To ascertain the straightness of the legs stand immediately in front of the animal and drop an imaginary plumb line from the point of the shoulder; it should divide the leg from the knee down. At the side a line from the center of the arm should fall on the center of the foot. A line dropped from behind the point of the buttock should bisect leg from this point down; from the side this line should touch the back and coincide with the cannon throughout its length.

The point of quality is extremely important and hard to describe because it is a very intangible thing. The horse should have a clean-lined

appearance throughout; there should be a cleanliness of bone, no meatiness below the knee and hock, or around the shoulder. The head should be clean-cut, and he should have a general well-bred appearance. His skin should be moderately fine, and the hair soft.

The action should be straight and true. At the trot it should be what is known as the straight-line trot—no wobbling from one side to the other, or swinging the feet. The action from behind should be straight, the feet picked up smartly, hocks well flexed, and the feet of both fore and hind legs at each step placed immediately in front of the former position.

Style is of the highest importance, and this is generally indicated by the way in which he carries his head, the general appearances of smartness, of good disposition and nerve.

Then we have the point of manners. No horse is going to sell well in any of these classes that is not well-mannered or shows that he has had no education. I do not mean by that that he should lack spirit, because he must have spirit, but he should have been taught how to behave himself in the case of emergency. This is especially true in the cases of horses that are sold for city use. A great many horses are very sharply discriminated against on this point.

The last point is that of condition. You know, of course, that if you send a steer to market that is not fat you are not going to get so much for him as you would if he were fat. To a certain extent the same thing is true of horses. It is not true of light horses so much as with drafters, but a horse out of condition will not sell within twenty-five per cent. of what he might sell for if he were in good condition. He should not be over-fed or over-fat, but he should have meat enough to cover his bones and make him look well-fed and smooth.

Markets.

Toronto.

Cattle—Export quiet, in the absence of cattle; choice, \$4.25 to \$4.60; good to medium, \$3.60 to \$4.10. Butchers' cattle—Demand rather brisk for the better classes; picked lots, \$4 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Stockers and feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.60 to \$4; good feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.30.

Sheep and Lambs—\$4 to \$4.25 for export ewes; \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs, \$5.35 to \$5.60 for ewes and wethers, and \$5 to \$5.25 for bucks.

Hogs—\$5.50 cwt. for selects, and \$5.25 for lights and fats.

Horses—The horse market has been fairly active, particularly for commercial classes, such as drafters and other heavy animals suitable for contract and railway construction work. After the excessive marketings for several weeks back, farmers let up sending their horses into the city sale-rings, and the result is seen in a slightly steadier tone all along the line, though dealers still make the claim that the market is in a weakened state, and that farmers are asking prohibitive prices. Despite this, the fact remains that the sales have been good, and the auctioneers had little difficulty in effecting a clearance of supplies. At the Repository, a number of imported Shires were disposed of for breeding purposes, one two-year-old mare selling as high as \$570. The lowest price realized was \$300. Several carloads of mixed workers were sold at the same establishment, weighing from 1,350 to 1,700 lbs., for contract and railway work. Already the demand for light drivers for the sleighing season is commencing to develop, though so far there has, of course, been little business done in these classes.

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses	125 to 190
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 160
General-purpose and expressors	125 to 190
Serviceable second-hand workers	50 to 90
Serviceable second-hand drivers	50 to 90

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$2.90 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.15; calves, \$2 to \$7. Hogs—Choice to prime, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; medium to good heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.85; strong-weight butchers', \$4.85 to \$4.95; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$4.70 to \$4.80; packing, \$4.45 to \$4.60. Sheep—Sheep, \$3.75 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8¼c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Wheat for immediate delivery to milling and elevator houses in these markets is commanding a handsome premium over future deliveries, and there is a good demand for all the cash wheat that is being offered. It is reported that the same healthy demand also exists for flour at Minneapolis, St. Louis, and other large milling centers. In the Winnipeg market cash wheat is practically the same as a week ago, and for future delivery, ¼c. to ½c. higher. There has been and continues to be an excellent export demand for Manitoba wheat, and this may well be so, as the quality of this year's crop must be very satisfactory to the miller, and at present prices it is probably the cheapest wheat in the world, when milling value is considered. The Russian situation has almost ceased to seriously affect the markets, although European merchants engaged in the Russian trade will, no doubt, be conservative in trading with a country where difficulty in the carrying out of contracts is liable to arise at any moment. In the meantime Russia continues exporting wheat liberally, her shipments during the last two weeks being at the rate of 4,000,000 bushels per week. It may be noted, however, that the quantity last week was only 3,200,000 bushels, whereas for the same week a year ago Russia shipped out 7,032,000 bushels. Notwithstanding this loosening of Russia's exports as compared with a year ago, the world's shipments for last week are large, for other countries are coming forward to augment the supply, notably the Danubian Provinces and Canada, and were it not that European requirements are on an immense scale, the liberal supplies thus provided would surely have an adverse effect on prices. But the wheat is going out of sight faster than the large shipments replace the stock. During the four months of this year, ending November 1st, the shipments of breadstuffs from the various exporting countries aggregate 186,184,000 bushels, compared with 175,842,000 bushels same period last year, and yet the quantity in store in Europe and afloat for Europe on November 1st this year only amounts to 75,910,000 bushels, against 103,000,000 bushels same date last year. This shows that while exporting countries have shipped 10,342,000 bushels more in the four months this year than they did last year, the stock in store Europe, and afloat therefor, is 27,090,000 bushels less than a year ago. As the German situation, with its increase of 18½c. per bushel duty on March 1st, must add largely to the European demand for wheat from December to February, and the new Argentine wheat cannot be available in time for the German demand, it seems almost a sure thing that some advance in prices should take place during the next three months. The visible supply increased last week 1,826,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 1,556,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,940,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 12,552,000 bushels, against 14,144,000 bushels the previous week, and 12,203,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased only 1,090,000 bushels, against an increase of 2,700,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 6,500,000 bushels last year.

Manitoba wheat has been firm during the week, and active on most days, although subject to short spells of dullness when exporters were filled up and without fresh orders. The weather over the country has been fine for the time of the year, and quantity moved only limited by the car supply. Large quantities have been shipped from Fort William by all rail to West St. John for export, and large shipments have also been made by lake route, the result being a decrease of over half a million bushels in Fort William stocks on the week. Prices are: No. 1 hard, 79½c.; No. 1 northern, 77½c.; No. 2 northern, 74½c.; No. 3 northern, 73c.

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2 white, 31½c. Barley—Malting barley, 40c.; No. 3, 37½c.; No. 4, 34c. to 35c. Flax—96½c. Millfeed—Bran, per ton, \$13; shorts, per ton, \$15. Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$26; barley, \$18; oats, \$22. Hay—Per ton, cars on track, Winnipeg, \$6; loose loads, \$7 to \$8. Green Fruits—Apples, winter, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$5; snow apples, \$5. Prices of creamery and dairy butter, cheese and eggs, are jobbers' prices to retail dealers. Creamery Butter—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 27c.; creamery, in boxes, 24c. to 25c.; creamery, in storage, 23c. to 24c. Dairy Butter—Tubs, choicest, 20c.; second grade, round lots, 17c. to 18c. Cheese—Manitoba, 13c. to 13½c.; Ontarios, 13½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 24c. to 25c. Dressed Meats—Beef, per pound, 5½c.; mutton, per pound, 10c.; lamb, per pound, 12½c.; dressed hogs, 9c. Poultry—Turkeys, per pound, 18c.; geese, per pound, 11c.; ducks, per pound, 11c.; chickens (spring), 12½c.; fowl (drawn), 10c.



Life, Literature and Education.



George Eliot.

The early half of the nineteenth century was less kind to the woman who essayed literary work than later years have been. The feminine brain was not supposed to be of sufficient strength to produce anything worthy of consideration, and so we find the woman filled with a desire to write out her thoughts must needs masquerade under a masculine name.

One of these, Mary Ann Evans, is known but little to the world under her real name, but is familiar to almost every English-speaking man and woman as George Eliot, and under this name she won a lasting fame.

She was born at Arbury Farm, in Warwickshire, November 22nd, 1819, her father, at the time of her birth, being forester and land-agent for the owner of Arbury Hall. Here she lived for twenty years, these scenes of her childhood being woven into many of her books, especially in the Mill on the Floss, where Tom and Maggie Tulliver preserve the impressions of her childhood. At school she was a great favorite, and so highly was the privilege of walking and talking with her esteemed that the teacher is said to have arranged that the scholars accompany her in alphabetical order.

In the spring of 1841 she and her father removed to Coventry, where she made the acquaintances who confirmed in her the convictions that separated her from the orthodox church, whose services she attended only at the express wish of her father. She studied earnestly and systematically, taking French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek from tutors, and undertaking Hebrew by herself. In 1846 her first work appeared, being a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," a careful and scholarly piece of work, and this was followed by other translations of equal merit.

Among the clever men in whose society she found delight was George Henry Lewes, a clever journalist, something of a philosopher, and a man of science, and, though not a writer, an excellent critic; and the expression of her genius is largely due to his encouragement and friendly criticism. That strange docility of mind, so strong and yet so yielding, was moulded by him to work that he himself had not the mental capacity to achieve. Her inexplicable

life with him was unsanctified by the marriage ceremony, yet for twenty-five years they rendered cheerfully the obligations which the tie enjoins. Strange to say, in all her books, no principle is more insisted upon than the sanctity of marriage, and no other violation of law receives such condemnation, so that it would seem that her conduct in her own eyes was not justified entirely.

Her first original work was "Scenes from Clerical Life," which some good judges have declared was stamped with the writer's individuality, as none of her subsequent writings were, though "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" have greatly exceeded her first work in popularity, and most firmly established Miss Evans' right to a position among the great English novelists. "Silas Marner," a short but very strong piece of work, followed these; then "Romola," "Felix Holt," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda."

In 1878 a great sorrow came upon her in the death of Mr. Lewes, and for many weeks she saw no one, but devoted herself to the preparation of his unfinished writings. An entry—the only one for a month—in her diary said, "Here I and Sorrow sit." In the spring of 1880 she was married quietly to John Cross, who had been one of her friends for many years, and who had greatly assisted her in the editing of Mr. Lewes' papers. Their life together was a short one, for, after returning from a European tour, she was taken ill with a heavy cold, and died on the 22nd of December, 1880.

Perhaps no juster appreciation of her work can be given than the criticism written by one of our Canadian authors, Bliss Carman: "George Eliot is pre-eminently one of those to whom nothing human can ever be alien. For abstract wrong she has no pity, but whenever her fellow-beings are concerned, or the almost living creatures of her brain, she is all mercy and sympathy and loving kindness. Not once does she ridicule their foibles nor belittle the meanness of them all. She loves them too well ever to make fun of them behind their backs. And when she would move us to smiles there is no malice in her voice, as we seem to hear her say, 'How delightful, how absurd a thing is humanity!' A large intelligence was her dominant characteristic. However keenly she might feel, she could always see more keenly still. To insist on the value of character, on the absolute necessity of right conduct, the untainted culture of the heart as the only aim of life, the only assurance of happiness, is the whole of George Eliot's teaching."

"THE ADOPTION OF THE BABY,"
FROM "SILAS MARNER."

"Thank you kindly," said Silas, hesitating a little. "I'll be glad if you will tell me things. But," he added, uneasily, leaning forward to look at Baby with some jealousy as she was resting her head against Dolly's arm and eyeing him contentedly from a distance, "but I want to do things for it myself, else it may get fond o' somebody else and not fond o' me. I've been used to fending for myself in the house—I can learn, I can learn."

"Eh, to be sure," said Dolly,

gently, "I've seen men as are wonderfully handy with children, though they be awkward and contrary mostly, God help 'em. You see this goes first, next to her skin," proceeded Dolly, taking up the little shirt and putting it on.

"Yes," said Marner, docilely, bringing his eyes very close that they might be initiated into the mysteries; whereupon Baby seized his head with both her small arms and put her lips against his face with purring noises.

"See there," said Dolly, with a woman's tender tact, "she's fond of you. She wants to go on your lap, I'll be bound. Go, then; taker her, Master Marner; you can put the things on her, and then you can say as you've done for her from the first of her coming to you."

Marner took her on his lap, trembling with an emotion mysterious to himself, at something unknown dawning in his life. Thought and feeling were so confused within him that if he had tried to give them utterance he could only have said that the child was come to him instead of the gold he had lost—that the gold had turned into the child. He took the garments from Dolly and put them on according to her teaching, interrupted, of course, by Baby's gymnastics.

"There, then! Why, you take to it quite easy, Master Marner," said Dolly, "but what shall you do when you're forced to sit at your loom? For she'll get busier and mischievous every day—she will, bless her!"

Silas meditated a little while in some perplexity. "I'll tie her to the leg o' the loom," he said at last, "tie her with a good long strip o' something."

"Well, mayhap that'll do as it's a little gell, for they'r easier persuaded to sit in one place nor the lads. I know what the lads are, for I've had four—four I've had, God knows—and if you was to take 'em and tie 'em up they'd make a-fighting and a-crying as if you was ringing the pigs. Eh, if it wasn't a sin to the lads to wish 'em made different, bless 'em, I should have been glad for one of 'em to be a little gell—and to think as I could ha' taught her to scour and mend and the knitting and everything. But I can teach this little un, Master Marner, when she gets old enough."

"But she'll be my little un," said Marner, rather hastily, "she'll be nobody else's."

"No, to be sure, you'll have a right to her if you're going to be a father to her and bring her up according. But," added Mrs. Winthrop, coming to a point which she had determined beforehand to touch upon, "you must bring her up like christened folks' children, and take her to church, and let her learn her catechise, as my little Aaron can say off—the 'I believe' and 'hurt nobody by word or deed,' and everything, as well as if he was the clerk. That's what you must do, Master Marner, if you do the right thing by the orphan child."

The Choir Invisible.

Oh, may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence—
live

In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night
like stars,

And with their mild persistence urge
man's search
To vaster issues.

So to live is heaven;
To make undying music in the world,
Breathing the beautiful order that controls

With growing sway the growing life of
man.

So we inherit that sweet purity
For which we struggled, failed and
agonized

With widening retrospect that bred
despair.

Rebellious flesh that would not be sub-
dued,—

A vicious parent shaming still its child,
Poor anxious penitence—is quick dissolved;
Its discords, quenched by meeting
harmonies,

Die in the large and charitable air;
And all our rarer, better, truer self,
That sobbed religiously in yearning song,
That watched to ease the burden of the
world,

Laboriously tracing what must be,
And what may yet be better—saw within
A worthier image for the sanctuary,
And shaped it forth before the multitude,

Divinely human, raising worship so
To higher reverence more mixed with
love.

That better self shall live till human
Time

Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky
Be gathered like a small scroll within the
tomb

Unread forever.

This is the life to come.
Which martyred men have made more
glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I
reach

That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense!
So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the
world.
—George Eliot.

Tribute from a Leading Edu- catorist.

"Since boyhood on the old farm I have followed the career of your excellent "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" with great interest—as it has developed from a monthly to a semi-monthly, and then to a weekly, with its many departments, all so ably edited, and all so good. I must now express my appreciation of it all, and especially of the latest department begun—"Life, Literature and Education." True greatness in a nation and greatness in literature develop together, thought, and language to express that thought. The prosperity of Canada for many generations will depend on those who till the soil, and no one can estimate the benefit to our "Fair Canada" of the cultivation of a good literary taste by this department in your Magazine, which goes into so many thousands of the homes of Canada, from ocean to ocean. You have struck a happy vein in your selections—not too deep, popular, and yet so good. "Glen-garry School Days" is a good story for Canadians. Its characters are sturdy and strong, and several false

ideas are swept away. Wishing your magazine ever-increasing prosperity and usefulness,

Yours very sincerely,
W. R. MANNING, Principal.
Bruce Co. Model School.
Walkerton, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1905.

Magnifying Lenses.

There are but few inexpensive articles capable of contributing more to a family's pleasure and profit than a magnifying lens; and such an article is simply indispensable to a pupil in one of the higher classes in the public school for nature-study work. Around the farm, garden and

orchard it is useful for the detection of impurities in small seeds and the observation of the eggs and certain stages of small insects that are injurious to garden and field crops. In the household it frequently comes handy to examine fabrics, food ingredients, thistles in the fingers, etc. The most serviceable kind of lens, after one has learned how to use it, is the form known as the watchmaker's. It fits under the eyebrow like a monocle, and leaves both hands free to manipulate the object under study.

The tripod is a generally convenient and satisfactory instrument. Placed on its legs over small objects lying on the table or a piece of paper or cardboard, such objects are in focus, and the hands are free to dis-

sect them, if necessary. The legs can be removed and the lens supported in a handle of twisted wire. In this mounting it can be carried in the pocket, and used in the orchard or field quite conveniently.

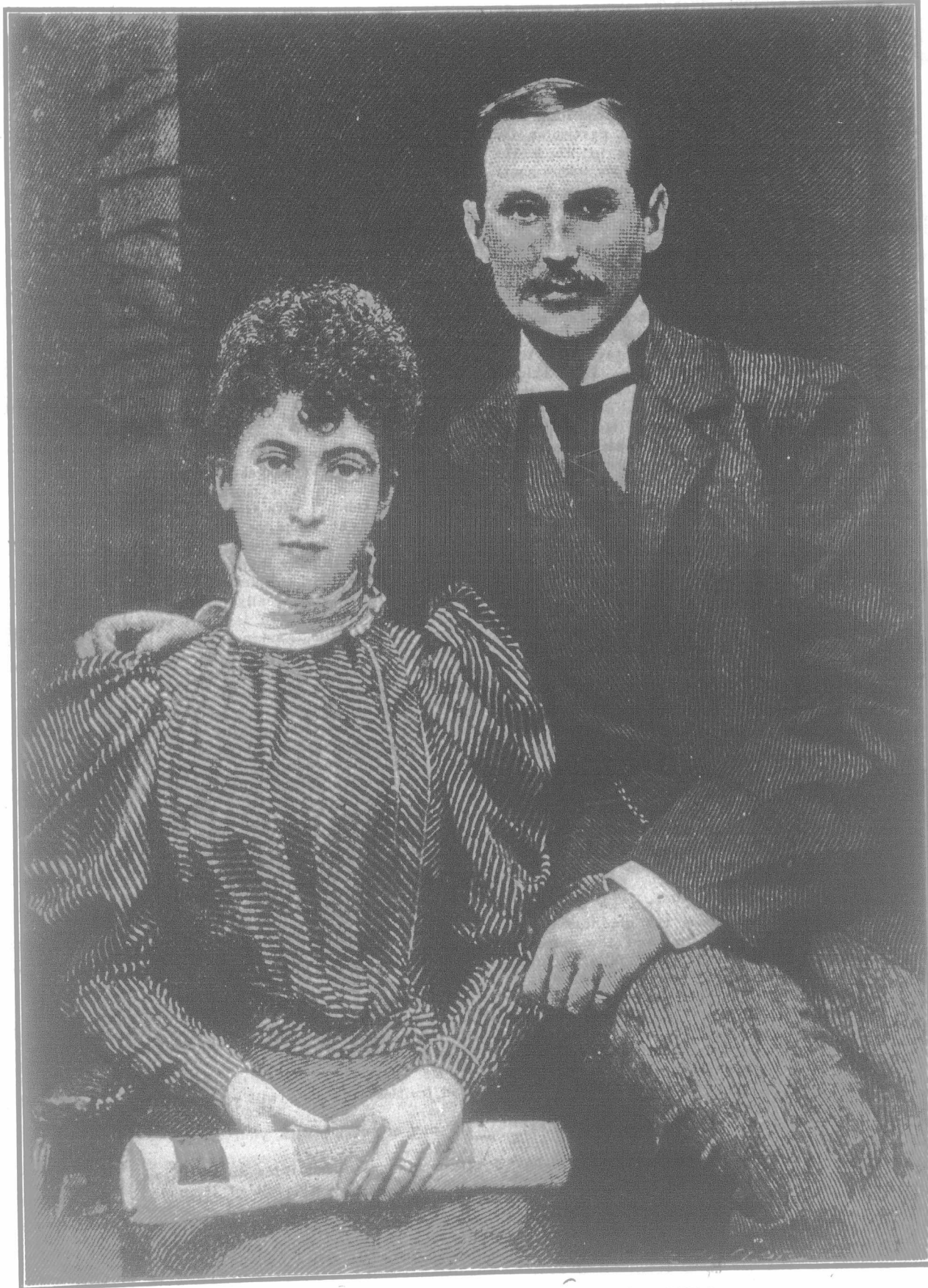
An inexpensive form of lens that is convenient for carrying in the pocket is known as the bellows lens. One or two lenses are mounted on a pivot that can for use be turned out from an upper and lower plate of vulcanite. When closed the vulcanite plates protect them from dust or scratching. Students sometimes mount this kind as a dissecting lens, so that both hands may be free, by inserting a piece of cork that fits in the bellows, leaving enough of the cork outside to receive a wire upon which the lens can be adjusted,

when it will be in focus. The lower end of the wire is inserted in a bit of board that serves for a table.

Thomas H. Russell, L.L. B., the editor-in-chief of Webster's Imperial Dictionary, has compiled a little book (Geo. W. Ogilvie & Co., Chicago, Ill., publishers) called "Faulty Fiction, or Errors in the Use of the English Language." This little book, of a size that will fit the pocket conveniently, is well arranged for ordinary use, and in it will be found, "boiled down," a great deal of valuable information for those who wish to use correct English in their ordinary speech or in writing. The most common errors are pointed out and the correct form indicated. A very useful little book, indeed.

NORWAY'S NEW KING AND QUEEN.

When the Norwegians had finally decided that it was to their best interests to have a king and government independent of Sweden, they began to look about them for some member of royalty worthy of holding the sceptre of the Vikings. A few of the citizens were in favor of doing away with the kingly office entirely and establishing a republican form of government, but the majority were desirous of being ruled over by a monarch. The son of Sweden's king was thought of and an invitation given him, but it was not accepted, as the arrangement did not meet with his father's approval. Then the offer of a throne was made to Charles, Prince of Denmark, the grandson of old King Christian, whose daughter is our own beloved Queen Alexandra. He accepted on condition that a plebiscite vote of Norwegians should be in his favor. On Nov. 12th this plebiscite was taken, giving a large majority in favor of this popular prince. Prince Charles should prove a king well suited to the freedom-loving Norwegians, for he is almost as democratic in his ideas as they are, the result, no doubt, of marrying an English wife. His mother, the Crown Princess of Denmark, was very anxious that he should wear a crown, and would have been pleased if he had married the young Queen of Holland, but now that he is king in his own right, her disappointment over the failure of her plans will be forgotten. Since marrying the Princess Maude of Wales, third daughter of the King of England, the Prince has spent much of his time in England, and has been granted honorary rank in the British army. The Prince, who will be known as Haaken VII., will be crowned in July, but already great preparations are being made in Norway for the reception of the new king, who will receive a hearty welcome.



Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Maude of Wales.

Typhoid Fever and its Causes.

Youths' Companion: The question is often propounded, "Why is typhoid fever most prevalent in autumn?" It might just as well be asked, "Why does typhoid fever prevail at all?" since the answer is much the same in both cases, namely, because the measures employed

to prevent typhoid are inefficient, neglected, or ignored. Improper disposal of sewage lies at the root of the matter, for, although all sewage may not contain typhoid germs, it is possible that it may contain them at any time. Thus it is safest to regard all sewage as contaminated with typhoid germs. If sewage is allowed to contaminate the

Killing the germs of this disease by some simple process of antiseptics would prevent the infection of water with this disease. Until this is generally done, boiling all water of which there is any question is essential to healthfulness and peace of mind.

Stories of the wealth you used to have will not pay to-day's rent.—Small Lights.

water supply or food, it is but a question of time when typhoid germs will reach the stomach through the water supply or food.


The germs of typhoid, like the seeds of other vegetable organisms, often prove more vigorous when transplanted to a new soil. This was illustrated in the various camps established during the war with Spain. While no soldiers evidently ill with typhoid fever were received in them, men suffering from attacks so mild that they did not appear ill brought the infection. By not regarding all sewage as capable of conveying infection, and by omitting disinfection of all waste materials, the conditions of camp life furnished abundant means for the contamination of drinking water and of food, and typhoid of a virulent type became alarmingly frequent.

No doubt many cases of typhoid fever are contracted in country districts, especially by those who leave the city in the summer.

If all sewage were promptly disinfected, typhoid fever would become extinct. This is most difficult except where, by a system of perfect piping, it is possible to carry the waste directly into the sea. In inland cities and in country districts there is still need for the introduction of improved methods of sewage.

In country districts and towns where no plumbing is employed, but where sewage is deposited in open wells, vaults or drains, typhoid fever is a constant menace. In such cases the antiseptic value of wood ashes may be utilized. Coal ashes may likewise be used, but the effects are not so markedly germicidal.

The germs of typhoid are also killed by prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, but in a watery medium they sink into the soil; and in soil of certain kinds they may remain unexposed to the sun and in a state capable of transmitting infection for years.



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THE QUIET HOUR

Keeping "In Touch" with Christ.

And Jesus said, somebody hath touched Me: for I perceive that virtue is gone out of Me.—S. Luke VIII: 46.

"Only a smile, yes, only a smile, That a woman o'erburdened with grief Expected from you; 'twould have given relief.

For her heart ached sore the while. But, weary and cheerless, she went away,

Because, as it happened, that very day You were 'out of touch' with your Lord."

The account given by three evangelists of the woman who was healed simply by touching the hem of our Lord's garment, is a very strange one; the miracle seems to stand in a class by itself. Although we are told in a general way that people were healed of disease by touching His garment, this is the only particular instance recorded of a cure in which He was, apparently, a passive instrument. In other miracles He actively exerted miraculous power, in this He submitted to have "virtue" taken from Him. Instead of His hand outstretched to help, we find the woman's hand stretched out in determined faith. Touching Him in that way she could not fail to win the health she wanted, although the multitudes thronging and touching Him on every side gained no advantage from that nearness to God Incarnate. Have things changed in these days? See how many throng into our churches, pressing close to their Lord in His own House. Some go because it is the common custom, some because they have nothing else to do, others to meet their friends—but only those who, with earnest purpose, are reaching out to touch their unseen Master come away strengthened and refreshed for the battle of life. It is the same way when we approach Him in private prayer. One earnest sentence really spoken to Him brings a swift and glad answer, and we can go away feeling, like the woman, that He has helped us, that prayer is not speaking only into blank space. It is the same with hymn singing. You may sing hymn after hymn—and enjoy the singing too—and yet never give a thought to the listening Lord. Then, perhaps, you rouse yourself and send a strong "Abide with me" straight up to the Throne, and you are thrilled through and through with the wonderful thought that you have touched the hem of Christ's garment, that His glorious quickening power has been poured afresh into you.

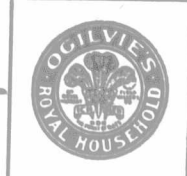
Strange, is it not? that we who know by happy experience the gladness of an upward look to Him, and the sense of renewed strength it never fails to bring, should drag along so wearily without it hour after hour—perhaps day after day. Baring Gould says that Noah had a window in the roof of the ark, so that when he got troubled and discouraged he could look up towards Heaven. He could not see the waves or the drowning people, but his thoughts were lifted up after his eyes—up to God—and he goes on to say: "It is very true that you have your home duties set you by God. You wives have got the cooking and washing and mending for your husbands and children. You have the cradles to rock, and stockings to darn, and the floors to scrub, and the potatoes to peel. Well, well, well! Of course you must do this. God expects you to do this. It is your duty to do this. But then, don't occupy your minds only with the cradle, and the stockings, and the floors, and the potatoes. Have a hole in the roof of your house. Look up! Look up to God! Think of Heaven. Set your affections on things above. Let your heart be there. Your spiritual nature will be smothered if there be no opening for it. Never allow your minds to be engrossed by the cares and duties of the things of earth. Always keep an opening towards Heaven, through which you can look up to God's throne."

It is wonderful how helpful a literal window is—a window through which one can see the sky. I always find it easier to make prayer a real speaking to a listening God when, like Daniel, I am looking through a window, up, up into infinite space. One can find God more certainly when gazing up to the solemn stars than when the head is buried in the hands—at least it is often so.

But there is another reason for keeping "in touch" with our unseen Head besides the help and happiness it always gives to ourselves. The Body of Christ is like our own bodies—each member must be in constant communication with Him or it is helpless. Destroy the nerve along which messages flash from head or foot to the controlling brain, and they are paralyzed at once. So, if we want to give others any real help in their spiritual life, let us see to it that we are channels of power from Christ to them. To work on our own account would be as fruitless as to attempt to move a car with a wire which had been cut off from the central power-house. The wire does not, cannot, move a machine or light a room; it is only a channel for the invisible force which we call electricity. So it is in spiritual matters. God chooses to touch men through men, but all the power is His, the men are only channels. We are warned that no one can even "pray" without the help of the Holy Spirit, much less can a "power-word" be spoken without His help. Though angels proclaimed the good tidings of great joy on one occasion, for the most part it is man's high privilege to proclaim the good news of God's love to a sinful world. Angels may well wonder that men seem so indifferent to that great privilege. But to get into helpful "touch" with men it is most necessary to keep "in touch" with God, otherwise mission work at home or abroad will most surely be a dead failure, no matter how prosperous it may appear on the outside. And it is encouraging to remember that if you really are "in touch" with Him, if you lay all your schemes before Him, asking advice in simple, practical fashion, as you would of any wise earthly friend, then your words and influence will surely tell for good in the end, though you may think the outlook is very discouraging at first. Time is very precious; don't let us waste it by letting days and years slip away without actively touching Christ, so that we may reflect His light. The face turned up to Him must shine, and men who see the good works which are the natural result will be led to glorify the Father in heaven, because it is very plain that a light which no sorrow or pain can quench is not an earthly and natural, but a heavenly and supernatural glory.

"Only a day, yes, only a day, But, oh! can you guess, my friend, Where the influence reaches and where it will end
 Of the hours that you frittered away? The Master's command is, 'Abide in Me,'
 And fruitless and vain will your service be
 If 'out of touch' with your Lord."

It is a very solemn thing to be living a life here in a world full of immortal souls, because no one can possibly measure the influence his life has on others—an influence which must tell for time and for eternity. A very talented Canadian author, Gilbert Parker, describes in one of his books how a clever lawyer in Montreal who had lost his own faith deliberately helped to destroy the faith of a younger man. Years after, when he had repented of his own sins, he was appalled to find that the seeds he had sown so recklessly had taken root and borne bitter fruit in the life of the other man, and he was utterly, unable to undo the mischief he had done. That is the sad side of the power of influence, but think of its mighty power for good. Think of the healing power of that life lived nearly 2,000 years ago, in a country




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so small that it is hardly considered worth mentioning to the children in our day schools. Only a very short life, ending in a shameful death—apparently a failure. But it has been working like an invisible leaven through society ever since, not because of the wonderful works that were done—miracles are considered more of a hindrance than a help to belief in these days—but simply and solely

because no one has been able to find a flaw in the character so simply described in the Gospels. A holy life can only be lived by one in touch with the Holy One—morality may be attained without it, but holiness stands on a far higher level. Our aim, surely, is holiness; so let us continually lift up our hearts and put out the hand of faith to touch and draw "virtue" from the Great Healer, not for-

getting that even the power to touch Him must come from Him alone. "The Master came and touched my hands (And might was in His own!); But mine since then have powerless been, Save His are laid thereon. 'And it is only thus,' said He, 'That I can work My works through Thee.'" HOPE.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.
By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"O-h!" said little Aleck Sinclair, who had been enjoying Jimmie's prank hugely; he was—

"That'll do, Aleck, I didn't ask you. James is quite able to tell me himself. Now, James!"

"I-I-I was only just doing that," said Jimmie, sober enough now, and terrified at the results of his mischief.

"Doing what?" said the master, repressing a smile at Jimmie's woe-begone face.

"Just-just that!" and Jimmie touched gingerly with the point of his finger the bows of Betsy Dan's apron-strings.

"Oh, I see. You were annoying Elizabeth while she was reading. No wonder she found it difficult. Now, do you think that was very nice?"

Jimmie twisted himself into a semi-circle.

"N-o-o."
"Come here, James!" Jimmie looked frightened, came round the class, and up to the master.

"Now, then," continued the master, facing Jimmie round in front of Betsy Dan, who was still using her apron upon her eyes, "tell Elizabeth you are sorry."

Jimmie stood in an agony of silent awkwardness, curving himself in varying directions.

"Are you sorry?"
"Y-e-e-s."

"Well, tell her so."
Jimmie drew a long breath and braced himself for the ordeal. He stood a moment or two, working his eyes up shyly from Betsy Dan's shoes to her face, caught her glancing at him from behind her apron, and began, "I-I-I'm (tchik! tchik!) sor-ry," (tchik). Betsy Dan's look was too much for the little chap's gravity.

A roar swept over the school-house. Even the grim dominie's face relaxed.

"Go to your seat and behave yourself," said the master, giving Jimmie a slight cuff. "Now, Margaret, let us go on."

Margaret's was the difficult verse. But to Margaret's quiet voice and gentle heart, anything like shriek or battle-cry was foreign enough, so with even tone, and unmodulated by any shade of passion, she read the cry, "To arms! They come! The Greek! The Greek!" nor was her voice to be moved from its gentle, monotonous flow even by the battle-cry of Bozzaris, "Strike! till the last armed foe expires!"

"Next," said the dominie, glad to get on with his task.

The master breathed freely, when, alas for his hopes, the minister spoke up.

"But, Margaret, do you think Bozzaris cheered his men in so gentle a voice as that?"

Margaret smiled sweetly, but remained silent, glad to get over the verse.

"Wouldn't you like to try it again?" suggested the minister. Margaret flushed up at once.

"Oh, no," said his wife, who had noticed Margaret's flushing face. "Girls are not supposed to be soldiers, are they, Margaret?"

Margaret flashed a grateful look at her.

"That's a boy's verse."

"Ay! that it is," said the old dominie; "and I would wish very much that Mrs. Murray would conduct this class."

But the minister's wife would not hear of it, protesting that the dom-

inie could do it much better. The old man, however, insisted, saying that he had no great liking for this part of the examination, and would wish to reserve himself, with the master's permission, for the "arithmet-ic" class.

Mrs. Murray, seeing that it would please the dominie, took the book, with a spot of color coming in her delicate, high-bred face.

"You must all do your best now, to help me," she said, with a smile that brought an answering smile flashing along the line. Even Thomas Finch allowed his stolid face a gleam of intelligent sympathy, which, however, he immediately suppressed, for he remembered that the next turn was his, and that he must be getting himself into the appearance of dogged desperation which he considered suitable to a reading exercise.

"Now Thomas," said the minister's wife sweetly, and Thomas plunged heavily.

"They fought like brave men, long—"

"Oh, Thomas, I think we will try that man's verse again, with the cries of battle in it, you know. I am sure you can do that well."

It was all the same to Thomas. There were no words he could not spell, and he saw no reason why he should not do that verse as well as any other. So, with an extra knitting of his eyebrows, he set forth doggedly.

"An - hour - passed - on - the - Turk - awoke - that - bright - dream - was - his - last."

Thomas's voice fell with the unvarying regularity of the beat of a trip-hammer.

"He - woke - to - hear - his - sentries - shriek - to - arms - they - come - the - Greek - the - Greek - he - woke—"

"But, Thomas, wait a minute. You see you must speak these words, 'To arms! They come!' differently from the others. These words were shrieked by the sentries, and you must show that in your reading."

"Speak them out, man," said the minister, sharply, and a little nervously, fearing that his wife had undertaken too great a task, and hating to see her defeated.

"Now, Thomas," said Mrs. Murray, "try again. And remember the sentries shrieked these words, 'To arms!' and so on."

Thomas squared his shoulders, spread his feet apart, added a wrinkle to his frown, and a deeper note of desperation to his tone, and began again.

"An - hour - passed - on - the - Turk - awoke - that - bright - dream - was—"

The master shuddered.

"Now, Thomas, excuse me. That's better, but we can improve that yet." Mrs. Murray was not to be beaten. The attention of the whole school, even to Jimmie Cameron, as well as that of the visitors, was now concentrated upon the event.

"See," she went on, "each phrase by itself. 'An hour passed on: the Turk awoke.' Now, try that far."

Again Thomas tried, this time with complete success. The visitors applauded.

"Ah, that's it, Thomas. I was sure you could do it."

Thomas relaxed a little, but not unduly. He was not sure what was yet before him.

"Now we will get that 'sentries shriek.' See, Thomas, like this a little," and she read the words with fine expression.

"You must put more pith, more force, into those words, Thomas. Speak out, man!" interjected the minister, who was wishing it was all over.

"Now, Thomas, I think this will be the last time. You have done very well, but I feel sure you can do better."

The minister's wife looked at Thomas as she said this, with so fascinating a smile that the frown on Thomas' face deepened into a hideous scowl, and he planted himself with a do-or-die expression in every angle of his solid frame. Realizing the extreme necessity of the moment, he pitched his voice several tones higher than ever before in his life inside a house and before people, and made his final attempt.

"An - hour - passed - on : the-Turk-awoke :

That-bright-dream-WAS-his-last." And now, feeling that the crisis was upon him, and confusing speed with intensity, and sound with passion, he rushed his words, with ever-increasing speed, into a wild yell.

"He - woke - to - hear - his - sentries - shriek - to - arms - they - come - the - Greek - THE - GREEK !"

There was a moment of startled stillness, then, "tchik! tchik!" It was Jimmie again, holding his nose and swaying in a vain effort to control a paroxysm of snickers at Thomas' unusual outburst.

It was like a match to powder. Again the whole school burst into a roar of uncontrollable laughter. Even the minister, the master, and the dominie, could not resist. The only faces unmoved were those of Thomas Finch and the minister's wife. He had tried his best, and it was to please her, and she knew it.

A swift, shamed glance round, and his eyes rested on her face. That face was sweet and grave and she leaned toward him and said, "Thank you, Thomas. That was well done." And Thomas, still looking at her, flushed to his hair roots and down the back of his neck, while the scowl on his forehead faded into a frown, and then into smoothness.

"And if you always try your best like that, Thomas, you will be a great and good man some day."

Her voice was low and soft, as if intended for him alone, but in the sudden silence that followed the laughter it thrilled to every heart in the room, and Thomas was surprised to find himself trying to swallow a lump in his throat, and to keep his eyes from blinking; and in his face, stolid and heavy, a new expression was struggling for utterance. "Here, take me," it said; "all that I have is thine," and later days brought the opportunity to prove it.

The rest of the reading lesson passed without incident. Indeed, there pervaded the whole school that feeling of reaction which always succeeds an emotional climax. The master decided to omit the geography and grammar classes, which should have immediately followed, and have dinner at once, and so allow both children and visitors time to recover tone for the spelling and arithmetic of the afternoon.

The dinner was an elaborate and

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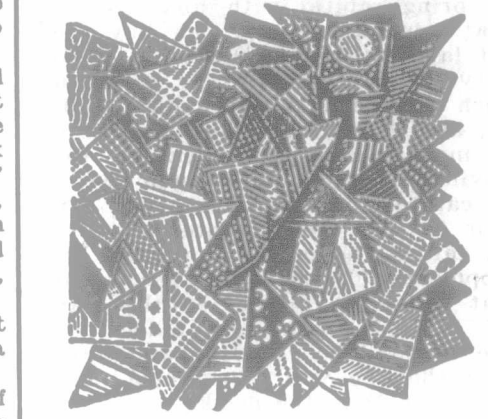
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appalling variety of pies and cakes, served by the big girls and their sisters, who had recently left school, and who consequently bore themselves with all proper dignity and importance. Two of the boys passed round a pail of water and a tin cup, that all the thirsty might drink. From hand to hand, and from lip to lip the cup passed, with a fine contempt of microbes. The only point of etiquette insisted upon was that no "leavings" should be allowed to remain in the cup or thrown back into the pail, but should be carefully flung upon the floor.

There had been examination feasts in pre-historic days in the Twentieth school, when the boys indulged in free fights at long range, using as missiles remnants of pie-crust and cake, whose consistency rendered them deadly enough to "bloody" a nose or black an eye. But these barbaric encounters ceased with Archie Munro's advent, and now the boys vied with each other in "minding their manners." Not only was there no snatching of food or exhibition of greediness, but there was a severe repression of any apparent eagerness for the tempting dainties, lest it should be suspected that such were unusual at home. Even the little boys felt that it would

be bad manners to take a second piece of cake or pie unless specially pressed: but their eager, bulging eyes revealed only too plainly their heart's desire, and the kindly waiters knew their duty sufficiently to urge a second, third, and fourth supply of the toothsome currant or berry pie, the solid fruit cake, or the oily doughnut, till the point was reached where desire failed.

"Have some more, Jimmie. Have a doughnut," said the master, who had been admiring Jimmie's gastronomic achievements.

"He's had ten a'ready," shouted little Aleck Sinclair, Jimmie's special confidant.

Jimmie smiled in conscious pride, but remained silent.

"What! eaten ten doughnuts?" asked the master, feigning alarm.

"He's got four in his pocket, too," said Aleck, in triumph.

"He's got a pie in his own pocket," retorted Jimmie, driven to retaliate.

"A pie!" exclaimed the master. "Better take it out. A pocket's not the best place for a pie. Why don't you eat it, Aleck?"

"I can't," lamented Aleck. "I'm full up."

(Continued on page 1752.)

ON SOME CONTRASTS.

III.

WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO, ANOTHER CAN DO.

And just here comes in another contrast. The writer says:

"With £20 a man here is something of a capitalist. In England all he can do with it is to put it in the post-office savings department at 2½ per cent.; but here it will get him 100 acres, and leave him with £15 with which to build a log house. By working in the summer, partly for himself and partly for other farmers, he can keep himself going in fair comfort; and another winter in the woods should enable him to devote the whole of the following season to the clearing of his own land.

Thus, in a few years he would lay the foundations of independence, as nearly all the men in the camp here have done, for each of them, in one part of New Brunswick or another, has a farm of his own, with wife and children, who keep the cattle fed in his absence. Of course, a man who can bring capital with him has a great advantage; he can buy the best land, with the greatest accessibility to the railway, or a farm which is already cleared and stocked, but, as I have said before, many of the most successful farmers in the Province are men who began without capital, took up land, and by labor in the woods, winter by winter, earned the money for the development of their properties. And what one man can do, another can do. Even if an immigrant does not take up land he can live well—provided that he will work hard and keep away from the drink."

THE EXCEPTION PROVES THE RULE.

"Take the case of the Bristol man I have mentioned. He has been here twenty years, and owns four hundred acres. He does not work them now, because he finds farming lonesome, and is one of those talkative people who cannot live happily without a succession of new faces and unfamiliar voices. Hence, by choice, he follows the life of a laborer—now with an axe in the woods, or, in the summer, behind someone's team.

"Yet, with all his instability of character, he has been seven times across the Atlantic to see his own people. He takes holidays with the frequency of a second-rate actor's "rest," and of as long duration. When his funds run out—I imagine that much of them goes into the publican's till in "treating" friends—he comes out here again to his farm, and gets other work forth-

with. He is going home this year—second-class in a C. P. R. steamer. The fare to Liverpool will cost him £7 10s. Whoever heard of the English laboring man taking seven ocean return voyages for a holiday in 20 years? His imagination would not carry him further than a day trip, once in a lifetime, by a Belle steamer to Boulogne and back. And so far from such a man having land of his own, his only foothold—the only space which he can call his own (so long as he pays rent)—is the single room in the back street in which he lives. I am not deriding him; it is not his fault that his environment is what it is; but I am putting the case of my Bristol friend in this way, in order to bring into clear relief the prosperity of the laboring classes of Canada. It is not to be compared with the want of means and narrow social limitations of the laboring man in England."

The keynote to success, not only in the lumber camps of the Maritime Provinces, but in any part of the Dominion, is a dogged determination to succeed, added to vigorous health and abstemious habits. Some industries call for more knowledge and skill than others, notably that of the lumber trade, but the writer of the article in the English paper from which I have so freely quoted has certainly established his point, not only by precept, but by practice, that even a newcomer, ignorant of the woodman's art, can win his bread at lumbering in New Brunswick and Quebec. Should he find himself stranded therein, and unable, for a time, at least, to attain the goal of his ambition, the building up for himself and family a home upon the fruitful prairies of the limitless Northwest, he knows that everything comes to him who waits especially if while he waits he works.

H. A. B.

For Every Day.

We should be glad of everything that has come to us, no matter if it is sorrow or pain, when we find that our experience fits someone else's need—that someone else can build on our lives.—M. D. Babcock.

The question is not at what door of fortune's palace shall we enter in, but what doors does she open to us.—Burns.

We must learn to bear and work before we can spare strength to dream.—E. S. Phelps.



Papa's Calendar.

This is my Sunday head of hair,
All whirly, twirly curls,
A bow of ribbon tied with care,
Like all the other girls.

And this is how on week-a-days
I start to go to school,
My pigtailed plaited evenly
The parting drawn by rule.

But spite of all that I can do,
Upon a Saturday,
This is the way my hair will look,
When I come in from play.

I am my papa's calendar;
He often will declare
That he can tell what day it is
By looking at my hair.

Not Stuck Up.

"Well, you do look like a posy, sure enough," said Susan, the maid, as Elsie walked through the hall. "Where are you going this nice morning?"

"I'm going down to poor old Aunt Dinah's, to take her some flowers," said Elsie. "She says she gets 'pow'ful tired in dis Norf country seein' so few flowers."

Susan laughed and Elsie went out in the garden.

Anyone who had seen the dear little maiden would surely have agreed with Susan.

She walked about, taking in the full sweetness of the early June day, wondering if ever a day had been quite so perfect before. Every dewdrop added a brightness to the smile with which the darling little flowers looked up in the sunshine. The birds chirped and trilled and twittered as if they were all trying which could say the most about the beautiful day.

"Don't be sorry because I pick you, you beauties!" said Elsie. "I know it's nice to stay here in the sunshine and just look pretty; but mamma says everything ought to be good for something else besides that. And that's what I'm taking you for."

But outside the garden, and down the road, Elsie found some things not so pleasant as the flowers and the birds. Three shabby, unwashed little children—a boy and a girl and a baby—were playing in the sand.

"My, ain't she dressed up nice?" exclaimed the girl, as she looked at Elsie. "I know she's stuck up!" said the boy. Folks like that always is stuck up. She thinks more of her clean duds 'n anything else in the world."

Elsie thought it very disagreeable for anyone to talk so.

Aunt Dinah was sitting alone in her wee little house, looking wistfully at the beautiful world outside, when Elsie came to her window and held up the flowers.

"You're for all de world jes' like a summer mornin' yo'self, honey," she said, as Elsie found a vase for the flowers.

"Aunt Dinah," said Elsie, soberly, "is it any harm to like to have on clean clothes and look nice?"

"Any harm! Why, bress your little heart, didn't de good Lord make such as you jes' to go roun' a shinin' an' beamin' like de flowers?"

"I don't know, Aunt Dinah," said the little girl, shaking her head very gravely.

"It seems to me that little girls ought to be good for more than flowers. If they weren't meant to be so, they wouldn't have been able to walk about and talk, and do lots of other things, would they?"

"Dat's more'n I can tell, honey. But I don't make no doubt you'll be 'nough sight better'n a flower some time."

"I'd like to be now," said Elsie, as she walked away, after saying good-bye to Aunt Dinah.

She did not like to go by the rude children again, so she went down a little lane, which brought her out by the river just above the sawmills.

"Ha! ha! There she is again!"

"And just as stuck up as ever."

The other children must have liked the lane and the brook as well as she. There they were, and the saucy boy stooped to pick up a bit of dirt to throw at her as she hurried by.

But it was never thrown, for as he raised his arm he caught sight of something which made his face turn pale.

"The baby!" he screamed.

Elsie looked where he pointed. Down the bank the poor little unkept two-year-old had made his way, and had crept upon a log which lay in the water close to the shore. From this he had climbed to another and another log, until he now stood balancing himself upon one which lay next to the dark water beyond.

With shrieks for help the boy rushed toward the mills, while his sister ran wildly about, screaming, "Mamma! mamma!"

Elsie was older than either of them. Swiftly into her little head came thoughts of stories she had heard about the folly of people allowing themselves to become frightened in times of danger instead of trying to do their best to help. She ran down the bank, and, before the boy had reached the mill, was setting her feet upon the logs.

Her head grew dizzy as they tipped and rolled under, and she half thought of going back. But she heard a pitiful little cry from the baby, and could not find it in her heart to turn her back upon him. Nearer and nearer she came, and had almost reached him, when he slipped into the water. Elsie threw herself at full length on the log, and stretching out her arm could just lay hold of his dress. She grasped it tightly, holding on with all her might as the cruel water seemed determined to sweep her away.

"Hold on a minute longer!"

Shouts and footsteps were coming near, and Elsie was seized by a pair of strong arms just as she was being drawn into the water.

"You're a brave little girl," said the man who carried her to the bank, while another brought the baby.

"Someone at the door wishes to see you, Elsie," said her mother to her the next morning.

A very dirty, bareheaded, barefooted little boy stood there with a great bunch of wild flowers which he offered to Elsie, saying:

"You ain't stuck up a mite, and I'm no end o' sorry I said you was. You laid right down on the dirty log with all your clean things on—and if you hadn't—we—we shouldn't a' had any—baby to our house this mornin'."

Seeburn, Man., Oct. 21st, 1905.

Dear Editor,—I saw my first letter in print, so I am going to try again. My father takes the "Farmer's Advocate," and we all like it very much. I enjoy reading the "Children's Corner." I would like to know if any other girl's birthday is on the same day as mine—January 26th. I will be fourteen. The cold weather is coming on. I dread winter coming. We are going to have a concert in our school on the 6th of November. My uncle is building a nice house. I like staying with my uncle. I guess I will come to a close. I hope my letter will not find the way to the wastebasket. Good-bye.

Your sincere friend,

ELLA E. POFF.

Woodward, B. C., Oct. 21st, 1905.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I have written to you. I live on a farm. My papa has a threshing machine and an engine. He is going to get another one. He likes threshing very well. I have lots of rides on it. He goes over to Eburne and threshes. Some days I go over with him, and I like going over with him and see them threshing. We have 121 acres. Every year we grow 12 acres of wheat. I think I will close now.

Your loving friend,

JEAN McMYN (aged 8 years old).

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Salaried Daughters.

"How to Keep the Boys on the Farm?" was a question much debated a few years ago. Many solutions were offered; none very adequate, if we may judge from the census returns of the growth of cities. "How to Keep the Girls in the Home?" is a very similar and more important problem now demanding attention. That it is desirable that a daughter should remain in her father's house during that period of indefinite length that comes between the end of school life and the beginning of matrimony is generally agreed. She is better protected there, physically and morally, and her parents feel that they have a right to her companionship, since they have, perhaps, deprived themselves of it for years while she was at school, and they must anticipate another and more complete separation in the course of the next few years.

At the same time the feeling that leads the young woman to leave the home to seek economic independence is a normal and creditable one. Every adult, able-bodied and capable individual ought to earn his or her own living and in such a way as to realize it. No matter how useful a daughter is in the home, she usually thinks, and often not without reason, that her work is not appreciated at its full value. To ask a father for money is as disagreeable as to ask a husband. If she earns it, she ought not to have to receive it as a gift. When we are young we clamor for justice; when we get older we are more humble and glad to be treated with generosity. The daughter in the home knows that she will receive the same treatment whether she is good-natured and helpful or disagreeable and lazy, and who has an ethical nature so stout as to resist such a demoralizing influence as this?

At this period of her life, when she is most energetic and ambitious, and most needs work and responsibility, the young woman is either not given anything of importance to do, or receives no specific compensation for her indefinite and voluntary services. Feeling that she is not appreciated or needed at home, she listens favorably to any young man who professes to appreciate her and declares that he needs her. Or she is tempted by her talents into the professional study of art or music, not realizing that fingers that are nimble at the piano can usually be made more useful in other ways, and that she can exercise her gift for acting without going on the stage, in making herself agreeable when she is feeling cross.

If there is nothing for the daughter to do in the home except to amuse herself, she had better get out of it as soon as possible. It must be acknowledged that household industries are being taken away by the factories so fast that it is increasingly difficult to find really profitable employment for women in the home. But in many cases where the daughter leaves home wholly or for the day to do teaching, typewriting, or other work in office, shop or factory, there is need of her work in the home, and often help has to be hired to take her place. In such cases, the daughter should be given a regular salary, approximately the equivalent of what she could earn outside after making allowance for board, rent and the numberless privileges a girl has in her father's house. The salary should be at least equal to what would have to be paid for the same work if assistance were called in to do it, and the duties should be as distinctly defined and as promptly and ably performed as there is a very different thing from a girl who no longer looks after the house.

We know of several families where the plan has worked successfully. In one instance the daughter, who had been a capable housekeeper and manager, buying all supplies and relieving both parents of care and annoyance, for which she received a housekeeper's wages at the end of every month. Another, whose mother is an invalid, gets a weekly envelope containing the same amount

that would have been paid a nurse. Both these salaried daughters were happy, contented and efficient, and each had a feeling of independence and self-reliance never to be attained under the "allowance" system or the usual haphazard appeal to father for money to gratify needs or whims.

Her earnings the salaried daughter can use as she pleases, spending it for her clothes, and in gifts, charity and pleasures. If she puts part of it in the savings bank, as she should, she provides her own dowry, just as many girls now do by outside work. This is a return in a novel way to the good old plan of primitive times, when no girl was eligible to marriage until she had a "hatching-chest," full of linen and clothes of her own spinning, weaving and sewing. In those days daughters were thus given an opportunity to earn their own dowry in the home, although they received no cash. Whether the work of the salaried daughter be as housekeeper, nurse or social secretary, it is a better preparation for married life than most outside occupations. The plan does not in any way abrogate filial affection or its implied duties. Where a daughter stays at home from a sense of duty to her mother, the approval of a good conscience and the verbal recognition of her value are not always sufficient to alleviate the feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest caused by her desire to realize her economic entity.

It is, after all, only a phase of the general difficulty that parents, and mothers especially, have in knowing that their children have grown up. Mothers are apt to try to prolong the Little Lord Fauntleroy period as far as possible, and they keep their daughters in short dresses until they look like ostriches. It is a rare woman who can delegate responsibility, even to hired help, and it is much harder for her to take her daughter into partnership than it is for a father to take his son.—[The Independent.]

Another Side of the Help Problem.

Dear Dame Durden,—I do not know whether you will publish my letter or not. I hope you will, for it is on the "help problem." I came to Canada from the north of Ireland three years ago—a farmer's daughter—and knowing little of sewing or office work. I came west and went to work for a woman—I cannot say a lady; and I can honestly and truthfully say that she and others do not deserve help. My pen fails to describe my bedroom; it was dirty, and the bed was an old mattress on top of a few boards. I tell you it made me sick, but I'll say no more, as I might say too much.

AN IRISH GIRL.

This letter from Irish Girl certainly gives us a dark-colored view of the domestic situation, and, yet, unhappily, there are enough homes and mistresses of the kind she describes to make the difficulty a very real one. In new homes in a new land both mistress and servant have often to do without many comforts and conveniences to which they were accustomed, but there is nowhere any excuse for dirt and nastiness. Cheer up, Irish Girl, the kind you have found are not in the majority, and we hope, a happy experience may soon teach you. Try to keep sweet at your truly deplorable position, and an eye for an eye judgment of Canada and the Canadian home by your experiences on the present time. Come on to help me any time.

THE YOUNG LADY.

Dear Dame Durden, I have had very much to say about the "help problem" in my letter to you, but the "help problem" is not a matter of mere money. It is a matter of more than money. It is a matter of the standard of living. It is a matter of the respectability of the home. It is a matter of the health of the family. It is a matter of the peace of mind of the parents. It is a matter of the future of the children. It is a matter of the honor of the name. It is a matter of the dignity of the race. It is a matter of the glory of the kingdom. It is a matter of the life of the world.

nary human girl content him? However, I'll keep my eyes open for the paragon, for with all those good qualities and accomplishments he will assuredly be worth seeing. D. D.

In Celebration of the Apple.

Many and beautiful are our Canadian fruits, but the apple is one of the best and most beautiful, and the apple orchard, in its time either of bloom or harvest, one of the loveliest of all rural scenes. Little wonder that it has in all ages inspired even the untaught rustic to fancies, folk-rhymes and proverbs. The healthfulness of the apple is celebrated by many of them, and its preventive and curative properties are contrasted favorably with the powers of the physician:

Apple a day, keep the doctor away—
Apple at night, starve him outright—
Apple each meal, and one for sleep,
Kill him and shroud him and bury him deep!

A more graceful recommendation—even though the hygiene of its last injunction may be questioned—is that addressed to girls only:

Maids who seek a rosy cheek
Orchard-way go faring.
Apples ruddy, apples sleek,
Six a day seven days a week—
Show nor stint nor sparing,
Pluck and eat, sour or sweet,
Seed and core and paring.

Many rhymes, most of which can be traced to Dorsetshire, and are composed in the Dorset dialect, relate to old customs observed at planting—or harvest-time. Sometimes the first mug of cider from the press was carried to the orchard and drunk to the health of the oldest or finest tree, at the roots of which the lees were poured. One of the briefest and simplest of these curious healths fairly typifies them all. The Dorset farmer, it will be noted, did not transpose his v's and w's, in the fashion made familiar to us by Sam Weller and his father, but whenever he had to deal with an f, he followed Mr. Weller's famous injunction to "Spell it with a We, Samivel, spell it with a We!"

Vaithful and vruitvul and vriendly and vree,
Yere's to the Apple, lads, yere's to the Tree!
Vriend o' the varmer, lads, ne'er may 'e vail
Till turnips be rosy, lad, and cherries be pale—
Huzzay, the Apple Tree!
—Exchange.

The Dollies' Drive.

Last Sunday morning I took out my dollies,
They hadn't been well and they wanted fresh air;
There were Dorothy Jane and Rose Anna Amelia,
And Peggy and Polly, an odd little pair.
Now Peggy and Polly my Uncle Dick gave me;
They are made out of wood, and have "make believe" hair—
But Dorothy Jane and Rose Anna Amelia
Are beautiful ladies, so charming and fair.
So down the long alley we quietly trotted,
Pushing the go-cart, they smiling and gay;
When "How-wow!" said Towser, and dashed through the bushes—
Then Dorothy Jane, she went into hysterics,
But never a bit did those other two care.
The "How-wow" scared the dollies, with no better reason,
They shall walk by themselves when we take the air.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

Do you want a Barred Rock cockerel? We can supply you if you order soon. Price and quality will please you. Wm. Patterson, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE—A few very choice Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

I HAVE for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

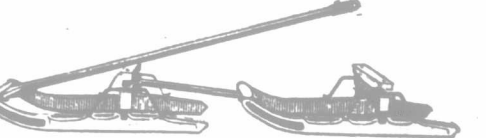
SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale—Sixty cockerels, forty pullets; single birds from \$1.50; pairs and trios same rate. Exhibition stock a matter of correspondence. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

TOULOUSE GEESE of the best quality for sale; \$4.50 per pair, or \$6.00 for trios. Address Mrs. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

Through Tourist Car to California and Colorado.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Omaha, and C. R. I. & P. Ry., to San Francisco, leaves Minneapolis 9 p. m., St. Paul 8.30 p. m. every Tuesday. Arrives, San Francisco, 4.23 p. m. on Saturday. This car runs through the most beautiful scenery in the Rocky Mountains. Low rates. For full information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

GENUINE MAINITE SLED.



No. 60, 2x6, 6-ft., \$14.00 No. 70, 2x6, 7-ft., \$19.00
No. 70, 2x6, 7-ft., \$15.00 No. 70, 2x6, 7-ft., \$20.00
Guaranteed to be the best sled made in the U.S.
ETNA IRON WORKS, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce a natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. KENIGT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, GERMANY.

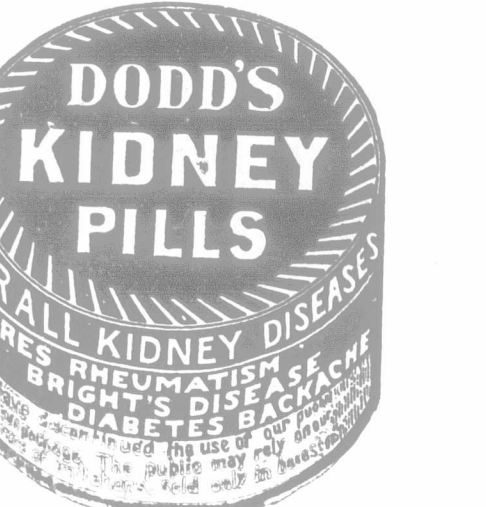
TYPEWRITING

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Short-hand, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. Address W. L. N. I. P. G. BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

An old lady and her two daughters went into a millinery store. The young women wore morning hats. The elder woman said to the clerk: "I want a mourning hat, for I am in mourning. But my darter here," pointing to one of her companions, "is a wader of two years' standing, and she is in light distress. Give her a hat with blue feathers on it."

It was at the railway station and she was trying to buy half tickets for two children.

"How old are they?" asked the ticket seller.
"Only eleven."
"Both of them?"
"They're twins."
"Ah!" exclaimed the man. He eyed them a moment and then remarked:
"Pretty children. Where were they born?"
"This one in New York," answered the proud mother, "and the other one in London."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
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WRITE FOR OUR XMAS CATALOGUE

If you have not already received a copy, we want to hear from you. It contains 36 pages of just the kind of information that is wanted by all who are puzzling over what to buy for Yuletide Gifts. Every item in the catalogue is specially suited for a Christmas present; and there is something to suit every purse and every taste.

There is a distinct advantage in ordering early. While we will use every effort to fill orders carefully and promptly, naturally the orders received before the rush commences will fare best.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

JOINT AUCTION SALE

OF

30 Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORNS

At the Western Hotel Stables, GUELPH, ONT.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1905

(During Winter Fair)

The offering comprises such families as Village Blossoms, Mysies, Nonpareils, Brawith Buds, Cecilias, Bessies, Rosebuds, Minas, Clementinas, Clarets, Urys and others.

THOS. INGRAM, Guelph, Ont., Auctioneer.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Guelph, Ont.,
GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont., } Proprietors.

For catalogues address

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ontario.

NOTICE. When writing advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

FORTHCOMING STOCK SALES.
Dec. 13th.—A. Edward Meyer and Geo. Amos & Son, at Guelph, Shorthorns.
Jan. 10.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.
Jan. 19th.—Robert Johnston, Pickering, Ont., Shorthorns and other stock.

A few years ago a contractor undertook to widen a railway in Yorkshire, and while the men were at work one day a serious landslide occurred. There was much confusion, and the cry went up, "Count the men."
"Never mind the men," cried the thrifty contractor, "Count the wheelbarrows."

Lost, Strayed, or Impounded.

LOST.
BRANDON.—Strayed from Sec. 4-10-19, one Hereford cow, white metal label stamped Ingleside in right ear. Reward for information leading to recovery. Fred Smith.

Macdonald Maid.—"And is life really worth the living?"
Mr.—"It all depends on the liver."
[O. A. C. Review.]

Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., has imported four yearling Hackney pony fillies and one yearling pony colt, selected from the stud of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., of Warrington, England.

TRADE NOTES.

OLD INDIAN FASHIONS.—The American Indians used to grind their corn by pounding it between two stones. This work fell to the women. An up-to-date farmer would laugh at such an old-fashioned mill—would not have such primitive methods on his farm. Indians had no way of skimming their milk except to let it stand in something until what cream would rise came to the top. The women did the skimming as well as the milking. Of course, they lost sometimes as much as half the cream by such an unscientific method. Some of the very farmers and dairymen who would laugh at an Indian mill are skimming their milk—and losing half their cream—just as the Indians did. Modern methods of skimming are as far ahead of the old method as modern mills are ahead of Indian grinding stones. An up-to-date skimming machine is the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator. It often doubles your dairy profits—skims the milk as soon as drawn from the cow—leaves fresh warm skim milk for young stock—requires that only the cream be put away. In use from Maine to California—and far ahead of pans or cans. Ask The Sharples Separator Co. for their plainly written, fully illustrated catalogue. Address them at West Chester, Pa., or Chicago, Ill., or Toronto, Canada. They have large offices at each place.

SOME FINE MUSIC.

All Churches in Toronto are Preparing Fine Christmas Programmes.

There is every probability, says a Toronto paper, that the music to be provided in the various churches of that city for the Christmas season now so near at hand will quite surpass that of recent years. Most of the choirmasters have already selected the music that they will use, and their singers are hard at work studying its intricacies, for usually the music for the greatest festival of the church is a step above the ordinary Sunday programmes. Selections from the "Messiah" and the "Redemption" will, of course, be common, and one may be certain that with the development of musical taste the choral work will be worth hearing. But how about the homes? Is there to be no music there? Surely it is about time for father to stop buying diamond rings for mother and the girls, and to delight their hearts instead with the one ideal Christmas present—a Gourlay piano. The instrument is the finest made in Canada, its tone is rich and mellow, its construction is durable, and its case is always artistic. Indeed, already several gentlemen have given their orders to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leaming, for Christmas delivery, and letters and telegrams to the same effect are pouring in from all parts of the country. For that reason it would be advisable to place what orders are intended at once, for the "bloom is off the peach" if a Christmas present does not arrive to gladden the soul until the middle of January. Here are a few extracts from a sheaf of telegrams received from the Maritime Provinces alone during the past week at the head office of the firm in Toronto:

Halifax, N. S.—Ship, immediately, one each of Styles 7, 5 and 15.

St. John, N. B.—Ship a Style 15, fancy walnut.

Chatham, N. B.—Rush, a Style 7 or 37, either walnut or mahogany.

St. Stephen, N. B.—Ship at once Style 5 and 15, mahogany.

Such documents as these should urge the generous-minded and business-headed man to "come early and avoid the rush."

A telegram from Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, asks the "Farmer's Advocate" to claim January 19th, 1906, as the date for an auction sale for the dispersion of the herd of Shorthorn cattle and other farm stock belonging to his son, Mr. Robert Johnston, of Pickering, Ont., near Pickering Station, G.T.R.

"A horseshoe is supposed to be a sign of good luck." "And so it is," replied the sport, "if it goes under the wire first on your horse."

Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt; Nothing's so hard but search will find it out.

—Herrick.

Country Editor—I was surprised you did not put a notice of your brother's death in our paper, Thomas.

Thomas—Well, zur, I 'ears you charges a shillin' a inch in t' "Chronicle," zur. So as John was six feet, us didn't put un in.

Dumas pere, who was proud of the prices he received for his work, was once boasting of the fact.

"Beyond a doubt," he remarked, "I am the best paid of living men of letters; I receive thirty sous a line."

"Indeed, monsieur?" said a bystander, "I have never worked for less than 5,000 pounds a line. What do you think of that?"

"You are joking," responded Dumas, in irritation.

"Not at all."

"For what do you receive such rates per line?"

"For constructing railways," was the answer.

The new Squire's Wife—And do you enjoy good health generally.

Cottager—Ay, mum, I be wonderfully 'ealthy; never 'ad a doctor an' never 'ad but one day's illness in m' life. An' it's resolution wot does it. 'Now there's bloaters; them things I be partic'lar fond of, but I 'ardly ever eats 'em. When I was up along o' Cap'n Bangs out 'ere at Muddybank abuildin' 'is 'ouse, that's when I ate a bloater fur dinner, an' if you b'lieves me I didn't eat nowt till supper the next night. It didn't agree some'ow, an' it wor,' with great emphasis, "years afore I ate another, an' that was in sixty-two!"

Former Congressman H. St. George Tucker, of Virginia, according to the Buffalo Commercial, tells a story of a Virginian who had been indulging too freely in the flowing bowl, and who had become overconfident of his own greatness. Looking around at his companions, the Virginian boasted, "Gentlemen, I can lick any man in Richmond." Nobody took up the challenge, and the Virginian returned to the charge. "Gentlemen," he said, "I can lick any man in the whole State of Virginia." The words were hardly uttered, the narrator said, before a tall, lean, siney man from the western part of the State gave the boaster a thrust that sent him sprawling on the floor. Like Owen Wiser's nameless hero, this Virginian had a sense of humor, and as he picked himself up, he turned to the group and drawled, "Gentlemen, I'm ready to acknowledge that I kivered too much territory."

New York is laughing over how an artist got even with a prominent millionaire, who, having sat for a crayon drawing of himself, was so dissatisfied with the result that he refused to pay for it.

"It does not bear the slightest resemblance to me," he said, "and I will not take it." The artist protested, but all to no avail.

"All right, sir," he remarked, finally; "if it is not at all like you, of course, I can't reasonably expect to get paid for it." After the gentleman had left, the artist added to the portrait a magnificent pair of ass's ears, and exhibited it to the gaze of the curious public. It had not long been so exposed when the gentleman broke into the artist's studio in a towering rage, and finding that threats availed him nothing, at last offered to buy it at a considerable advance upon the original price.

"It was not strange that you failed to recognize your resemblance to the picture at first," said the artist, determined to be revenged for the slight put upon his work. "But I knew you would notice the likeness as soon as I added those ears."

Hon. Joseph H. Choate tells a story of W. S. Gilbert, the dramatist and wit.

Mr. Gilbert was lurching at a country club when he found himself surrounded by six or seven clergymen, who had been on a motor tour of the country thereabout. Pretty soon the author of the "Mikado" was drawn into conversation. When his identity was known, one of the clergymen asked Mr. Gilbert how he felt "in such grave and reverend company."

"Like a lion in a den of Daniels," was the reply.

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

AWARDED

GOLD MEDAL

HIGHEST AWARD
U. S. SEPARATORS

LEWIS & CLARK
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
PORTLAND, OREGON
1905

**THE IMPROVED
U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR**

WINS
GOLD MEDAL
The Highest Award

at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. At the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, The U. S. Separator established and continues to hold the

WORLD'S RECORD
For Clean Skimming

As there was no skimming contest at the St. Louis Exposition last year, the U. S. Separator continues to maintain undisputed right to the title of the best machine of its kind.

These facts concern every cow owner who is in the market for a cream separator. To all such our free catalogue telling all about the U. S. Separator should be equally interesting. A copy is free for the asking. Address

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
18 centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada

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WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE.—960 acres of land in the Okanagan Valley; six miles from Armstrong, nine miles from Vernon; suitable for fruit, wheat and cattle. Price, \$12,000. Apply J. M. Wright, Armstrong, B. C.

FOR SALE.—Five Improved Yorkshire sows, five months of age. These are the long bacon type, and I will clear them out at \$30.00 each. Geo. Hamilton, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE.—Good mixed farm (one section), about 300 acres broken; good buildings; wood and water; 7 miles south-east Cypress River, Man. Address E. B., care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—One hundred young canaries, singers, \$3 to \$4 each; homer pigeons, 75c.; jacobins, \$1.50; Leghorn cockerels, Brown, \$1; Buff, \$2; Orpingtons, \$2; common fowl, 35c. each; turkeys, tom, \$3; hen, \$2. A. Guillet, Letellier, Man.

FOR SALE.—Farm of half, or if required, quarter-section, with good nine-roomed frame house, and accommodation for forty head of stock. There has been sixty acres summer-fallowed this year, and forty acres first crop after breaking. Cultivated in all two hundred acres. With running stream the year round and ample wood for fuel. Convenient to elevator, station, school and church. This is one of the most convenient farms in the Province. Price \$9,000, terms easy. Apply T. Fawcett, Golden Stream, Manitoba.

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

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.

THOROUGHLY capable married man wants position as foreman on farm; long experience. J. Q. L., Box 30, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

WANTED.—Male and female Berkshire hogs, not related, registered, of good form, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. Delivered at Ponoka station, C. & E. State price. G. Malchow, Earlville, Alta.

WANTED.—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCH.—Southern California. Lemons, oranges and peaches bringing good returns every six weeks. Will exchange for land. Anna B. Hoaglin, Raymond, Alta., Canada.

160 ACRES.—Improved farm, 30 acres summer-fallowed, 80 acres broken, 120 to break, balance hay; 2 small buildings. 1 1/2 and 5 miles from towns on C.P.R. Good black soil with clay subsoil. Price \$1600, half cash. Chas. R. Duxbury, Elkhorn, Man., will show property. George Dixon, Brandon, Man. Box 736.

PENMANSHIP Book-keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1007 Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

The barber was in an extra talkative mood. He had volunteered twenty-three remarks and questions to his customers, and was not exhausted. At last he said:

"Hair's very thin, sir."

"It was thinner than that thirty years ago."

"Indeed, sir! You surprise me. Why you don't look more than thirty now, sir!"

"Thirty yesterday!"

The barber shut himself up like one of his razors.

GOSSIP.

The third annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Pure-bred Live-stock Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill., on December 22nd, 1905. The meeting will be held immediately after the Galloway sale, which occurs on December 22nd. There will be several things of importance to be considered, and officers to elect for the ensuing year, thus it is to be hoped that a good attendance will be in evidence.—Chas. Gray, Secretary.

This incident occurred in the grammar school on Prospect Street, Gloucester: The principal was provoked at a little boy for not being able to see through a problem in arithmetic. After spending about half an hour on the boy he became angry, and said: "When Abraham Lincoln was your age he could do almost anything in arithmetic, and he didn't have much schooling either."

The little fellow replied: "Well, Mr. P., when Abraham Lincoln was your age he was President of the United States."

Senator Crane tells this one: Farmer Dockridge was hastily awakened in the dead of night by Alf, the hired man, who told him the barn was on fire. Instructing Alf to blindfold the horses and lead them out, he hurriedly donned his trousers and rushed into the summer kitchen, grabbed a screw driver and ran out to the barn.

The roof was burning fiercely, but he dashed into the barn and began with frantic haste to unscrew the hinges of the door. Alf had succeeded in getting the horses out safely, but the farmer stuck to his job and finally emerged with the door just as the roof fell in.

"That is a good deal of risk to take for a bit of firewood," said a neighbor, who had come over to see what he could do.

"Firewood," said the farmer, pointing to pencil marks on the door, "see them figgers? Well, them's my business accounts for six years, and worth more than the hull darn barn."

A GREAT SALE OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The dispersion sale of the herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, property of Mr. M. A. Judy, Beecher, Illinois, which took place at Chicago on Nov. 1st, was a marked success. The Blackbird family was the favorite line of breeding, and all of that tribe were eagerly bid for, \$1,000, the highest price of the day, being paid for the yearling heifer, Blackbird 24th, sired by Blackbird Jim, H. Weissenger & Son, of Kentucky, being the purchaser. The same price was paid by the same buyer for Blackbird 32nd, a yearling heifer, by Engraver of Drumlin. Seven other females sold for \$400 to \$700, and one for \$800, and the three-year-old bull, Imp. Del a Court, for \$400. Fifty-six females sold for an average of \$296. Nine bulls averaged \$177; and the whole herd of 65 averaged \$279.50.

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SHEEP EXHIBIT AT INTERNATIONAL AND WINTER FAIR.

Owing to a change of dates of the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, arrangements have been made with the Management of that exhibition to have the sheep shown at the Winter Fair at Guelph arrive at the Stock-yards, Chicago, on Sunday, December 17th, instead of Saturday the 16th. The railroad company states that the run from Guelph to Chicago can be made in from 25 to 26 hours. This will enable exhibitors leaving Guelph on Friday afternoon to get into Chicago on Saturday night, and allow exhibitors of sheep to show at both the Winter Fair at Guelph and at the International at Chicago. The dates for the Guelph Show are Dec. 11th to 15th. The judging will commence Tuesday morning, Dec. 12th.

SHEEP PICTURES SELL WELL.

"Sheep are always popular with the picture-loving public," said a salesman in an art gallery of repute. "If I were a painter of animal studies I would confine my work entirely to pictures of sheep. They sell better than any other animal pictures. I suppose the reason is that sheep lend themselves to more artistic poses than other quadruped subjects. They can be more effectively grouped, and the contour of their bodies is in soft and rounded lines well adapted to artistic work. Then sentiment is a factor in the popularity of these pictures. The women and children always are attracted by them, especially by pictures of sheep lost in a storm, which appeal to their sympathies. Cows are a poor second to sheep in popularity, and the demand for horses is very light. The horse is a somewhat conventional subject, and one very difficult to portray artistically, while sheep can be easily and effectively introduced into a picture."

A gentleman riding with an Irishman came within sight of an old gallows, and, to display his wit, said:

"Pat, do you see that?"

"To be sure Oi do," replied Pat.

"And where would you be to-day if the gallows had its due?"

"Oi'd be riding alone," replied Pat.

She came all the way down from Wil-lits, in Mendocino County, to buy a wedding present and confessed to the salesman in the jewellery store that she was one of the bridesmaids, and was willing to be set back as much as \$8 for the present.

"Now, that's a pretty thing, and useful," she said, fastening her eyes on a clock. "How much is that?"

"Fourteen dollars," said the salesman.

"My, isn't that a good deal for a clock?"

"That's a very fine eight-day clock, madam."

"I guess that's something new, isn't it? I never heard of one of them before."

"Yes, the very latest; runs eight days without winding."

"For the land's sake! What will they be getting up next? Say, how long will it run if you wind it?"

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TRADE NOTES.

THE STORY OF A CUP OF COCOA.—To those whose palates appreciate the delicate flavor of a cup of cocoa, and who have tested and experienced its wholesome, nourishing qualities, the history of this cup, which "cheers, but not inebriates" (and this quotation is more applicable to cocoa than to tea, of which it was originally spoken), may not prove uninteresting. The cocoa plant, or cacao tree, was found native in Mexico, the Indies and those countries of South America in the region of the equator, but has since been cultivated in other tropical countries, but nowhere in the temperate zones, for the plant is a tender one and will not thrive in an exposed position. The chief plantations are found in Ceylon, where it took the place of coffee production to a large extent, in Northern Brazil, Trinidad and Venezuela, and in Western Africa. The credit for introducing it as a beverage to European nations is not easy to assign, some believing that Cortes, the Spanish general, and his followers brought it back from Mexico, and some saying that Columbus first brought it to the attention of Europeans. However that may be, the fact remains that it was introduced and speedily became a favorite and fashionable drink among the rich. A few figures will give you some idea of its advancement in popularity in the British Isles. In 1820, not more than 267,321 pounds were required to supply the demand; in 1880, the home consumption of cocoa was almost eleven million pounds, and in 1902, it had reached the enormous quantity of 45,643,784 pounds. The reason for this is the cheapness, wholesomeness, delicious flavor and nourishing rather than stimulating qualities which cocoa possesses. At one time it was much adulterated with venetian red, umber and peroxide of iron, and even brickdust was found in it. Now, however, the manufacturing of it is in the hands of large, well-established and honorable firms, such as Epps & Co., and the public can be sure that when buying cocoa it is cocoa they get.

The process from the planting of the seed to the filling of the cup with steaming, fragrant cocoa is a long one, requiring much patience and care. The tree in appearance is much like the apple tree, and often attains a height of twenty feet. After being transplanted from the nursery garden, it takes at least three years to bloom, and another two or three years before any fruit is produced. Its most productive years are from its twelfth to its sixtieth years, during which time it will produce from five to fifteen pounds of beans each year. When the pods containing the beans are sufficiently ripe, the harvest begins. The laborers have long bamboo poles, to one end of which a sharpened blade of iron has been fastened. With these, the pods are carefully cut off so as not to injure the tree. The pods are left on the ground until the next day, when they are gathered, cracked, and passed on to a group of women, who take out the beans with a kind of wooden spoon, and place them on a tray made out of a banana leaf. The beans are then transferred from the tray to baskets, carried to the cocoa-house, and deposited in specially-perforated bins. Here they are left to sweat, a process by which a sour liquid, a thin acetic acid, is drained off through the perforations, and in which great care is exercised because the flavor depends on the thoroughness with which this sweating is done. When this has been accomplished satisfactorily, the beans are dried, usually by the heat of the tropical sun, but on a few of the larger plantations artificial means of drying are now used. After drying for a day or two, the beans are put in bags for shipment to all parts of the world.

If you could go into the famous factory of Messrs. Epps & Co., England, to whom we are indebted for much of the information in this article, you would see what happens next. Thousands of these sacks are opened and winnowed and sifted and sorted till only the clean, good beans are left. These are put in hoppers, and by means of high-pressure steam are roasted to a certain degree, the process being watched by specially-experienced workmen, who can easily tell when the moment is right for the contents of the big drums to be passed on to the cooling chambers. The beans are now in a condition for "breaking down," when the shells are cracked and kernels or nibs released. The

How to Cure Rheumatism!

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ, and I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling, the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

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HIRE HELP.—Farmers wanting good men should send staped, addressed envelope to S. Wellington, Churchbridge, Sask., who is visiting England this winter.

waste matter is again screened, the nibs remaining are sorted and taken to the grinding-room. Here are huge horizontal rollers which crush the beans to a liquid mass, melting the "butter" which composes such a large proportion of the bean. The next process is to take out of this syrup-like substance the surplus oil, and this is done by large and powerful presses, which squeeze out the oil, leaving the compressed matter in the form of a dry cake, firm and hard. When this cake has cooled and dried, it is ground to a powder, put into tins or packets and is ready for use.

QUEER NAMES FOR HORSES.

"Speaking of peculiar names for animals," says a travelling man in the Louisville Courier-Journal, "I know a man who owns no less than twenty-five teams in connection with a large farm in the Blue Grass section, and he has fifty horses. He tries to name them all after prominent characters in the Bible. Several were mares, and with the second crop of colts he found himself in dire straits. He was not a church-goer, in fact I don't suppose he ever saw the inside of a church, and his knowledge of Biblical names was a trifle limited.

"With his second crop of colts he turned to Shakespeare for his names. Finally, he sold several horses, but he still retains his twenty-five teams, and the neighbors have great sport over the curious combination of names. 'Ed,' I heard him saying to his hired man one morning, 'I wish you would hitch Moses up with King Lear and lead Nebuchadnezzar down for a new pair of shoes. Coming back, turn Falstaff over in the lower pasture. He's getting pretty thin, and before you go you might give Solomon a feed.' At times he has Hamlet plodding along dusty roads beside Adam. Eve is often harnessed with Henry VIII. His neighbors have never been able to learn how he keeps all the names straight, but he evidently succeeds."

Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunion is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horse lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price.—The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

There are plenty of reasons for the failure of any enterprise, but an explanation of a failure, no matter how complete and satisfactory it is, can never be made the equivalent of a success.—M. C. Herald.

IT WAS NOT A FAITH CURE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adams' Bright's Disease.

She Did Not Believe in Them, but Today She is Strong and Well.

Collingwood, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Thos. Adams, who moved here about two years ago from Burk's Falls, is one of the many Canadians who once had Bright's Disease and are now strong and well. Like all the others she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was eight months an invalid," says Mrs. Adams, "and no one can tell what I suffered. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. At last a friend of my husband induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I had no faith in them, for I thought I never would get better, but after taking three boxes of them I was able to do my work. I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Glengarry School Days.

(Continued from our Home Magazine Department.)

"He said he's nearly busted," said Jimmie, anxiously. "He's got a pain here," pointing to his left eye. The bigger boys and some of the visitors who had gathered round shouted with laughter.

"Oh, pshaw, Aleck!" said the master, encouragingly, "that's all right. As long as the pain is as high up as your eye you'll recover. I tell you what, put your pie down on the desk here, Jimmie will take care of it, and run down to the gate and tell Don I want him."

Aleck, with great care and considerable difficulty, extracted from his pocket a segment of black currant pie, hopelessly battered, but still intact. He regarded it fondly for a moment or two, and then, with a very dubious look at Jimmie, ran away on his errand for the master.

It took him some little time to find Don, and meanwhile the master's attention was drawn away by his duty to the visitors. The pie left to Jimmie's care had an unfortunately tempting fringe of loose pieces about it that marred its symmetry. Jimmie proceeded to trim it into shape. So absorbed did he become in his trimming process that before he realized what he was about, he woke suddenly to the startling fact that the pie had shrunk into comparatively insignificant size. It would have been worse than useless to save the mutilated remains for Aleck; there was nothing for it now but to get the reproachful remnant out of the way. He was so busily occupied with this praiseworthy proceeding that he failed to notice Aleck enter the room, flushed with his race, eager and once more empty.

Arriving at his seat, he came on Jimmie engaged in devouring the pie left in his charge. With a cry of dismay and rage he flung himself upon the little gourmand, and after a short struggle secured the precious pie; but alas, bereft of its most delicious part—it was picked clean of its currants. For a moment he gazed, grief-stricken, at the leathery, viscous remnant in his hand. Then, with a wrathful exclamation, "Here, then, you can just take it, you big pig, you!" He seized Jimmie by the neck, and jammed the sticky pie crust on his face, where it stuck like an adhesive plaster. Jimmie, taken by surprise, and rendered nerveless by the pangs of an accusing conscience, made no resistance, but set up a howl that attracted the attention of the master and the whole company.

"Why, Jimmie!" exclaimed the master, removing the doughy mixture from the little lad's face, "what on earth are you trying to do? What is wrong, Aleck?"

"He ate my pie," said Aleck, defiantly.

"Ate it? Well, apparently not. But never mind, Aleck, we shall get you another pie."

"There isn't any more," said Aleck mournfully; "that was the last piece."

"Oh, well, we shall find something else just as good," said the master, going off after one of the big girls; and returning with a doughnut and a peculiarly deadly looking piece of fruit cake, he succeeded in comforting the disappointed and still indignant Aleck.

The afternoon was given to the more serious part of the school work—writing, arithmetic and spelling, while, for those whose ambitions extended beyond the limits of the public school, the master had begun a Euclid class, which was at once his despair and his pride. In the Twentieth school of that date there was no waste of the children's time in foolish and fantastic branches of study, in showy exercises and accomplishments, whose display was at once ruinous to the nerves of the visitors, and to the self-respect and modesty of the children. The ideal

of the school was to fit the children for the struggle into which their lives would thrust them, so that the boy who could spell and read and cipher was supposed to be ready for his life work. Those whose ambition led them into the subtleties of Euclid's problems and theorems were supposed to be in preparation for somewhat higher spheres of life.

Through the various classes of arithmetic the examination proceeded, the little ones struggling with great seriousness through their addition and subtraction sums, and being wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by their contest, for the first place. By the time the fifth class was reached, the air was heavy with the feeling of battle. Indeed, it was amazing to note how the master had succeeded in arousing in the whole school an intense spirit of emulation. From little Johnnie Aird up to Thomas Finch, the pupils carried the hearts of soldiers.

Through fractions, the "Rule of Three," percentages and stocks, the senior class swept with a trail of glory. In vain old Peter MacRae strewed their path with his favorite posers. The brilliant achievements of the class seemed to sink him deeper and deeper into the gloom of discontent, while the master, the minister and his wife, as well as the visitors, could not conceal their delight. As a last resort the old dominie sought to stem their victorious career with his famous problem in Practice, and to his huge enjoyment, one after another of the class had to acknowledge defeat. The truth was, the master had passed lightly over this rule in the arithmetic, considering the solution of problems by the method of Practice as a little antiquated, and hardly worthy of much study. The failure of the class, however, brought the dominie his hour of triumph, and so complete had been the success of the examination that the master was abundantly willing that he should enjoy it.

Then followed the judging of the copy-books. The best and cleanest book in each class was given the proud distinction of a testimonial written upon the first blank page, with the date of the examination and the signatures of the examiners attached. It was afterwards borne home in triumph by the happy owner, to be stored among the family archives, and perhaps among the sacred things that mothers keep in their holy of holies.

After the copy-books had been duly appraised, there followed an hour in which the excitement of the day reached its highest mark. The whole school, with such of the visitors as could be persuaded to join, were ranged in opposing ranks in the deadly conflict of a spelling-match. The master, the teacher from the Sixteenth, and even the minister's wife, yielded to the tremendous pressure of public demand that they should enter the fray. The contest had a most dramatic finish, and it was felt that the extreme possibility of enthusiasm and excitement was reached when the minister's wife spelled down the teacher from the Sixteenth, who, everyone knew, was the champion speller of all the country that lay toward the Front, and had a special private armory of deadly missiles laid up against just such a conflict as this. The tumultuous triumph of the children was not to be controlled. Again and again they followed Hughie in wild yells, not only because his mother was a great favorite with them all, but because she had wrested a victory from the champion of the Front, for the Front, in all matters pertaining to culture and fashion, thought itself quite superior to the more backwoods country of the Twentieth.

(To be continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

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

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

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of both breeds for sale.

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

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

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.

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E. T. CARTER & CO, Toronto, Ont.

Lost, Strayed, 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.

LOST.

WEYBURN, Sask.—Since August 12th, 1905, two bay geldings, about twelve years old, 1,200 pounds, branded bar, quarter circle over, on off shoulder and off hip. Reward for the return of the above animals. E. E. Williams (20-6-18 w 2).

WHITEWOOD, Sask.—Dark bay mare, branded KB on left shoulder, white spot on upper lip, lit le white on hind feet and left front foot. Last seen at Gap View, at I. B. Bexter's, May 15, 1905. Reward \$20. Albert I. Prinyer (5-14-3 w 2).

BELLEGARDE, Sask.—Light bay gelding, three years old, branded 2 on jaw, mane and forelock cut, about 900 pounds weight. Nap. Poirier (36-6-31 w 1).

EDMONTON, Alta.—Strayed from Fort Pitt, team of large white geldings, ages about nine and twelve, respectively, weights 1,400 and 1,500 lbs., both shod on fore feet, one branded 19, bar under, on left shoulder, other faint T on left hip. Twenty dollars reward paid for the recovery of same by the owner. H. D. Swarbrick.

ESTRAY.

COTHAM, Sask.—Since last month, bay pony, no brand, white star on face, white fore foot and white hind foot, front feet shod, wearing hempen halter, about 15 hands high. B. O. Criddle (36-18-5 w 2).

LLEWELYN, Sask.—Since October 10th, 1905, branded 8 on left shoulder, white stripe down face, about 1,100 pounds. E. P. Bowen (2-22-4 w 2).

HALBRITE, Sask.—Bay mare, white hind foot; bay mare, white spot on forehead; bay mare, white hind feet; sorrel mare, white stripe down face; roan mare; sorrel horse, white stripe down face; ro brands. John Walls (34-5-12 w 2).

MONTMARTRE, Sask.—Gray horse, almost white, 250 pounds, branded I I I, with bar through center, on left side or ribs. (12-15-12 w 2).

STOCKHOLM, Sask.—Since May, 1905, two yearling calves—one heifer, one steer. J. J. Patrick (14-19-3 w 2).

HIRSCH, Sask.—Since October 20th, 1905, white horse, about 1,000 pounds, rope halter on; bay mare colt, about nine months old, white star on forehead. C. Zelikson (2-3-5 w 2).

FILE HILLS, Sask.—Since about a month ago, gray cow, with horns, no brand visible; black yearling heifer, no visible brand. William White (S. E. 10-24-12 w 2).

WILCOX, Sask.—Since about June, 1905, bay mare, about three years old, about 700 pounds weight, brand resembling F D, monogram, on left hip, some white on hind feet, black mane and tail. William Allen (20-12-20 w 2).

PLATEAU, Sask.—Red and white steer, three or four years old, brass ring in nose, one crooked horn, no brand visible. John Saleken (36-33-3 w 2).

ALBERTA ESTRAYS.

CALGARY.—Bay gelding colt, one year old, black mane and tail, no visible brand; roan pony, aged, weight 1,000 lbs., branded N, over reversed D, on right shoulder, and 6 1 on left hip. Peter H. Bartley (24-23-1 w 5th).

HIGH RIVER.—Small blocky bay horse, about ten years old, weight about 900 lbs., large white mark on forehead and around right eye, black markings, branded ornamental Y, bar under, on right shoulder and diamond on left shoulder. P. D. Sanders.

VERMILION VALLEY.—On bay pony gelding, branded J on left hip. Oren Daily (25-48-15 w 4th).

CONTENT.—Sorrel pony, about seven years old, branded O H on right shoulder, small white spot on forehead. R. H. Chapman.

IMPOUNDED.

BALCARRES, Sask.—Light red muley cow, white spot on forehead, white spot on flank, branded P E, with quarter circle over, on left rib, piece of rope around neck, has suckling bull calf, black and white; red yearling heifer, little white on forehead, also on flanks, no visible brand; roan yearling heifer, no



You can positively make hens lay the year around if you will give Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a with the regular feed. During this season of the year many valuable layers are idle. In other words, the egg factories are closed down on account of impaired machinery. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains the best tonics known to medicine for increasing digestion, which is the all important function in egg production. This superior poultry tonic supplies iron for the blood, cleanses the liver, arouses the egg producing organs, reddens the comb and brightens the feathers.

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is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and in addition to increasing egg production, it cures cholera roup, indigestion and many other poultry diseases due to digestive difficulties and infection. It has a property peculiar to itself—that of destroying bacteria, the cause of so much poultry disease, and throwing off impurities through the skin. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

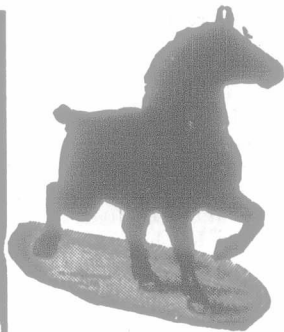
1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents; 12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

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LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION.

Portland, Oregon.

Our **Percheron and French Coach** stallions won every **First Prize** and every **Championship.**

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

visible brand. R. A. Welsh (S. W. 2-22-12 w 2).

GRAYSON, Sask.—Dark brown gelding, white spot on forehead, about one year old; dark brown gelding, white star on face, white on nose, about one year old, left hind foot white; dark brown gelding, white stripe down face, left hind foot white, one year old; dark sorrel gelding, white star on face, about two years old. W. S. Smith (N. E. 34-20-6 w 2).

BALCARRES, Sask.—Black pony, gelding, small white star, about ten years old, tail docked, brand resembling N J, with S under, on left shoulder, and H on right shoulder. John Morton (S. W. 28-21-11 w 2).

MACOUN, Sask.—Light gray mare, about 1,100 pounds, from ten to fifteen years old, brand resembling half circle, quiet, in good condition. C. A. Sinclair, Village Pound.

MCLEAN, Sask.—Dark bay sucking mare, colt, white star on forehead. Jacob Klotz (28-16-15 w 2).

LIPTON, Sask.—Bay mare, about 1,200 pounds, no brands. John Smith (12-28-15 w 2).

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Black pony mare, branded reversed S, H on left shoulder, little white on right hind foot. D. Copeland (N. E. 10-17-26 w 2).

MORTLACH, Sask.—Red cow, indistinctly branded on right hip; two calves, nine months old, red, branded Y, with half diamond over, on left hip. Wm. Stoneman (N. E. 32-16-1 w 3).

WAPELLA, Sask.—Six calves, red and red and white—five are heifers—one steer—one red and white—two have white spot on forehead. S. Shaw (S. W. 28-14-1 w 2).

BALCARRES, Sask.—Red and white cow, aged, short tail, branded diamond on right shoulder, red and white heifer calf at foot; roan heifer, three years old, red head, freshly branded K M, bar under, on right rib. R. A. Welsh (S. W. 2-22-12 w 2).

"If there is nothing good in Spiritualism," said a widower to the late Bouguereau, the great French painter, "why is it so popular?"

"Why is it so popular? I'll tell you," said Bouguereau.

"A friend of mine lost his wife two years ago. Last week he heard of a beautiful medium in the Square de l'Opera, and attended a couple of her seances. I saw him yesterday. He has already become an enthusiastic Spiritualist."

"Why, it is ridiculous," said I. "Ridiculous! Indeed, no," he returned. "My friend, do you know that at each seance the spirit of my dear wife returned and kissed me?"

"Nonsense," I exclaimed. "Nonsense. Do you mean to tell me that your dead wife honored those miserable seances enough to come and kiss you in her own person?"

"Well, not exactly in her own person," he replied. "Her spirit took possession of the medium's person, and kissed and embraced me through her."

Our Daisy Rubbers



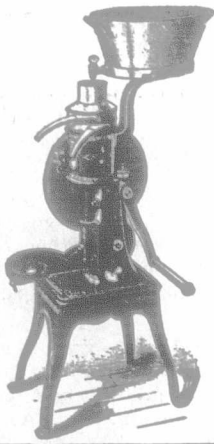
Are particularly suited for ladies' wear in winter, fall or spring weather

Neat dressiness makes them please the eye
Light weight removes all burdensomeness

Are a perfect protection against damp and cold

"Our Daisy" Trade Mark on your rubbers means the good old time wearing quality.

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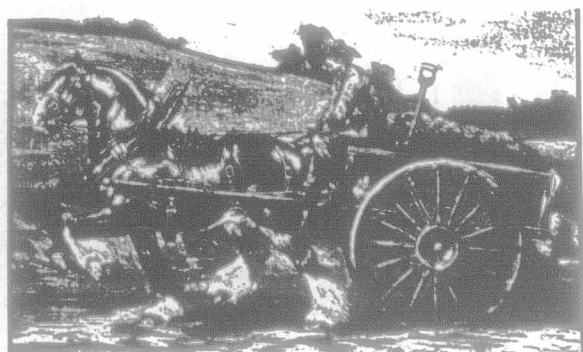
The De Laval stands absolutely alone in the possession of those features which guarantee every-day satisfaction. These are protected by patents and are responsible for the universal prestige of De Laval machines.

The De Laval Separator Co.

New Offices and Shops:
14 & 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
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Brandon, Manitoba.



The oldest and largest importers of British horses on the continent. New importation of prizewinners just received. If your district is in need of a strictly first-class

CLYDESDALE SUFFOLK PERCHERON or HACKNEY STALLION

it will pay you to correspond at once with us. Prices reasonable, terms easy, satisfaction guaranteed.

A few choice prizewinning Clydesdale mares for sale.

We can use a few strictly first-class, reliable salesmen to assist in forming syndicates. Apply to

JAMES SMITH, - - Manager.

Economical



Yes, economy in its right place is essential to success.

Canadians find that it is economical to use

Stevens' Ointment.

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

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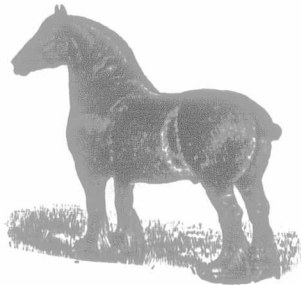
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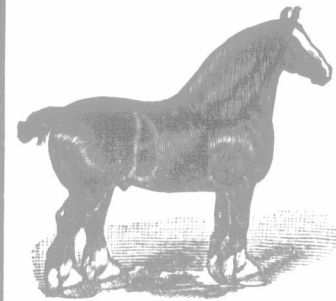
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From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Lord Lothian, etc. Stables at Regina, Sask. Inspection invited. For fuller particulars and prices, write

J. C. FYFE, V. S., Regina, Sask., or T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook.



NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

GOSSIP.

JIMMY BRAY'S HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

The following by an English breeder gives some idea of the blood coursing through the veins of the Bray herd of Whitefaces:

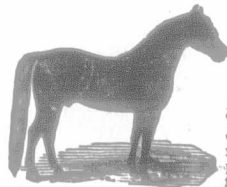
Then we come to the dispersion of a comparatively new herd, the dispersion of which is much to be regretted because Messrs. Firkins, Paunton Court, had laid out considerable capital in collecting the best they could buy, and they had selected the finest blood to be obtained whenever an opportunity presented itself. They were very fond of Tudge blood and Happy Christmas was the selection they made for a sire to perpetuate this strain. This bull had made a mark on the herd, and if only he had been kept on and the herd had remained in Messrs. Firkins' hands, there is no doubt that a great future was in store for it. After all the trouble taken to lay a good foundation, this good material is again scattered. Happy Christmas, in my opinion, was "thrown away," so to speak, when just in his prime. Mr. Firkins, I believe I am correct in saying, refused £1,000 for him, and sent him to America for exhibition. The bull "went wrong," as we term it, and was shown in poor condition only, which is, of course, fatal to success in the best competitions. He was afterwards sold, and whoever is the fortunate owner of him now, if he takes my advice, it would be to take every care of him. His breeding is exceptionally good, he won a championship in England, and he is capable of getting very high-class stock of that stamp and smooth character which Americans are so fond of.

WHERE THOROUGHBREDS ARE KEPT.

How often does the real horseman speak lovingly of "a bit of blood," whether it be in dray horse, farm horse, or harness horse, because he knows that in plain English, the nag without it is only a dunghill when it comes to wear and endurance, courage and intelligence. The fountain-head for "blood" in horses is the Thoroughbred, and if judiciously selected from the right sources, the results are satisfactory. There are to-day few Thoroughbred studs in Western Canada from which to make drafts; upon consultation our advertising columns will reveal that R. Dale, five miles north of S. Qu'Appelle, main line C. P. R., is breeding and offering for sale colts and fillies carrying in their veins the blue blood of the turf. Kelston, the head of the harem, is a beautiful horse, and those who saw him at Winnipeg last summer will remember his substance, his quality, and general blood-like appearance. Mr. Dale prices his horses right, and will attend to correspondence regarding his horses, and if parties notify him, they will be met. Few horses can kick up their heels at the end of a day's hard work, and among those few nine out of ten will be found carrying Thoroughbred blood in their veins. As Jno. Gilmer Speed puts it, "The Thoroughbred, when crossed with other strains or types, tends to improve those types." Mr. Dale is breeding Thoroughbreds for every-day use, and the propensity of the blood flowing from the stud will be the best evidence that his first selections were wisely made. For the saddle, you need the blood. If you wish to breed a mare to Hackney, it will be "love's labor lost," unless she carries a bit of blood; and some will have it that the cart mare is the better of it. Anyhow, the horse with it fights disease better and wears longer. The saddle is not common enough on our farms.

"It is well to remember that all of the visions of God and heaven and truth and wonderful spiritual life are not reserved to the performers of great deeds, but the common people, who will never get their names in print or be heard of outside of their own narrow circles of friends, may also see visions of God and heaven and truth. The path leading to the very greatest and most wonderful revelations of God always leads a part of the way along the commonplace in life, and inasmuch as but a few persons in any one generation ever become distinguished, it may be justly concluded that God has particularly intended to bless the commonplace life that he may make his very best blessings reach the greatest number."

HORSE OWNERS! USE



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

SUFFOLK STALLION FOR SALE.

The imported Suffolk Stallion "Warden," No. 3116 in the Suffolk Studbook of England; rising three years old; solid chestnut; as clean limbed as a Percheron, as heavily muscled as a Shire, and very handsome; a horse that will be sure "to take." Price moderate.

MOSSOM BOYD COMPANY,
 Bobcaygeon, Ont.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Man'd at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and test models from thousands. First order secure money. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 158-164 E. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Tuttle's Elixir

Sovereign Horse Remedy. We offer \$10. for any case of colic, curb, splint or lameness it fails to cure when we say cure is possible. Our great book, "Veterinary Experience," free. 100 pages, a perfect guide. Send for copy. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 80 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Lyman Knaz Sons, Montreal and Toronto. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

A BAD HITTER.

His Bunches and Bruises can be removed quickly without stopping work with **ABSORBINE**. This remedy cures Lameness, kills Pain, removes any Soft Bunch without blistering or removing the hair, and pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or at dealer's. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Allays inflammation rapidly. Cures strains. Book 11-B Free.

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

Three Stallions for Sale at a Bargain.

One Reg. Suffolk Punch, Young Blazer. One Reg. Black Percheron Horse, Charleroi. One French and Clyde Horse, Prince Charlie.

All three excellent horses, good tempered and quiet in every way. For particulars apply to **F. D. CULLEN**, (one mile north of Treesbank, Man.)

THOROUGHBREDS.

Representatives for sale, carrying best blood in the stud-book. Stud headed by Kelston, first prize and sweepstake stallion, Winnipeg, 1905. Young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors met.

R. DALE - - S. Qu'Appelle.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two acclimated and proven stallions, seven years and two years old. Both are of the modern type, on clean legs and strong bodies. Address:

S. McLEAN, Franklin, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS,

Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

The taint of fish may be removed from the blades of knives and the prongs of forks by rubbing them with a piece of lemon peel.

BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE

CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" Powder, String or Pill Form (Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE OF TEN DOSES) To introduce, we will send one package and our booklets on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends a cent's postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

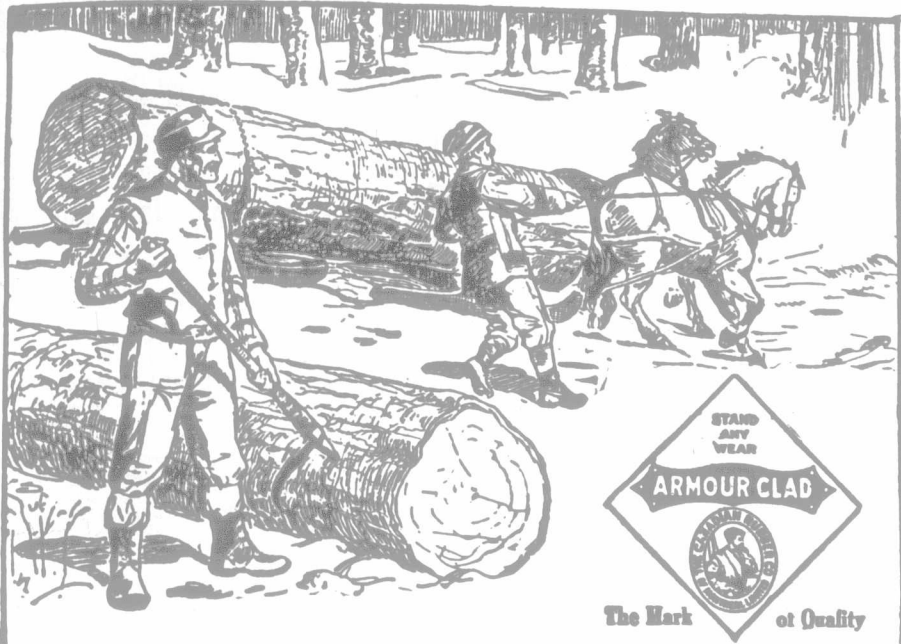


No for Wear Stand

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Wint

Agriculture on the pigs, says: Just as valuable in form of su... production on account of the good health and Many expect here to gain best green value comp to the best the quantit suits. In stated that lent feeds a lowing ord and value potatoes, s turnips, sma cabbage an method of succulent fe is worth fro or even mo Some of best one w as indicated ing from 3 to 1 pou economical meat. Cabbage are too ex occasionally to be quite port them laxative in Carrots.— to a limite They are mangels an keep so we roots, hen recommend Clover Le stems gath in haying steamed in a most exc of any age. able and qu Especially warm. Ensilage— and clover, have all b less exten or alfafa to swine,



No road too rough—no weather too cold for **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots. Wear them this winter and have Comfort. Stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" is on all genuine



Winter Feeds for Hogs.

Agriculturist Grisdale, in his bulletin on the breeding and feeding of bacon pigs, says:

Just as pasture or soiling crops are valuable in summer, so are roots or some form of succulent feed almost indispensable in winter where successful bacon production operations are to be carried on. These feeds are valuable not only on account of economy, but also because of the good effect they have upon the health and digestion of the animals fed. Many experiments have been conducted here to gain some information as to the best green feeds for winter, as to their value compared with grain or meal, as to the best way to feed them, and as to the quantity to feed to get the best results. In a general way it may be stated that our experiments rank succulent feeds available for winter in the following order according to palatability and value as flesh-producers: Artichokes, potatoes, sugar beets, mangels, carrots, turnips, small apples, pumpkins, khol rabi, cabbage and ensilage. According to the method of preparation and the kind of succulent feed, 100 pounds of mixed meal is worth from 500 to 700 or 800 pounds or even more of succulent feed.

Some of these green feeds may be fed best one way, and some in other ways, as indicated below, and generally speaking from 3 to 4 pounds of succulent feed to 1 pound of meal gives the most economical gains of the best quality of meat.

Cabbage.—Generally speaking, cabbage are too expensive to feed to swine, but occasionally they are available, and seem to be quite palatable. Some feeders report them to be rather constipating than laxative in effect.

Carrots.—These roots have been fed here to a limited extent for pork production. They are not quite so palatable as are mangels and sugar beets. They do not keep so well in winter as do most other roots, hence are not to be very highly recommended.

Clover Leaves.—Clover leaves and small stems gathered from the unloading floor in haying time, stored in sacks and steamed in winter or at any time, make a most excellent drink and feed for swine of any age. Such a drink seems as valuable and quite as palatable as skim milk. Especially is this the case if it be fed warm.

Ensilage.—Corn, clover, alfalfa, corn and clover, and alfalfa and corn ensilage have all been fed here to a greater or less extent. Ensilage containing clover or alfalfa has invariably proven welcome to swine, while pure corn ensilage also

has been eaten fairly well. The addition of some dry meal to the ensilage causes it to be eaten quite readily.

Mangels.—For the sows and general feeding, Long Red or Gate Post mangels are difficult to improve upon. They are exceedingly palatable, may be fed in large quantities, do not need to be pulped, and are better suited for the requirements of sows carrying young, and for growing pigs than are sugar beets or any other sort of green feed we have tried. They should not be cooked. Other varieties of mangels are also useful, but apparently not so welcome to the pigs as are the Long Reds. We have fed as high as 25 lbs. a day of these roots to dry sows or to sows not far advanced in pregnancy. As the period of pregnancy advances, however, it will be found advisable to decrease the roots and slightly increase the meal ration.

Potatoes.—These tubers fed alone, raw, scarcely suffice to sustain life in pigs, but cooked and a moderate amount of meal, 20 pounds of meal to 100 pounds of potatoes, mixed with them, they make a most excellent feed for fattening pigs, and produce a very fair quality of bacon. Potatoes in small quantities fed raw, help to keep pigs in health where other succulent feed is lacking.

Pumpkins.—To get the greatest returns from this fruit it must be cooked. Boiled in double its weight of water and half as great a weight of meal as of pumpkin added it will be found to furnish a most appetizing and fattening feed. The quality of meat so produced here has been very good. Rapid gains may be anticipated, with a slight tendency to over-development of fat.

Sugar Beets.—Sugar beets are easily the most palatable of the different sorts of roots that have been fed here. They may be fed to greatest advantage by pulping them. From 3 to 6 pounds a day per 100 pounds live-weight, according to rate of grain desired, has been found to give best results. The meat produced on this feed has always proven of a superior quality. They do not need to be cooked. They are not so suitable for young pigs, brood sows and breeding stock generally as are some of the other roots—mangels and turnips, for instance.

The sugar mangel, a root halfway between the sugar beet and the mangel, has been fed extensively here with very good results. It has, however, not proven quite so good as mangels for breeding pigs. If only one kind of root can be grown, it is possibly the best that could be chosen.

Thousand-Headed Kale.—This plant, which resembles rape, has, like the latter, proven valuable as a feed for swine, but is not likely to be found quite so useful. It should not be sown quite so thickly as rape, as it makes a somewhat stronger growth.

Turnips.—Where other roots have not been fed, turnips will prove quite palatable and give very satisfactory returns. They do not seem at all to the liking of pigs that have been getting sugar beets or mangels. They may be fed cooked, when they seem to give somewhat better returns and are much more welcome to the pigs. If for sows, they may be pulped and mixed with the dry meal in the proportion of about 10 of meal to 100 of roots. Fed in this way they are a very valuable food.

"Gold is a costly metal, but iron is far more useful. Genius may dazzle us, but it is everyday goodness and plodding patience that keeps the world sweet and healthy."

Wise people use discretion in telling the plain truth about their opponents, but foolish guys assume the role of knockers, and then wonder why they get into trouble.—[Live-stock World.]

The Arkansaw Traveller man, who did not mend his roof when it rained because he couldn't, and didn't mend it when it was not raining because he didn't need to, was an aggravated type of the man who lets troubles settle themselves; but did you ever stop to think how many things do straighten themselves out in the best way when you give them a chance?

Have a definite aim. Go straight for it. Master all details. Always know more than you are expected to know. —Success.

Torpid Liver Cause of Fevers

THE SUREST WAY TO PREVENT DISEASE IS TO KEEP THE LIVER ACTIVE WITH

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Too frequently an external cause for fever is looked for, when the real source of trouble is from within the body itself.

To begin with, the liver becomes torpid, sluggish and inactive, and poisonous bile is left in the blood to corrupt the whole system. The result is the over-working of the kidneys and the clogging up of the organs of excretion.

Food which should be digested is left to ferment and decay in the intestines, and inflammations and fever are set up.

In such a condition the body is a regular hotbed of disease, and is most susceptible to any ailment of an infectious or contagious nature.

The best insurance against disease is the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to keep the liver active. This great medicine has a direct and specific action on the liver, and is wonderfully prompt and effective in awakening and invigorating this important filtering organ.

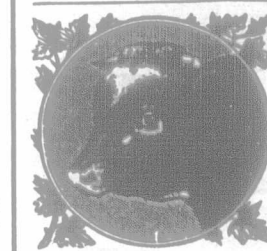
A healthy liver means pure blood, good digestion and the proper working of the bowels. A healthy liver ensures the onward passage of the food through the intestines and excretory organs, and so removes all chance of poisonous waste matter remaining in the body to produce pain, suffering and disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

Prizewinners at Winnipeg, Brandon and New Westminster. Select stock always for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man.



Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite = 53595 =.
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta
Farm 5 miles south of town.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM
High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.
Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

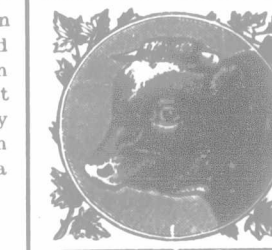
R. K. BENNET, Calgary, Box 95.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

BUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

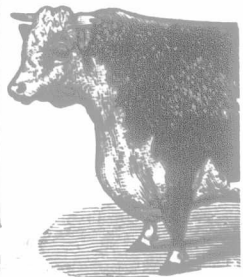


I have now for sale one 2 year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 52666 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta.



POPLAR 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.**

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m **S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.**

Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers, and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

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

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS.

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prizewinning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

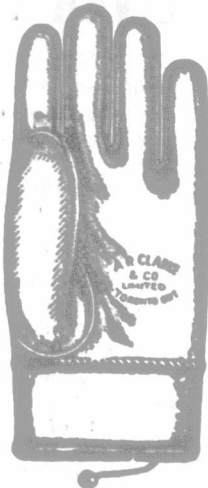
with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

"Clarke's" Gloves

Made from every leather from which good gloves can be made, and every glove is stamped, so that you know exactly what you are getting.

"Clarke's" Horsehide—real horsehide, not cowhide—is our best working glove—and we guarantee it to be heat and wet proof, soft, pliable, and neat fitting; will wear like iron, and stand scorching and scalding without getting hard.



Tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. We do not buy the leather, like other makers of these gloves—the wearer gets the advantage of the profit thus saved in extra value.

See that the gloves you buy are stamped "Clarke's."

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

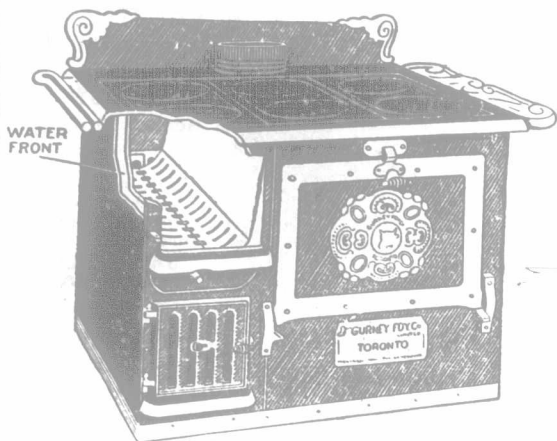
Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

The Oxford Chancellor coal range gives a continuous and plentiful supply of hot water. This is a point that should instantly appeal to every householder.

The Oxford Chancellor is fitted with an extra powerful water-front which is so placed in the front of the fire-box that it gets the direct and immediate benefit of the fire.



Oxford Chancellor Range

Plenty of hot water is an excellent feature in a range, but it is only one of many that make the Oxford Chancellor do such excellent work. We would like to send some of our literature which tells the whole story. Won't you write for it? A post card will do.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto Montreal Calgary Vancouver 616

A1 CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM

Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.

GET ON THE SAFE SIDE BY PLACING YOUR INSURANCE WITH

THE WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Head Office: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A strong local organization with full government deposit and ample guarantees.

R. L. RICHARDSON, President. **H. H. AGUR, Vice-President.** **CHAS. M. SIMPSON, Managing-Director.** **L. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.**

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

GOSSIP.

Heroism is not alone in the dash of chivalry or the heroic charge of the battlefield. The one who stands faithful to the ordinary humdrum duties of life is also great, for these are the most important duties at last.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, of Hamiota, Man., have had a good season's business, pretty good evidence that the firm is turning out an article that the market demands. Recent sales are: Four heifers, by General, and bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.), to Rutherford & Son, Roden, Man.; bulls to Jas. Murray, Wapella, Sask.; F. Morehead, Crandell, Man.; Mr. Hindson, Rapid City; R. S. Ross, Antler, Sask., and one to D. Mair, Hamiota. A very promising two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, by the well-known sire, McBain, and out of Lady Smith, was sold to W. B. Ross, Togo, Sask. W. Lonsis, of Crandell, took fourteen ewes and one ram from the Rankin flock of Leicesters, a ram going also to Mr. Kennington, Churchbridge. The stock has gone into winter quarters in A1 shape, and the firm has the best lot of young bulls they have ever offered to intending buyers to pick from. There are also a pair of extra good young stallions to pick from at Melrose Stock Farm.

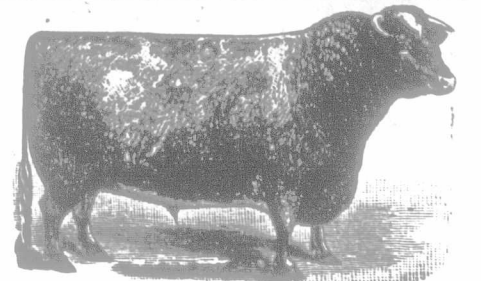
WHERE GOOD CATTLE ARE KEPT.

The discouragement one feels after reading a British market report of Canadian beef cattle sales, or after an inspection of some of the stuff in the stock-yards, or wandering around on the prairie, or in farmers' barnyards, is offset to a great extent by a visit to the herds of our leading breeders of cattle. A few days since we dropped in on the reeve for North Cypress and found that worthy up to his eyes in No. 1 northern wheat—he was threshing—yet for all was able to spare a few moments to pilot one around the boxes and stalls on the farm where once roamed the mighty Topsman. Fairview Stock Farm has done a part by sending forth its quota of improved seed in the shape of well-bred bulls, and has thereby contributed no small measure to the wealth of the country. New blood is introduced by judicious purchases of imported bulls, and dollars are not stinted when the right one is seen. John Barron and his aide-de-camp, George, are well-known figures in the show-ring, and we have yet to hear it said that they held a bad one. The list of sires gives some idea of the blood used: Topsman and Topsman's Duke, Nobleman and Pilgrim, Nonpareil Prince and Meteor, the last two being respectively first-prize two-year-old and senior yearling at Winnipeg this year. Nonpareil Prince is one of the thick, sappy kind, an easy keeper and good tempered, and can be bought, as he is for sale. Few such opportunities are afforded these days to get as good a bull to head a herd, but as he is a half-brother to Meteor—both being by Royal Prince, that sold so well at the Miller sale about a year ago—he must go. Meteor, the junior champion at Winnipeg, is filling out smooth and deep, and is growing into quite an attractive bull. In the stalls were twin roan bulls, by Topsman's Duke, the darker being a very promising bull, masculine, square and smooth. He was good enough to be in the prize money as a calf at Winnipeg. The advantage of buying in such a herd as Fairview is that there is plenty of choice, provided one does not leave the buying until too late in the season. Not only that, but from the number of calves seen, the herd is in a healthy condition, as the females are evidently regular breeders, something the beginner needs to consider when investing in pure-bred animals: to be a paying investment, they must reproduce. The diet fed the herd conduces to good health, as the bovine menu comprises fodder corn and turnips, timothy hay and straw ad lib., besides some grain. The recent sales in the East show that good Shorthorns are worth, and bring, good money. There are plenty of females to select from, and some very useful bulls, roans and reds, all young, and the kind to go on and make money with. Extended reference to the individuals is not necessary. If you want some pure-breds to make money out of, go and see Barron's at Carberry, C. P. R.; Fairview Siding, C. N. R.

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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



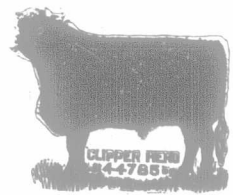
ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

3 high-class imp. bulls.
2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.)

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.
4 bulls, yearlings.
26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

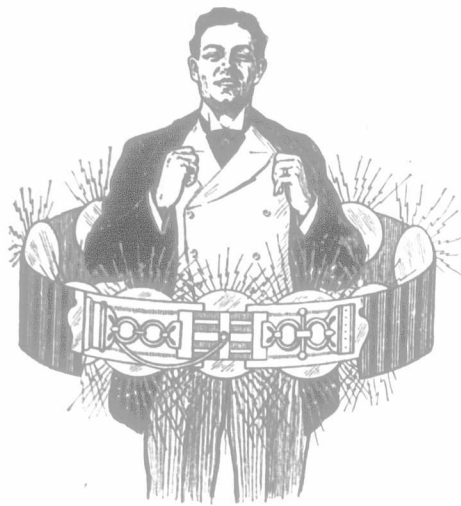
Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: **C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont.** W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited Props.

Advertise in the Advocate

STRENGTH---FREE TO MEN.

How to Regain It Without Cost Until Cured.



Strength of body—strength of mind Who would not possess it if they could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men, dragging on from day to day, who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they

would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the being and renews the vigor of youth. For 40 years I have been curing men and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day; or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.
Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturday, until 9 p. m.

Something New Under the Sun; The World do Move.

A Perfect, Clean and Natural Shave Without a Razor.

The Angelus Hair Remover is a local application, which removes the hair from the face of mankind as the tropical sun would icicles; yet without the slightest injury to the skin, and which discovery is the result of a lifetime's scientific research and experimentation by the great French savant, Prof. Jean Roger Gauthier, of Paris. For not until now has there been a prescription of the kind, which successfully removes the coarsest hair from the tenderest skin, without any injurious effect. Thus the Angelus Hair Remover, marks a new era in the 20th century, for the man who appreciates a means whereby he is enabled to save valuable time, trouble, annoyance, and useless expense; as it sounds the doom of the razor, and which will shortly become as obsolete in the annals of hygiene, as has become the battle axe to modern warfare—and like the latter will become but a relic of the barbaric ages gone by. The Angelus should be in the hands of every progressive man, whose time to shave himself is limited, including all those who are tired of being next to have their faces marred, mauled and mutilated; to say nothing of the constant danger of contracting infectious disease as barbers' itch, ringworm, or worse still. Therefore, the Angelus is an absolutely indispensable article to everyone who values a daily clean shave, which takes but 2 minutes and costs just 2 cents; and for the purpose of quickly introducing same to every shaver in this country we grant a further allowance of 33% on the first package, for trial and advertising purposes, thus giving you a full \$3.00 package, enough for 150 shaves, for \$2.00. Ladies troubled with superfluous hair will find the Angelus an ideal remedy and as superior to all depilatories now on the market as the electric light is to the candle; and far more reliable and convenient than the torture-inflicting needle. Address Lady Manager in full confidence. Agents, male and female, desiring to earn \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week selling the Angelus, should have personally used at least one package to render them enthusiastic and successful agents. Do it now. Address Dept. 931.

The Angelus Dermal Products Co., 56 W. 116th St., New York.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

GRAIN DEALERS FAVOR SEED TRAINS.

At the Tri-State Grain Dealers' Convention recently the following report was read:

Owing to the ravages of rust in Minnesota and South Dakota, and the constant deterioration of the quality of seed used by farmers, we secured the co-operation of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., M. & St. L. Ry., and the C. & P. M. & O. Ry. Co., who furnished special trains for the purpose of giving the professors from the agricultural colleges an opportunity of visiting the farmers and giving them the benefit of their experience gained through experiments and close comparison of results. With the trains were Professors Chilcott and Wheeler of the South Dakota Agricultural College, and Professors Boss, Bull, and Messrs. Parker and Wilson, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, also prominent men identified with the grain business and Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

These trains traversed all the lines of the above companies in Minnesota and South Dakota. One hundred and ten 45-minute lectures were delivered to a total attendance of 22,200 farmers. All the lectures, with but few exceptions, were delivered in halls. Where no hall was available or within convenient distance from the station, the lectures were delivered in coaches, especially provided for the purpose.

As evidence of the interest created by the coming of these specials with the message of good seed, many farmers were in attendance from a distance of 18 to 20 miles at the morning meetings held at 9.45. This was particularly so in South Dakota where farmers were located at considerable distance from the railroad.

Being desirous of ascertaining to what extent farmers were influenced by the lectures delivered on the subject of good seed at the various points visited by the special, we addressed letters of enquiry to prominent people at each station with a request for that information. About ninety replies were received, all of them commending our efforts and giving assurance that substantial results had been attained. A surprising interest developed among farmers to procure the best seed obtainable and in making germination tests of all seeds before planting. The gratifying reports of the good accomplished warrant us in making an endeavor to secure again the co-operation of the railroad companies and agricultural colleges in continuing the work another year, which will be started earlier in the season and take in a larger scope of territory.

Pat McCarthy gave a dinner to which he invited his neighbors. He had allowed his wife to cook only one chicken. When dinner was served Pat took up the carving knife and said to Mrs. Dixon, "What part of the fowl will you have?" "A leg, if you please." "And what part will you have? Would ye like some of the breast, Mrs. Hooligan?" "Oh, a leg will do me," she answered. "What part will ye have, Mike Walsh?" "I believe I will take a leg, too," said Mike. "Begorra," said Pat, "what di ye think I'm carving—a sphider!"

WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE NEWS.—The busy season in the Wheat City Business College, Brandon, has begun very early this year. The enrollment in both day and evening classes is rapidly increasing, and the four teachers are being kept constantly engaged in the class-rooms. Now that the fall work on the farm is almost over, the students from the country are beginning to come in for the winter. There are prospects of a very large class during the present term, and every indication of "a full house" after the New Year. The principal extends to all visitors to the city a cordial invitation to visit the college, inspect the rooms and investigate the standard of the work taught.

A BIG WHEAT YIELD.

The Detchon Farm, at Davidson, Sask., with 3,500 acres in wheat, yielded 25 bushels per acre; the estimated cost per bushel being 40c, it brought 60c. at the local point. This beats oil-well shares.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

REGINA STOCK FARM.

Young bulls by my famous sire "Burnside"; also the sire himself. Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages. The blood of the world-renowned Dalmeny herd in all my hogs.

J. C. POPE,

Regina, Saskatchewan.

Brampton Jersey herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

Bureside Ayrshires—One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams. Write to **R. R. NESS, Bureside Farm, Howick, Que.** Cattle and Sheep Labels



Do not neglect to drop me a line for circular and sample. It costs nothing to be informed. Address, **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

YORKSHIRES

Our present offering is:—
20 boars and sows, April farrow.
10 boars and sows, May farrow.
16 boars and sows, June farrow.
1 two-year-old boar (imported).
1 yearling boar, sired by imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd.
9 sows, over one year; three of these imported.

We are quoting these pigs away down, as we are at present overcrowded. We can ship to any distance in light, strong crates, with self-feeder attachment.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,

Rosser, Manitoba.

Tamworths and White Wyandottes.

A lot of Choice Boars, farrowed in May; sired by first-prize and champion boar, Dominion Exhibition, 1904 (also first and champion, 1903); dams were first-prize litters, 1904. White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets—the best strains. A lot of choice Western Rye Grass Seed.

JAS. GLENNIE, Macdonald, Man.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

Choice-bred stock now for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Assa.

We Will Buy

You a Bottle of Liquozone (and Give It to You to Try.)

We make few claims of what Liquozone will do. And no testimonials are published to show what it has done. We prefer that each sick one should learn its power by a test. That is the quickest way to convince you.

So we offer to buy the first bottle and give it to you to try. Compare it with common remedies; see how much more it does. Don't cling to the old treatments blindly. The scores of diseases which are due to germs call for a germicide. Please learn what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to

Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfil this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Goitre—Gout |
| Abscess—Anemia | Gonorrhoea—Gleet |
| Bronchitis | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Blood Poison | La Grippe |
| Bowel Troubles | Leucorrhoea |
| Coughs—Colds | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Consumption | Piles—Quincy |
| Contagious Diseases | Rheumatism |
| Cancer—Catarrh | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases |
| Dyspepsia—Dandruff | Tuberculosis |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Throat Troubles |

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

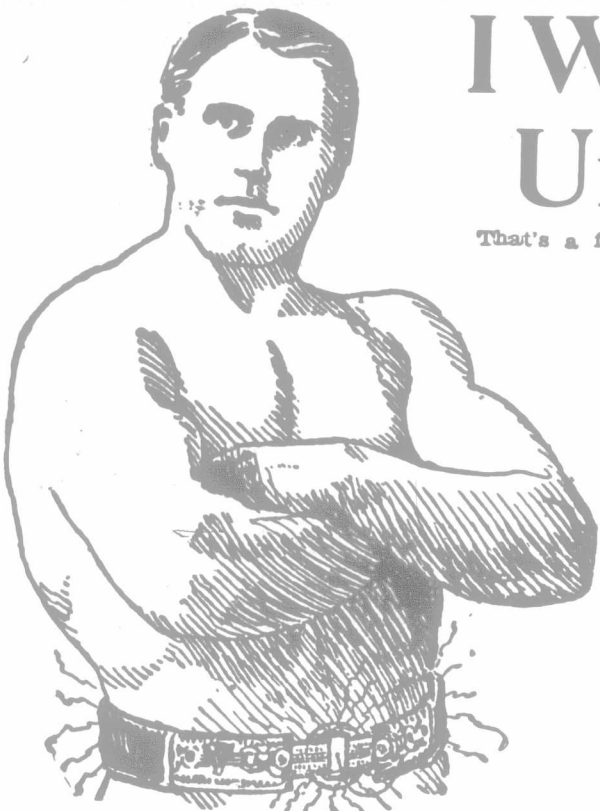
My disease is

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....
.....

351. Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone, will be gladly supplied for a test.



I Want No Money Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition — no cure no pay. No man can

make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition — no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who, when they feel the exhilaration from my belt, will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken this stuff for years, and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

me and I'll give you his name, and you can ask him about me.

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Maybe you believe that—or not. You will some day. Anyhow, I am ready to back up anything I say, and all I ask you to spend is your time. And as you wear my belt while you sleep, I don't use much of that.

Some of the things I can cure are: Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor and every evidence of it, weakness of kidneys, stomach, liver, rheumatic pains, poor circulation, constipation and general ill health.

I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. I don't care where you are. Tell

COSSIP.

Clydesdale lore in Canada would be incomplete from the breeder's standpoint if the name of Graham was omitted, and when the history of the Scotch d after in Western Canada comes to be writ, the name of John Graham, Carberry, will be blazoned on the pages. John has a penchant for big wheat and Shorthorns, but that is another story. Carberry gave name to the famous plains north of the town, plains that are noted for wheat-growing and turning out to the local exhibition probably the best show of farm horses in the West. Consequently one is not surprised to find good stallions there, and plenty of them. Facing the main line of the C. P. R., just north of the track at Carberry, was a barn in course of erection at the time of our visit, which will house some nineteen stallions carrying as good Scotch blood as can be got, and nowadays everybody seems to want Scotch cattle, horses, or men, even to talk, which is a fearful thing. One would hardly dare to pick from the bunch and bank his reputation on the horse being the best, so that we shall not attempt it, because our readers might write and buy the horse offhand, and it is worth while going to see the bunch, and do one's own selecting. The first one submitted to our judicial look was Galashiels, a big, strong-boned, well-muscled horse, five off. Storm King (1957) came next, that taking four-year-old by Hillhead Chief. Storm King was a Glasgow winner, and a Midlothian premium horse, but why say more—just take a bit look at him.

Grandsons of Baron's Pride are there, including the brown horse, Baron Cochran, by Baden Powell, out of a Macgregor mare; Gay Matthew, by Hiawatha, out of a Prince of Wales mare, a big strong six-year-old, with plenty of weight—2,100 lbs.; Baron Conqueror, a thick horse, with plenty of bone and muscle, coming three years old, by Baronson, out of a Darnley mare; Holbein, two years old, by Lord Roberts, dam by Gallant Potteath, one of the wearing sort; Baron Wales, with show-horse progeny, a two-year-old, by Baronson, out of a Prince of Wales mare, brown, with some white, he has good kits and middle. Another is the black Baron Marshall, by Baronson, with dams and grandams by Prince Robert and Prince of Wales. Marshall's Pride, by Moncrieff Marquis, a thick, useful, medium-sized horse. A very flash horse is the roan five-year-old, Masquerader, by Hiawatha, and Darnley blood on the dam, a horse with good action, joints and canons. Another big colt is Gallant Macgregor, who was sold for £220 at nine months old. He is a bay, with ratch on face and body, hind feet white, is by Baronson (a son of Baron's Pride), and out of a Macgregor mare. Baron Graham is another Baronson, out of a Hiawatha mare, the dam being a full sister to Marcellus, winner of the Brydon 100-gs. Challenge Shield. Baron Graham is a sweet colt, lots of quality, and a good middle. And so we might continue with Pride of Strathmore, by Marcellus, out of a Mains of Airies mare, a big brown horse; the bay Lord Bonnie, sold, as a foal, for £160, at the Marquis of Londonderry's sale, an age 1 horse, out of a Prince of Wales mare, and by Lord Stewart; and we will close with Fashion Again, by Darley's Hero, a big horse, with any amount of substance. Nineteen to pick from, young horses, not carrying fat enough to hide anything—those who know a horse can get something worth coming after.

According to Lippincott's Magazine, an honest and stupid Irishman, who had worked for a coal dealer half a year and shown no capacity to learn his duties, was called "Barney the Blunderer."

One morning, after having delivered coal to two wrong addresses, he was rather short and crusty in answering a regular customer, so the proprietor discharged him, saying, "Go to the office and get your money. I've been as patient with you as I could be, but you are too thick-headed ever to learn anything."

"All right, sir," answered Barney. "Mebbe O'm tick-headed, as yez say, but O've learned wan ting, annaway."

"If you have really learned one thing, and learned it well, I'll not discharge you," said the proprietor, banteringly. "Now, tell me what you have learned."

"O've learned, sor, that sixteen hundred makes a ton in this place," replied Barney, and he went back to work.



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