

1905

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN MANITOBA
and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

VOL. XL. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 1, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 684

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

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, - 126,686 88

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,897.

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

For the Asking

The best table salt costs no more than the poorest—and can be had for the asking.

Windsor SALT

is sold in practically every grocery store in Canada—and is the best.

Ask for it.

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.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

EXPERT TELEGRAPHY AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers—\$50 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.



Drysdale & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble and Granite Monuments

Workmanship guaranteed.
Prices right.
Designs most up-to-date on the market.

Write for free catalogue.

Brandon, - Manitoba
P. O. BOX 222

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

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

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

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 Colling & Roofing Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

B. P. RICHARDSON
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.

Lands for Sale.
Solicitor for the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" for the Northwest Territories.

BOOK-KEEPING

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

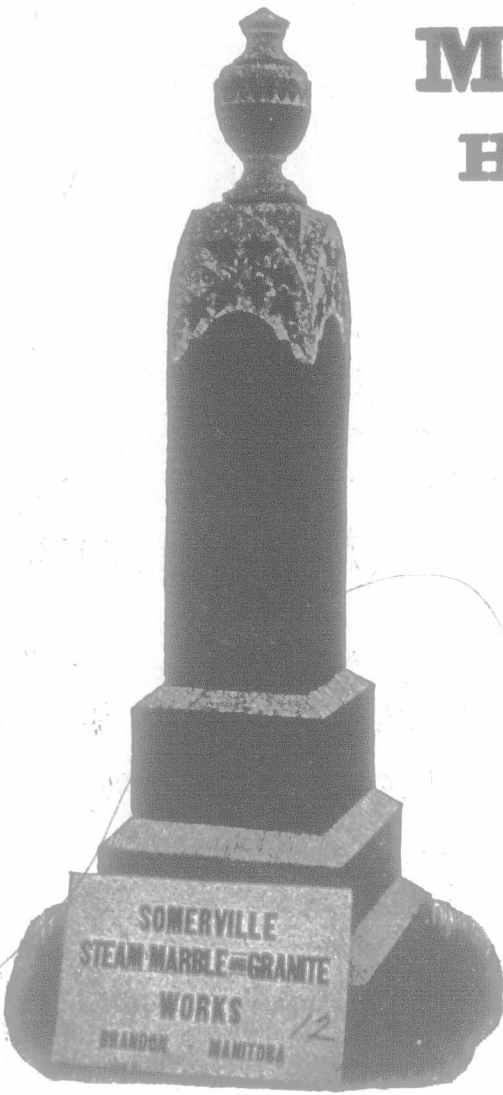
THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, "STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS."

LICENSED Doing no buying or selling on our own account, Shippers can always depend on getting their grain handled to advantage. BOND & O

Before shipping, write for our way of doing business.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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



**Monuments
Headstones
Fences**

**THE LARGEST
EXHIBITION**

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

Somerville & Co.
BRANDON.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Agents Wanted
In Districts where we
Are not Already Represented

The Central Canada Insurance Co'y.

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. CORNE'L,
MANAGER.

**THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET
TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.**

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws. Manufactured only by
SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

**The Riesberry Pump
Co., Ltd.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Class Wood and Iron Pumps

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

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

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

**SELECT FARMS IN
LOWER FRASER VALLEY**

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

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Does IT all depends on how frequently you have to
Threshing STOP through using an inferior grade of
Pay? OIL. All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

Threshers' Supply Co.

Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Canada Life Building

WINNIPEG, CANADA.
Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

R. FERGUSON. W. W. RICHARDSON

"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.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade

James Hurton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



**The
London &
Lancashire Life
Assurance Co.**

Can meet all competition in rates on all popular plans of insurance.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal
Chairman of Directors.

B. HAL BROWN,
General Manager.

A. STEVENS BROWNE,
Branch Manager and Supt. of Agencies.

L. W. HICKS,
Assistant Branch Manager.

**BE A
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 COPY OF **Hart's 1905**
Handsomeness 64 Page Illustrated Pamphlet
OF C. F. M. FRUIT LANDS
MAILED FREE on request
EJ HARTLEY Box 242, New Westminster, B.C.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

G. B. MURPHY & CO.,

214 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

HIGHEST PRICES QUICK SETTLEMENTS

J. W. KNITTEL,
 GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
 Office: Union Bank Building. P. O. Box 340
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.

Ship your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax to the old and reliable Canadian firm of

McBEAN BROS.

Established in 1884

And get the Highest Market Price and Prompt Settlements

We give special attention to all grain consigned and make liberal advances on shipping bills, either by draft with bills attached, or will remit by return mail on receipt of bills. **We are Street Buyers through Farmers' Elevators** at many points in Manitoba and the Territories, and can refer farmers and others to the Secretaries of Farmers' Elevators at the following points, viz.:

<p>Myrtle Miami Rosebank Altamont Elgin</p>	<p>Underhill Roland Carnduff Carlyle Deloraine Plum Coulee</p>	<p>Darlingford Treherne Rathwell Souris Holland Winkler</p>	<p>Carman Welwyn Wolseley Grenfell Binscarth</p>
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

MEMBERS OF THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded. References: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg.

MACLENNAN BROS.,

Grain & Commission Merchants
 WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Grain of all kinds handled in car lots. Bids on track or in store at terminal elevators wired, or will handle on commission. See our local representative, who will give you prices and shipping instructions, or write, wire, or phone direct. **PHONE 1490.** P. O. BOX 585

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 hot-houses 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 climatic 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.

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

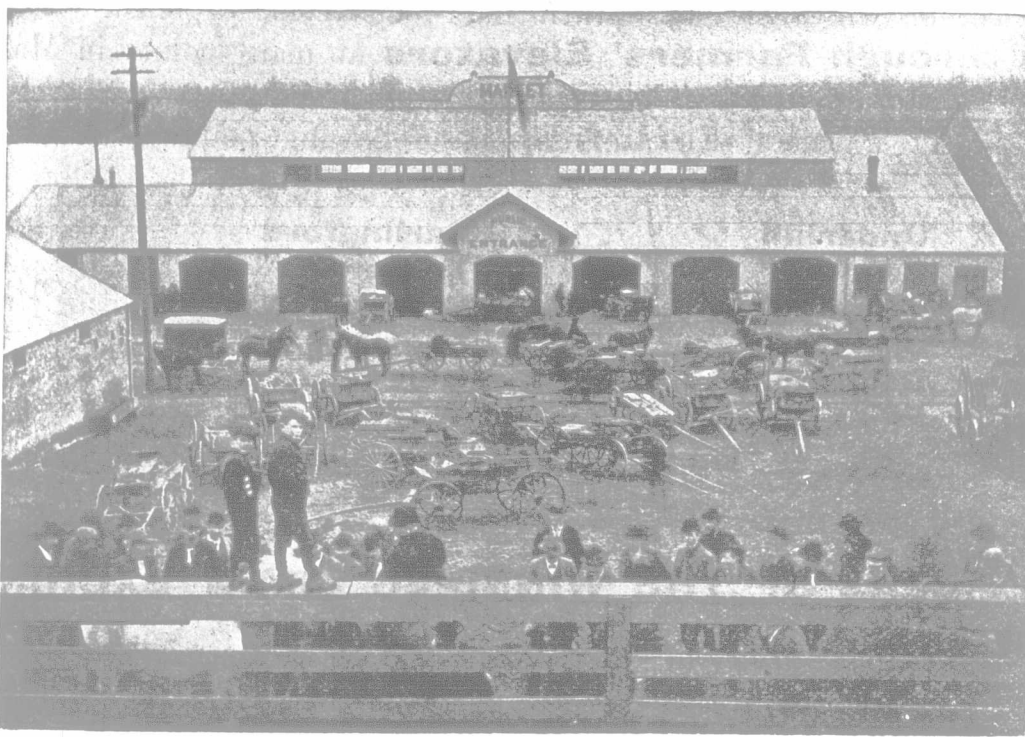
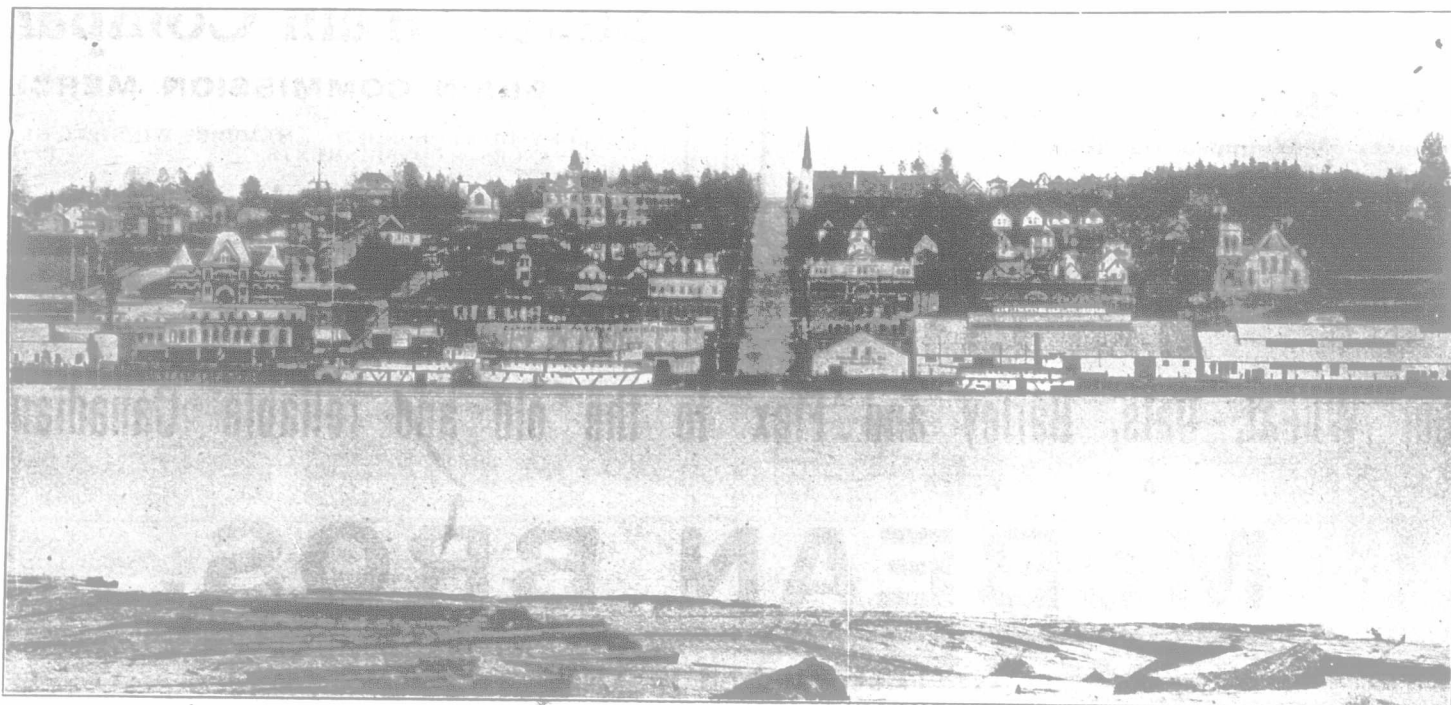
available at a very low price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms very reasonable. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the Province.

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 fifty thousand dollars in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society last year.

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

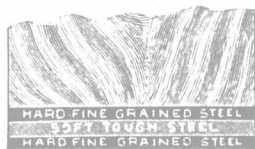


For fuller or special information and maps, address

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

THEY ARE ON BAIN SLEIGHS AND BAIN SLEIGHS ONLY

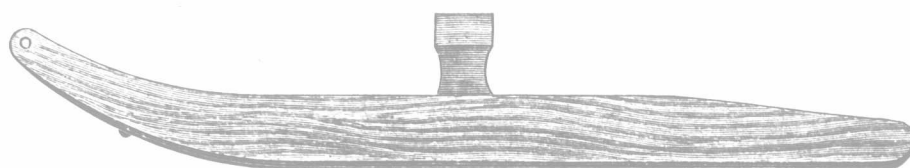
The New Patented Soft Center Steel Shoes



Made of three-ply or strips of steel, the center ply being of soft, tough steel, and the two outer strips being of hard, fine-grained steel, that will take a high temper.



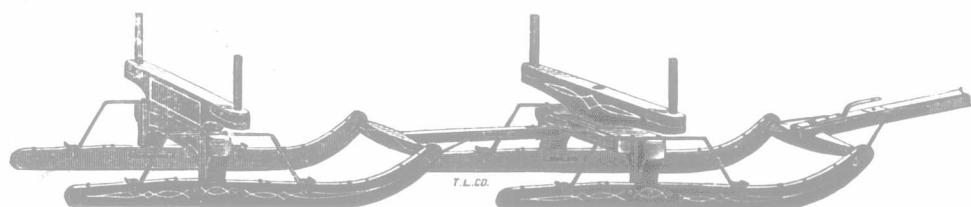
The new Shoe is practically as hard as a diamond, and as tough as leather.



Made in 2-inch and 2½-inch Runners.

Experience has shown that the use of these Shoes will lessen the friction by fifty per cent.

Superior Frictional Surface. Great Strength and Elasticity.



The One-Beam Manitoba Bob Sleigh.

Sold Only By
Massey-Harris Co.,
Limited.
Agents Everywhere.

STOCK POINTERS.

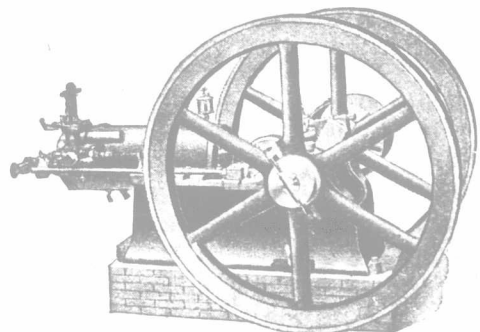
One of the most valuable books to those interested in stock is just out. It contains photographs of many of the greatest prizewinners in Canada and a description of herd to which they belong. Also letters from the feeders, breeders and owners of these herds.

Winners of Pan-American sweepstakes and of sweepstakes at the Guelph Fat-stock Show, at Toronto, Ottawa, London and other shows. In fact, the best stock from the best herds of beef and milk producers are here represented, as well as the most successful herds of swine and flocks of sheep.

It is the intention of the publishers of "Stock Pointers" to add to its pages from time to time as opportunity affords, and they trust that its value will be appreciated by stockmen and farmers generally.

The book is free to subscribers of this paper. Send your name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada, and mention the "Farmer's Advocate," and you will receive a copy of "Stock Pointers" by return mail. The Beaver Mfg. Co., are reliable. They are well known to the publishers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and any statement or offer they make can certainly be relied upon.

The Flour City
GASOLINE ENGINES
TRACTION = PORTABLE = STATIONARY

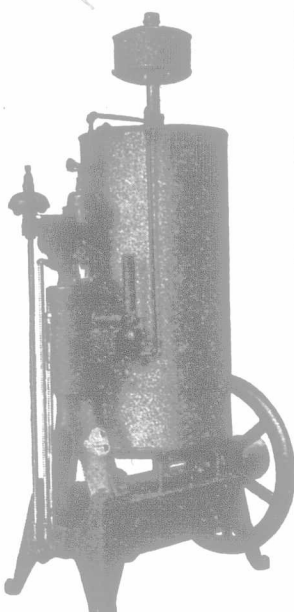


KINNARD-HAINES CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Here are Some of the Things
YOU WANT TO BUY THIS FALL.
OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT--SO ARE OUR PRICES.

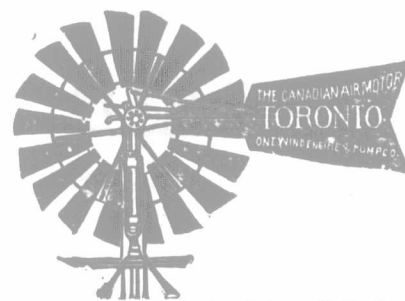
Airmotors for pumping or power.—Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet.
New Style Stickney Horizontal Gasoline Engines, the latest and best, stationary and portable, gravity or pump feed. Sizes: 2½, 4½, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 25 H.P.

Grain Grinders.—
Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12
inch plates.
Steel and Wood
Saw Frames and
Saws.—Sizes 24, 26,
28 and 30 inch.



B. Bell & Sons' Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Feed Cutters, Root Pulpers.
Empire Cream Separators.
Pumps, all styles. Tanks, wood or steel. Write us for catalogues and prices.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO.,
CHAMBERS 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.

The Wheat City Business College
Brandon, Man.

The Best in the West

A postal brings full information.

J. B. Beveridge, F. E. Werry,
Principals.

ARE YOU BUILDING ?

Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.

EDDY'S
IMPERVIOUS
Sheathing Paper

ENSURES THIS.

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

PAROID

Sit down today and send us your name. We will send you a book that tells about roofing and how it is made. We'll tell you our story honestly and send you a sample of the roofing. It will pay you. Write and see.
F. W. Bird & Son, Makers.
(Originators of the complete roofing kit—fixtures in every roll.) Established in U.S. 1817
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

ROOFING

WE ARE RELIABLE

SHIP YOUR

GRAIN

TO US.

THE DUNSHEATH, MACMILLAN CO., Limited

Rooms 46 and 47 Merchants Bank.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Reference: UNION BANK.

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST

ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

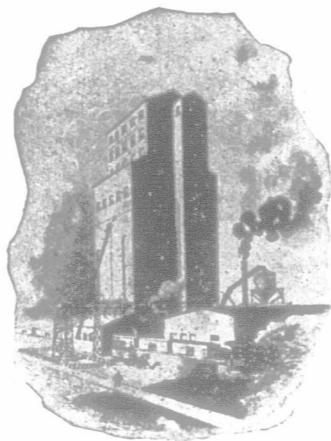
Send stamps for samples and booklet.
Winnipeg, March 13, 1896.

To W. G. Fonseca:

The All-Wool Mica Roofing used to cover the roof of a building attached to the Albion Hotel, Main and Henry streets, which leaked badly, has stood five winters, and looks as if it would last five more. It is a warm and substantial material—keeps hard during the hottest weather.

GEORGE MUNROE, Barrister.

W. G. Fonseca & Son, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA.
56 Fonseca Ave., WINNIPEG.



Consign Grain to

ST. BONIFACE

And sell to us direct or through your commission agent "on sample." We don't have to stick to grade prices and can pay differences between grades when quality warrants. Rejected wheat for smut, oats, or other cause, a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

The Crown Grain Co.,
Limited

Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

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.

For Best Prices SHIP YOUR FURS
to the old reliable
Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.
We sell Guns, Traps and Supplies at lowest prices
PRICES & CATALOGUES FREE
200-202-1st St. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

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,

Phone 3370.

WINNIPEG.

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**

Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

Limited.

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.

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. m

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.

GRAIN MANITOBA COMMISSION CO., LTD.

Licensed and Bonded Grain Handlers

408 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

For quick returns and prompt settlements consign your grain to us.

WRITE FOR ONE OF OUR NEW CALENDARS

H. S. PATERSON, Manager

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. 684.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 1, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Although there seems to be a tendency in the West to get clear of cattle, the East and the corn States complain that there is a great scarcity of first-class feeding steers, and the market for breeding stock is firm and fairly active.

The harvesters are going back East. According as they have seen they will testify. There can be no question what they will say about the crops, but are we Western people getting as much out of life as we should? This thought will also effect the reports the "spies" take back. It's a good way to do something for the country to treat an intelligent, responsible harvester well.

There is many a man who could make better use of his straw than to burn it. If there is one thing more than another that a lot of the soil in this country needs, it is a good supply of vegetable matter, and this the straw could supply if it were drawn to the barnyard and tramped in with the stable manure. A few extra cattle would also help to maintain the fertility.

It used to be said that Western land had to pass into the hands of the third owner before it finally found a holder who could make a profit out of it. The first settler was considered a pioneer, who knew nothing about land except that it advances in value as the country becomes settled; he made his living out of this advance. The second settler was he who was forced to take up new land because he could not compete in older districts with intelligent farmers; he made a living, only, off the land. The third owner was he who knew how to farm, and who was able to hold the land. To the credit of Canada, owing to the superior class of settlers whom we have got and who are still coming, the first settlers belong to this latter class, and success is attained at first hand.

Experimental Farms for Alberta.

Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, has announced his intentions with regard to the location of experimental farms in Alberta, but so far has not made clear the relationship of the Indian Head Farm to these. After a trip of inspection through the West, the Minister decided that to meet the needs for experimental work in Alberta three farms would be required.

To serve the needs of the south country, where a system of farming peculiar to itself is being, and will be, developed, a farm is to be established in all probability at Lethbridge. This farm will endeavor to solve the agricultural problems of the country extending from the boundary line to a few miles north of Calgary, and east to the interprovincial boundary line. In that part of Alberta irrigation is practiced, sugar beets are grown, alfalfa, fall wheat and other grain crops have been introduced. Its agriculture is peculiar, and it needs an experimental farm, as pointed out in the "Farmer's Advocate" two years ago.

Between the southern and northern parts of Alberta conditions of farming are as different as they well could be, owing to the difference in climate and soil, hence there is a need for a farm in the north. The north goes in for dairying, hog raising, stock-growing and grain farming. In his announcement of his intentions concerning the inauguration of experimental work in the north, Mr. Fisher sprung a surprise. His conclusion is that two farms are required in the north; and, more singular still, that in his opinion the locations of them should be at Innisfail and Lacombe,

which two places are but thirty-six miles apart. This apparent superfluity of experiment stations is justified by the Minister on the grounds that the Innisfail station will devote itself to dairy work almost exclusively, while at Lacombe the more general problems of the Northern Alberta farmer will be wrestled with.

These proposals of the Minister may, of course, be modified after consultation with the director of experimental farms, with members of Parliament from Alberta, and with the Government, but it is not probable there will be any material change in them, provided the people of Alberta acquiesce, and this they doubtless have done, through their members of Parliament.

The thing now for the public to do is to urge for the early establishment of these farms. Alberta has waited long for them, and has a lot for them to do. Nor should their proposed establishment be allowed to hang as a political beacon to light the voter on his way to the polls.

A Protest Against Graft.

What His Excellency Earl Grey told the business men of Winnipeg at the Canadian Club luncheon meets with universal endorsement. The trend of his remarks was to the effect that public service should be rendered unselfishly; that men in public positions should religiously avoid every appearance of those practices denoted by that modern word "graft." The words of His Excellency are peculiarly opportune, and whether or not he was aware of it, he called our attention to the weakest point in our social and commercial fabric. The getting of money by sharp methods has a peculiar fascination, and so much so that public men are often led to dishonorable tactics to secure that which, in their cooler judgment and private business concerns, they would disdain to touch. His Excellency made a strong plea to men to engage in public service for the good of the public, and for the honor which a faithful discharge of duty brings, and enjoined upon men to set these things first, and to each assist the other to a realization of this ideal, even though it should be at the expense of party affiliations or established traditions.

Rolling Back the Sod.

A modern industrial revolution is taking place in that Northwest country north of the main line of the C. P. R. in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The first few years of the present century saw the transformation of a vast tract of land tributary to the Soo and the Arcola, Regina, lines. Now the tide of settlement is moving north and west. The ultimate significance of this movement will be that Saskatchewan will be the great wheat-producing Province of Confederation. So far, and for a few years to come, the banner has been and will be Manitoba's, but with her magnificent distances and new fertile lands, Saskatchewan will claim the lead. To Manitoba, however, must remain the task of taking advanced steps. She must pioneer the new methods of mixed farming, just as she has shown her sister Provinces and the world the possibilities of the West as a grain-growing country. It will only be a matter of time until Manitoba farmers prove the practicability and profitableness of dairying, of pork-raising, of beef production, and of other methods of intensive farming; then it will be for the newer districts to follow her lead. This will not mean the curtailing of wheat production, but rather the conservation of fertility and the enriching of proven lands, that more wheat may be grown and more wealth added to the nation.

Future of the English Royal.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England ranks easily foremost among the organizations of that class in the world, and particularly so because of the inestimable service it has rendered the breeding of pure-bred live stock. The annual exhibition of the society known as "The Royal" stands unique among live-stock shows. To be a "Royal" winner or a "Royal" champion carries with it a badge of distinction recognized by stockmen the world over, hence the widespread interest, not only in the show and its awards, but in the existence and progress of the society as an organization. Until recently the annual show has been migratory, in order that its benefits might be felt locally as well as generally, but for various reasons it has found itself in deep water financially, and with the hope of making ends meet, it was decided to try the experiment of making it a fixture at Park Royal, London, but the hopes of the promoters of that change have not been realized.

Last August a special committee of the society was appointed to thoroughly investigate the entire position of the society and to make a report to the Council as to what reforms and economies they consider desirable to put the society on a sound footing. Their report was submitted to the Council, and, with the exception of the paragraph relating to the disposal of Park Royal (which was remitted to the committee for further consideration), it was adopted.

This document was signed by fifteen members of the committee, two having been unavoidably absent. It consists of eleven brief clauses, but if the report is brief, the recommendations are sweeping, and some portions of it have caused regret to the members and to the council generally. The first paragraph is introductory. The second expresses the recognition by the committee of the services of the staff in the past, but in view of the financial position of the society they are unable to recommend a continuance of so large an expenditure as is at present incurred under this head, and see no other course open but to request the council to ask for the resignation of the whole staff, as at present engaged at Hanover Square and Park Royal. The next paragraph states that the committee consider that a sum not exceeding £1,500 per annum is all that the society is at present justified in expending on the salaries of the secretary and administrative staff. They recommend that a secretary (to devote his whole time to the work of the society) should be appointed at a salary of £600 per annum, and an assistant at £300 per annum. They recommend that if a satisfactory price can be obtained for Harewood House it shall be sold at as early a date as possible, and, failing this, that such part of the house not absolutely required for the purposes of the society shall be let. They recommend that the cost of the "Journal," including distribution, shall not exceed £600 per annum. As regards the scientific departments of the society, it is recommended that the Board of Agriculture be approached with a view to obtain a grant in aid of these. Unless such assistance can be obtained their work must be curtailed.

As to the society's show, it is recommended that no exhibition be held at Park Royal in 1906, but that it take place in the Provinces, if a suitable site can be obtained and financial arrangements be made; also, that a sum of not less than £2,000 from the governors' and members' subscriptions be credited to the expenses of the annual show. The opinion is expressed that it would be most advantageous that conferences be held annually between the council and officers of the Royal Agricultural Society and the secretaries

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of County, Breed and leading Agricultural Societies, to consider questions of general and mutual interest. It is advised that immediate steps be taken for the disposal of the society's interest in the Park Royal estate. This clause has been referred to the committee for reconsideration. The last paragraph draws attention to and emphasizes the desirability of encouraging members to give financial support to the society beyond the minimum subscription.

The foregoing summary will clearly indicate the gist of the recommendations of the Committee, which, in effect propose that extensive economies be effected in the cost of the staff and offices; that, if possible, State aid be obtained for carrying out the scientific departments, otherwise that they shall be curtailed; that apparently the migratory system of holding the shows is to be resumed.

Without attempting, at this distance, to dogmatize, it is probable that the management of The Royal would be benefited by the infusion of "new blood." As a live-stock exhibition, it is admirably conducted, and its excellencies may well be preserved with the introduction of more modern and economical methods in other respects. It is now undergoing a severe house-cleaning process, and the sincere wish of the "Farmer's Advocate" is that it may emerge from the process improved and with an infusion of vitality that will ensure its usefulness to agriculture and the live-stock industry for generations to come.

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 MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMNS WILL BRING YOU IN TOUCH WITH HIM.

Consolidating Western Schools.

At the recent convention of Eastern Manitoba Educational Workers, Hon. J. H. Agnew introduced a question that should concern every parent in the country, and particularly in the rural districts. The school days of the average country school pupil are short, owing to the severity of the winter weather, the summer vacation, and the early demands upon the girls and boys to become helpers about the farm. In view of these facts, and the importance of giving children a thorough education to enable them to compete with other countries where education has reached an advanced stage, the question of making schools more efficient by consolidation is most relevant. In the address referred to, the Manitoba Minister of Education made a plea for the centralization of the smaller public schools, on the grounds that their cost is now excessive for the value received; the teachers are inexperienced; the buildings are inadequate; the equipment is poor; the attendance is irregular, and the inspection not what it should be. This is but the experience of other countries where schools have been centralized, and in such cases in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and different States, all the anticipated disadvantages fail to materialize. Summing up the situation in districts where rural-school consolidation has been effected, we find that, in some cases, the total expense has been reduced, and in every case the expense per scholar has been less than previously. The work has been more efficiently done, the attendance has been larger and more regular, and the schools are better equipped. The Manitoba statistics for 1903, coupled with the lamentable showing made by the scholars at the recent Entrance examinations, constitute something of an indictment against the rural schools as they are now. In 1903 there were in Manitoba 1,100 rural schools. In sixty of these there was an average attendance of five or less; in 105 the attendance was from five to seven, and in 216 schools from seven to ten; 382 schools, or two-fifths, had an average attendance of less than ten. The average cost of the country school was \$600, so that the total cost of the 166 schools with an attendance of seven or less is about \$100,000. The total cost per capita of the town and city schools is \$19.50, and of the rural schools \$100. It is thus seen that per pupil the cost of education is abnormally high in the rural schools, but the excessive cost would be willingly borne if the results were reasonably satisfactory. The fact, however, remains that, owing to the obvious reasons mentioned above, the education of the pupils in the smaller rural schools is most limited and superficial.

The consolidation of schools, as we have said, has proved most beneficial in older countries and in the older-settled parts of Manitoba. Carman and Virden, for instance, and it is a subject that should receive the serious consideration of parents, trustees and teachers, whether there should not be more centralization in many other districts. The Departments of Education in the different Provinces are at the services of the people in this respect, and their assistance should be availed of wherever there are schools that might be more efficient through a system of centralization.

The Municipal System of Glasgow.

(Special correspondence.)

When visiting Canada three years ago I was gravely informed by a leader of industry in Toronto that I lived in a happy city where no taxes were paid. Unhappily, the information was novel and out with my experience, but the impression is, no doubt, widespread that in Glasgow the municipalization of water, gas, tramways and telephones had led to profits so remarkable that the citizens sat under the vine and fig tree, paying no local rates. There never was a greater delusion. We pay heavier rates than are paid in most other Scots towns, and have no better security for life and property than they. We dwell in a municipality which has reduced the quality of itself to an exact science, while the citizens who reside within the boundaries are made to pay sweetly for the amenities guaranteed to those without. The control of the water and lighting has long been in the hands of the city council, and there can be no doubt that the city has derived great benefit. The water supply comes from Loch Katrine, many miles away

among the beautiful scenery of the Trossachs, and the project which brought a plentiful supply of pure water into our midst was one of the most far-seeing on record. The City of Glasgow used to be surrounded by many mushroom or parasitic burghs, which secured great benefit from their proximity to Glasgow, but contributed nothing to its rates. Loch Katrine water was one of these boons. Now Glasgow has swallowed up most of these parasites—and so far there is a measure of fairness in the result—but many inequalities remain. Gas and electric lighting are also in the hands of the city council, and that is as it should be, because, unlike water, every citizen gets what he needs, and pays for it by meter. But with water it is different. A uniform rate per £ of rental is levied for water, and the householder who wastes just pays the same as the householder who conserves the precious fluid. (It is precious in a community of 750,000 souls.)

Of course, when the city council took over the water companies' rights and secured a monopoly, and also secured the sole right to manufacture and sell gas, the existing companies had to be bought up at prices fixed by valuers, but when the city took over the tramways or street cars nothing of the kind occurred. These were operated by a private company, which laid the rails and paid a heavy rent for use of the streets, which they were bound to maintain in good order so far as concerned the portions on which their rails were laid. This private company had a lease or prescriptive right to lay down rails in the streets for a period of about twenty-five years, at the end of which time it was within the option of the city authorities either to renew the lease to the company or to take over the whole concern. The council elected to do the latter, and on 1st June, 1901, they electrified the whole system, substituting electric traction by means of overhead trolleys for the system of horse haulage which had been in vogue from the laying down of the first rails in 1870. It was felt by many of the citizens that, while no doubt the private company had made a bargain, and were, therefore, under no disadvantage, they were not too handsomely treated by the city authorities. Be that as it may, the tramway system of Glasgow is supposed to be a crowning illustration of the success of municipalization. Undoubtedly a very large number of citizens travel by the cars, which are well-appointed, kept in ideal order, and run at great speed. What is doubted is whether the cars pay; that is to say, would the cars pay a dividend to the shareholders were they owned by a private company, which paid a big rent for the use of the streets, kept up the streets so far as operated by the company, and paid taxes and rates on the rental of premises and streets? These are questions about which many citizens have grave misgivings, and in respect of which there is constant bickering in the town council and the press. The convenience to the citizens who travel out into the country is undoubted. For a penny one can ride at least 1½ miles and often more, and for three pence he can travel seven miles. But the citizen who wants to move from point to point in the center of the city is not so generously catered for. He is mulcted in heavy damages, because while he is rated heavily for the capital required to start the cars, he does not find a car when one is wanted. He is charged a half-penny fare for certain distances, but if he should chance to need to travel from the center of one of these divisions to the center of the next he is charged one penny for what may be less than a half-penny distance. Besides, the octopus-like branching out of the tramway system into rural districts, while advantageous in many ways, tends to the depopulation of the centers, and makes the rates much heavier for those who remain in the center.

The general situation is this: Everybody approves of the municipality having control of water and light, as well as police and parks, cleansing and street maintenance. Many are in doubt regarding the financial success of the tramway system, and more question the policy that is being pursued. A minority alone approve of a municipal telephone system, which appears to be rather a bad egg. There is no imputation of jobbery in connection with municipal affairs, and, as a rule, the questions which divide us on imperial politics are kept severely outside of municipal affairs. In my opinion, the policy of municipalizing water, lighting, street cars, etc., is sound and defensible on one condition, and on one only—the absolute purity of the municipal system, the absence of hoodlum-hunting on the part of civic rulers, and the employment of a superior grade of public servants. Corruption is inseparable from municipal government when it is made the plaything of party politicians. What is wanted everywhere is the best class of citizens to interest themselves in municipal affairs. If the vicious system of making the success of municipal servants dependent on their adherence to either political party be introduced, then farewell to all that is right and pure among such servants. Banish national politics from municipal management, dethrone all "hoodlums," and to that end let the best men in a community interest themselves in local politics. "SCOTLAND YET." Glasgow, Scotland.

British Columbia Farm Lands.

(Editorial correspondence.)

The traveller by railway through the Rocky Mountains is apt to form the opinion that British Columbia contains but little agricultural territory, which, comparatively speaking, is a correct conclusion, notwithstanding the contention of enthusiastic residents that the presence of large mountains implies the existence of proportionately large valleys, many of which are capable of being converted into good farming lands. There are, however, comparatively extensive tracts in some districts of the Province eminently suitable for ranching, others for fruit and grain growing, and still others for general-purpose or mixed farming, in all of which profitable farming is being prosecuted in a climate milder than that of Old England, the mother of successful agriculture. In the vicinity of Kamloops, on the main line of the C. P. R., are large ranching districts, in which beef cattle in great numbers are successfully grazed the year round, and also in the Okanagan country, south of Sicamous Junction, and around Vernon, on the same branch, where first-class fruit is largely grown, where Lord Aberdeen has an extensive fruit farm, and from which point large quantities of fruit are shipped to the prairie Provinces, as well as westerly.

The Chilliwack Valley, some sixty miles from the coast terminus of the C. P. R., reached from Harrison Mills station by means of a steam launch, or by steamer from New Westminster on the Fraser River, is one of the largest and most widely-known farming districts in the Province, and has frequently been described in these columns more fully than is practicable in this brief letter. Suffice it to say that Chilliwack is enjoying a period of great prosperity, owing, not only to its splendid crop and dairy returns, but also to the rapidly-increasing demand for improved farm lands, a description of which in the "Farmer's Advocate" last winter is credited by the local authorities with the sale of lands to the value of over \$300,000 within the last nine months, the buyers being mainly from Eastern Canada and the Northwest Provinces, seeking a milder climate.

THE DELTA.

Another choice farming district, regarding which comparatively little has appeared in the papers, rivalling if not surpassing Chilliwack in the richness of its agricultural resources, is the Delta Municipality, lying about twenty miles from Vancouver, reached by electric tramway over the rich dyked lands of Lulu Island to Steveston, near the mouth of the Fraser River, and by ferry from there to Ladner, the chief town and port of the district; by steamer twelve miles from New Westminster; or, by the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway, now a part of Mr. J. J. Hill's Great Northern System, with a station at Ladner, and its terminus at Fort Guichon, a few miles further on.

The Delta, composed of some 40,000 acres of alluvial soil, with an area of 14 miles long by an average of about 4 miles in width, besides some timber on the high lands, is so named from the fact of its being all "made" land, of sedimentary deposit from the periodical overflow of the Fraser River, the Gulf of Georgia and Boundary Bay, the two latter being salt water, and the former fresh. The Delta Municipality is made up of Westham, Armaces and Tilbury Islands and the Delta peninsula. The bulk of the land was formerly subject at times to submergence by the overflow of the waters above named, covering it at times deep enough to float flat-bottomed boats, making crop production variable and uncertain, but some fifteen years ago the municipality, unaided by Government grant or outside assistance, undertook, by the issue of debentures at \$100 each, payable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent., which sold at 104, and carried to completion a system of dyking for protection from the overflow, by which about 25 miles of permanent dykes were constructed. Part of these debentures are payable in 1912, and part in 1915, and a sinking fund has been provided for by which all will be paid at maturity. The ditches from which the earth to form these dykes was taken provided large open drains to carry off surplus water from sloughs, and into which tile drains empty, much underdraining having been done, with the result that exceedingly large crops are regularly secured on the rich black soil which is common to the whole district. From 70 to 80 bushels of oats is said to be a common crop, and in special cases up to 150 bushels an acre have been harvested, and a crop of potatoes, in one instance, is reported at 26 tons, or 1,560 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is also successfully grown, the Delta having been awarded first prize, a bronze medal

and a diploma for wheat at the World's Fair, Chicago, in competition open to all. But wheat grown here is not, as a rule, hard enough for milling purposes, and is not largely grown, oats and barley being the principal grain crops, which, with hay and pasturage, beef and dairy production, are the main dependence of the farmers, who are generally prosperous, the farm buildings being, as a rule, substantial and tasteful in appearance, the fences neat and well kept, and the farms as clean as in any part of the Dominion it has been our privilege to visit. The cream-gathering and oil-test systems have been adopted, and the Delta Creamery, under the capable management of Mr. Abbot, is a model of cleanliness and system, supplied with up-to-date machinery and appliances, paying seven per cent. dividends, and distributing over \$30,000 a year among the farmers of the district for cream supplied. Besides this a large quantity of cream is shipped by boat and train for other points to the New Westminster creamery and to the City of Vancouver.

The Delta is a paradise for cattle, good pasturage being available nearly the whole year. Such pastures as were seen here the middle of October! Red and white clover in full bloom, and a thick growth of rye grass and timothy, would cheer the heart of any stockman. First-class herds of Shorthorns are found in this district, the champion bull and champion female of the breed, as well as the first and second prize herds at the Dominion Exhibition this year, hailing from the Delta, as well as the grand champion Clyde stallion and mare at the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, last month. Fine herds of dairy cattle are also found here and across the river on Lulu Island, where is the home of the grand champion cow over all breeds at the Dominion Exhibition, a Holstein of splendid type and immense capacity for dairy work.

A prominent figure in the social and business life of the Delta is Mr. W. H. Ladner, one of the pioneers, after whom the chief town is named. Active and cheerful in his 79th year, now and for many years past reeve of the municipality, formerly a representative of the district in the Provincial Legislature, a large land holder and successful business man, versatile, optimistic, and gifted with a fund of humor, he has lived here to see farm land once sold for a dollar an acre now worth one hundred and fifty and upwards.

The farmers on the Pacific coast are evidently a prosperous and contented class, and do as little complaining as those of any part of the Dominion. The same cheerful optimism pervades the urban population, all being satisfied they are enjoying the most comfortable conditions found on the continent, and evidently believing in the theory enunciated by a lecturer in the hearing of the writer during a brief stay in Vancouver, that so clearly is the trend of trade in this direction, that in time Vancouver and other Pacific coast cities will be the front door of the American continent and the Atlantic cities the back door, the bulk of the Canadian farm products passing through the Western terminal City of Vancouver, to supply the demand that will inevitably follow the higher civilization of the teeming millions of the Orient, who are now taking large supplies of our cheaper products, but will soon be satisfied with none but the best.

The limits of space forbid more than a passing reference to the great salmon industry of this coast, and the scores of immense canning factories along the shores of the Fraser, where millions of the supple Sockeye are caught by the gills in the meshes of the thousands of nets floating behind as many fishing boats, and knocked in the head with a club as they are thrown into the boats

and rowed to the canneries, to pass through the hands of a long line of Chinamen and a perfect system of machinery, ending in packing boxes of a gross of cans in each, ready for shipment to the ends of the earth. It is a wonderful sight, and a great source of revenue to the people of the Province, the salmon crop of this year having been the best for many years. J. C. S.

Horses.

The Thoroughbred for Crossing Purposes

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The breeders and stockmen generally of Manitoba and the Northwest do not seem to thoroughly realize the value of the Thoroughbred stallion as a means of getting salable horses and generally improving our stock.

It is a popular idea in the great West of ours that the Thoroughbred is useful only as a race horse, or that when crossed with small mares, becomes the progenitor of saddle horses. It is true that he is bred almost solely for racing, but that his usefulness ends there is a very mistaken idea, for there is no other breed of horse so thoroughly general-purpose. To this breed we owe the various Coach breeds, the Hackney, the hunter and the American trotter, or Standard-bred. Were it not for the constant crossing of the Thoroughbred upon the foundation stock of the first three types mentioned, those types would soon cease to exist. It is not found necessary in producing the trotter to use the blood of this grand old breed to the same extent as in the production of the other lighter types of horse, though the practice is still in vogue with many of their breeders, and I am safe in saying that there is not a trotter living without one or more strains of this valuable blood in its pedigree, and in many cases very close up.

These facts should be proof alone of the value of the Thoroughbred for crossing purposes, but we have still further proof in the fact that, to successfully raise horses for the cavalry and artillery, the Thoroughbred stallion must be used. Some will say, why will not some other type or breed do equally as well? Simply because no other breed has the stamina or conformation, for it is generally known that for intelligence and courage, length of neck, short, strong back, and strength of muscle and hardness of bone—all essentials in horses of this class—the Thoroughbred has no equal, and is capable of transmitting his own qualities to his offspring as no other sire, whether of the lower or higher order of animals, can. Then, as a sire of carriage horses, when crossed with the neat, active farm mare, again the Thoroughbred stands unequalled. I do not say as high-steppers, but as carriage and coach horses, for they transmit to their offspring that elegance of carriage and easy, frictionless action that is so much sought after in the big cities, and that the Thoroughbred alone possesses.

I do not wish it to be supposed I mean these various classes of horses can be produced by crossing the Thoroughbred indiscriminately on cold-blooded mares; such is not so, but one thing is, that every time the Thoroughbred stallion is crossed with the common mare it is a step in the right direction for improvement, for a cross of "hot blood" in the farm brood mare is always an advantage where general-purpose and light horses are being bred, as it gives her offspring endurance and ambition; in fact, a cross of the Thoroughbred is essential in the brood mare if success is to be met with when using the Hackney



Earl Grey Addressing the School Children at Regina on September 4th.

stallion, or any of the Coach-bred or Standard-bred stallions for crossing purposes, as these breeds, or rather types, are themselves of mixed breeding, therefore they must have some of the pure or "hot" blood in their mates to give the offspring sufficient stamina and style.

To sum the whole thing up, why use sires of mixed breeding which are not strongly enough bred to reproduce themselves, when by using the Thoroughbred, which is the most purely-bred horse, and consequently strong enough to reproduce where others fail, one gets, in a measure, what they are breeding to when using the other type. When selecting a stallion of this greatest of breeds, care should be taken to have no undesirable vices or qualities in the horse selected, as, to a certainty, they will be produced in every instance, so strongly does he transmit his quality to his offspring. The horse to select should be of good temper, size and quality, with plenty of substance. Substance must not be overlooked, as in all high and dry climates the tendency is to run to quality rather than substance.

If farmers would use Thoroughbred stallions with their cold-blooded mares, in a few years this great Northwest would be world-famous for its equines. It is such tactics as these that have made and kept Great Britain justly famous for producing most of the finest horses in the world.

I am sure I have said sufficient to show in some small measure the value of the Thoroughbred. But chapters could be written on their excellence and uses, and then not exhaust the supply of material wherewith to write. That these lines may help others to help the industry in the right direction, is the sincere desire of
R. D. Sask.

Wintering Young Stock.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You ask me how I winter my colts and young horse stock. Well, I don't tie them up in a warm stable, nor keep them in a box stall in a hot, stuffy atmosphere. I keep them in a well-ventilated and well-lighted box, where the temperature often goes down away below zero. But they have plenty of dry, clean bedding and all the feed they can eat. I think the secret in keeping colts healthy and growing is in feeding them well in the fall, and in keeping them dry. By the time my colts are ready to wean they have learned to eat ground oats, and just to keep them mellow I give them a little bran and flax seed as well. They then have all the outdoor life they want during fall and winter. For roughage they get a little wild hay and some oat-sheaf. I always keep a close eye on my colts. I like to see them take on a heavy coat of hair, and to make this I feed them well, for it takes a lot of feed to grow a crop of hair and undergrowth of wool. Then I keep them in health by feeding a little salt, bran and flax with the regular feed that every colt gets. But the main thing is to keep them in airy, but not drafty quarters, where there is plenty of sunshine and dry bedding. During the winter we often have

to handle them to keep their feet in shape, and at such times I notice their condition. If I can feel a layer of flesh on both sides of the backbone and extending down the ribs, I know they are coming along all right. But when the backbone gets bare and there is nothing over the ribs but a dry hide, I know that fellow needs more feed or some tonic. When one can keep the baby flesh on a colt the first year, he is bringing him along all right, but if it gets off the chances are that the colt will develop into a lean, hard feeder.
J. S. C. Sask.

The Driver of Dan Patch.

Words of praise regarding Dan Patch's wonderful mile in 1.55½, at Lexington, are superfluous. Nothing can so truly portray the unparalleled greatness of the mile as the division of the time into quarters. The stallion paced the first quarter in 29½ seconds; the second quarter in 28 seconds; the third quarter in 28½ seconds, and the fourth quarter in 29 seconds. Harry Hersey, the man who drove Dan Patch in his remarkable mile, is not known as a great driver, but he seems to have solved the problem of how a horse should be trained and rated in order to make his speed useful, driving the entire mile far better than some trainers have done who are far more famous in the racing world than he is. Dan Patch is truly a pacing phenomenon, but had he fallen into the hands of a man less capable of using his brains than Hersey seems to be, he probably would not now have a record as fast as 1.55½. It behooves all, therefore, to give proper credit to Mr. Hersey for the part he has taken in placing the world's pacing record second below where the great number of harness-horses enthusiasts ever expected to see it placed.—[The Horse World.]

Stock.

Feeding Oats to Range Cattle.

F. H. G., Alberta, says: "1. Which way will I make the more money, by selling my oats at 30 cents per bushel, or by feeding them to my calves? How many should I feed each, and should they be crushed?"

"2. I can get four cents per pound for my beef steers, live weight, in the spring. Will it pay to feed oats to them, and how much each per day? Should they be crushed?"

"3. How many bushels of oats is equal to one ton of hay for feeding to cattle?"

1. This is a point upon which it is difficult to reconcile experience with carefully-conducted experiments. Experiments go to show that there is very little money in cattle feeding, but in actual practice many men feed cattle on hay and grain, and invariably they are the most successful men in the community. If one figured out this problem on paper he might conclude to sell the oats, but experience goes to show that grain fed to cattle judiciously is well disposed of. Although

these calves could be brought along to market without grain, we would advise that they be given from a pound and a half to two pounds per head per day. If convenient to have it crushed, it would be better fed that way, but if not feed the oats whole. There is very little difference in results.

2. Upon the second question we can speak with a little more positiveness. These cattle will be fed from now until spring to make beef, whereas the calves would be fed for growth alone. Since it is desirable that the steers keep all the flesh they have at present, and make some gains besides, we would feed them from two to four pounds per head per day, along with hay, and if they had to get most of their feed on the range, would feed from four to six pounds per day. With the calves we would feed twice a day, but only once with the grown steers. In each case one should bring them to the grain feed gradually, and never make any sudden changes in the amount or nature of the feed. If many of the Western cattle were kept in sheltered corrals, and fed hay and oats over winter, there should be good money in them at the figure our correspondent quotes. With this method of feeding, the importance of the thick, low-set type will be most evident as compared with the long-legged, narrow, flat-ribbed type.

The third question is difficult of an exact answer. When we come to make such comparisons we have to consider the proportion of the different nutrients the two foods contain, and it is evident these are not in exact ratio. For instance, oats contain about five per cent. vegetable fat, and red-top hay nearly two per cent., on which basis oats would be worth more than twice as much as hay. About the same ratio exists in protein (flesh former), but there is much more crude fiber undigestible in hay than in oats. Apart from this mathematical comparison of values there must be considered the physiological action of these foods. Cattle, by reason of their large digestive apparatus, require bulky food, and for this very reason hay has a value as a cattle food out of proportion to its chemical composition. At the same time, hay alone would not supply certain nutrients in sufficient quantities, hence the value of oats. Comparative values of this kind can be approximated between food of a same general class, such as different grains, or hay as compared with straw or silage, but it is difficult to come to any reliable conclusion with foods so different in composition and physiological function as hay and oats.

In this connection one thing is certain, that when a variety of foods is fed the animal assimilates more nutriment from each kind than it would if only one food were fed, hence the wisdom of giving a mixture of grain and hay.

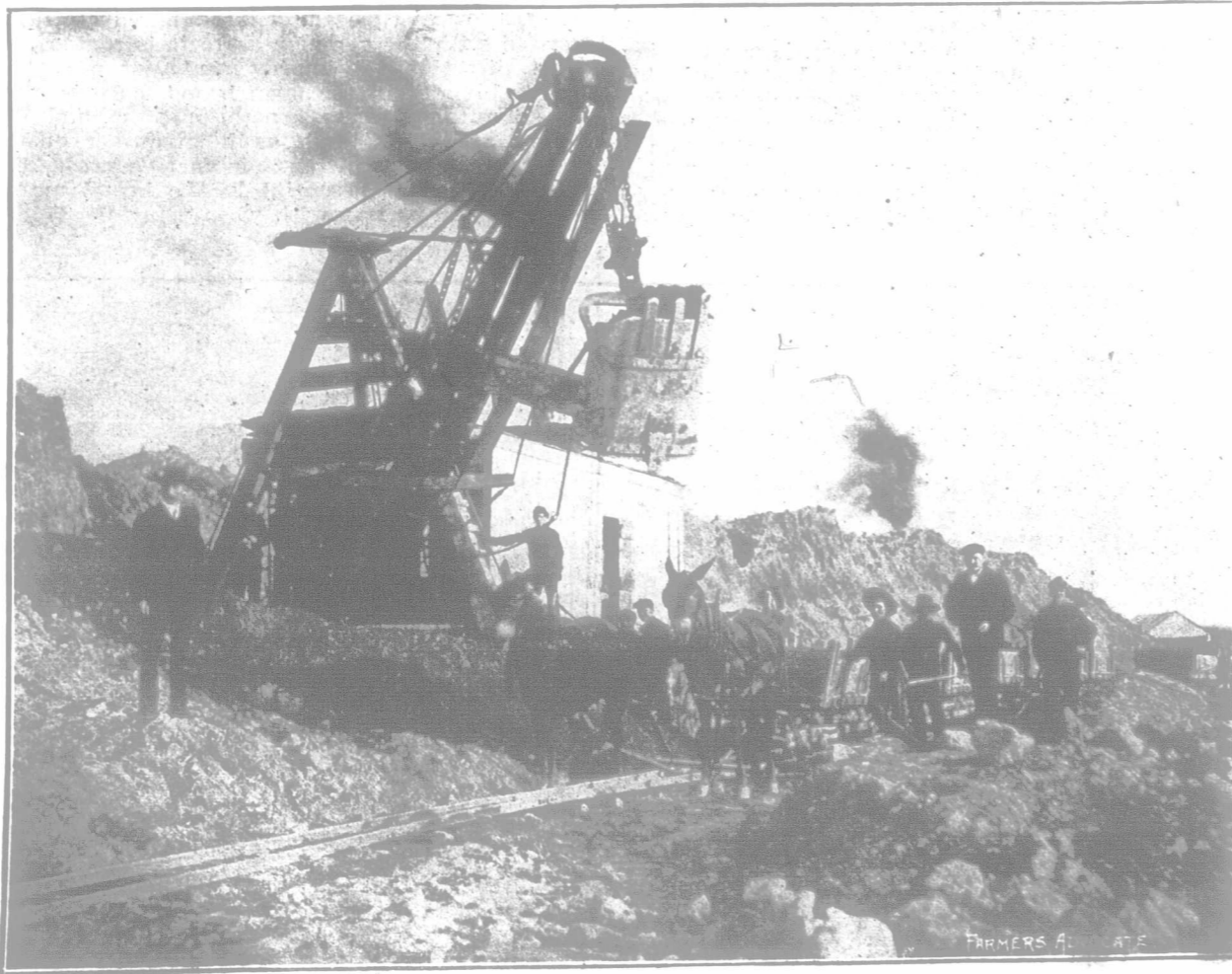
A Nebraska Reader on the Canada Pea.

A Nebraska reader says that over there people are advocating the growing of the Canada field pea in regions outside the corn belt for hog and sheep feed. He then says: "If the Canadian Northwest can produce the pea for this purpose, you have a complete cure for the deterioration of the soil which occurs in all countries where wheat is extensively grown."

What this man says about the use of the pea, and the feeding of sheep and hogs to retain fertility, is sound. The pea can be grown here, perhaps, with better returns than in any other country. Mr. Bedford, of Brandon, having threshed last year 80 bushels to the acre, but the trouble in this country is that nearly every man thinks his neighbor needs to feed stock and quit summer-fallowing, while he can take off a few more crops of wheat to get into better shape to fence, build, and buy breeding stock. We cannot say how many thousand farmers there are in this country to-day who should buy some porcine breeding stock this month, sow some peas, oats and rape next spring, and sell a drove of hogs next fall, but the number is large.

This is a question that is of importance to the community as well as to the individual, for where there are hogs to be bought by the car-load buyers will look them up, but where there is only an isolated herd it has to be marketed locally. The outlook for hog-raising might be considered favorable, in view of the increase in our city and town population, the need of supplies for railway construction ranges, and the market in the new districts to the east, north and west. There are worse things an agricultural society might do than to induce its members to agree to go in for hog-raising on a moderate scale.

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.



Steam Shovel Whose Huge Claws Are Doing the Work on the C. P. R. Irrigation Ditch in Alberta.

Crossing in Lamb Production.

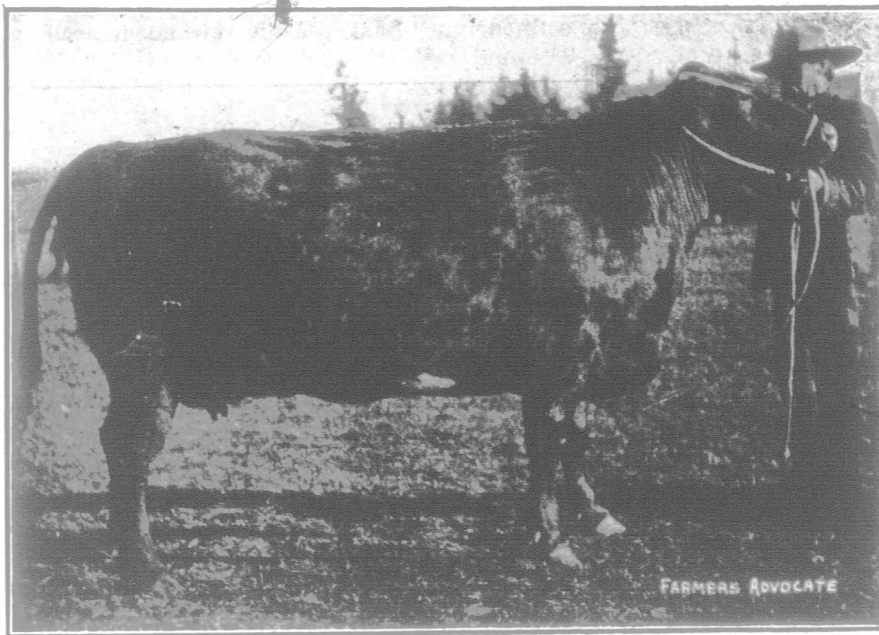
Writing on the subject of fat lambs and their production, a correspondent of the Farmer and Stock-breeder deals specially with the benefits derived in this branch of sheep farming from mating representatives of two different breeds, rather than pure breeding from sires and dams of the same breed.

The gains in blending different blood discreetly are several fold, and as follows: (1) Greater weight providing sire and dam are from pretty equal-sized races. Even if one parent be considerably smaller than the other, if the cross hits, there will be bigger offspring than if sire and dam were of larger and the same breed, and that is remarkable. For instance, I have crossed little Mountain Scotch ewes with a tight, fat-natured Leicester ram, and the lambs have proved, when made up for the butcher, heavier than pure Leicesters run on the same land, and bigger, say, than pure Shropshires, although a little more time might be needed for maturing. But the two or three weeks' extra time needed to get cross-breeds ready for the butcher must not be considered against them, as they are small consumers, so take not in the end so much victuals as Leicesters or any other big pure breed. (2) More prolificacy. Many more twins are got by crossing than by adhering to the majority of pure breeds, and that is an advantage. The worst of it is I have found there are triplets too often, which are not desirable. They bring the ewes down so low in condition in days of gestation as to be incapable very often to nurse the couple left with the mothers to be suckled. Of course, this triplet drawback only occurs in some of the more prolific breeds when crossed, and to a degree is confirmatory of my assertion that crossing leads to greater prolificacy. In older and slower-going days, when we were not so much put to it to pay the rent, it was reckoned a single lamb was sufficient, as it was thought twins from young ewes must naturally be somewhat under the mark in size and general value. But the different races of sheep have been improved of late years, and their management has been improved, so the twins are raised for the fat market or for stores almost equal in value to singlets. Wherefore, by getting your ewes to give, say, three-fourths twins, you have a goodly number of lambs to sell, and so the more to bring in the money. I have found fewer barren ewes in crossing, and that is a consideration. (3) Introducing new and change of blood into the flocks appears to ensure, or tend to ensure, health. A cross-bred lamb, as a rule, suffers no illness, but remains until disposed of exceedingly robust, if the right cross is made. And I may incidentally say that I would introduce blood of a hardier race for choice, and from a less genial clime to a more genial district. Every chance should naturally be availed of to make the best of crossing.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle in Ireland.

There has just been issued in pamphlet form a reprint of a series of articles which recently appeared in the Banffshire Journal, dealing with the subject of "Aberdeen-Angus Cattle; Their Recent History." Referring to the progress of the breed in Ireland, the writer remarks: "From time to time Aberdeen-Angus cattle had found their way to Ireland, but for a good long time the breed was not preserved in its purity. In 1864 purchases were made by Sir Charles Knox-Gore, but in 1876 there were not more than four herds of the breed in the country. Thus the growth of the breed in Ireland has taken place, practically, within the last thirty years, and, looked at from this point of view, its progress in the Emerald Isle must be set down as highly satisfactory. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, was one of the leading pioneers of the breed in Ireland, a large number of cattle being exported by him in the seventies and subsequent years to different breeders. Such names as those of Captain Anketell-Jones, Mr. Coey, Mr. Crawford, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Nash, Mr. Moore, Major Alexander, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Archdale, Mr. Bland, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, Major Cane, Mr. Carey, Lord Castletown, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Darby, Mr. de Burgh, Mr. de Lacy, Major-Gen. Knox-Gore, the Earl of Longford, Mr. MacGloin, Mr. O'Ferrall, Mr. Owen, Mr. Simms, Captain Sharman-Crawford, Col. Spaight, Mr. Stoney, Mr. Weir, Capt. Weldon, and quite a host of others, recur to the memory, of gentlemen who have collectively and individually been engaged in Ireland for over a decade in propagating the merits of the breed. And the number does not remain stationary, for it is of interest to recall that the recently-issued volume of the Herdbook contained entries from

no fewer than eighty different breeders in Ireland, while there are seventy members of the society resident in that country. Another indication of the vitality of the interests of the breed in Ireland was the formation in 1894 of the Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association, which continues to do yeoman service on its behalf. The agitation that is at present going on for the introduction of Canadian cattle has had the result of bringing forcibly into view the vast improvement that has been seen in recent years in the class of store cattle produced in Ireland. It does not



Bunch Grass Maid.

First-prize cow and grand champion cow (Shorthorn female), Dominion Exhibition, 1905. Owned by T. W. Patterson, Ladner, B. C.

take one with a very long memory to call to mind the big, raw, bony, high-standing cattle that used to be sent over from Ireland—cattle which made very unremunerative feeders and slow growers. Now, however, these are conspicuous by their absence, and the class of store cattle that finds its way into the Scotch and English markets is quite up to the standard of the home product in the majority of cases. To the introduction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle into Ireland, and to their more general use throughout the country, at least some of the credit for this improvement in the store cattle can be traced. It has not been all plain sailing this spread of the breed in Ireland. Many obstacles had to be overcome, and even yet some of the prejudices would seem to remain in some quarters. It has been generally accepted that the breed has no equal for beef-producing purposes; but a slowly-

Farm.

Increasing the Wheat Yield.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding the common complaint that wheat did not yield as well as it promised, I must say that in this district the yield has been fully up to the promising appearance, and as good or better than any crop for the last ten years. I believe, however, that farming must be better done if we are to hold our present fertility of soil. Summer-fallowing as commonly done is not a soil enricher, but merely serves to get an extra area ready for early seeding, and a better crop than stubble plowed land, because it stores up moisture for the following crop.

The only help I know of is the use of manure. There is no doubt that one fair coat of manure shows three to five bushels per acre of an increased yield, and an earlier maturity of grain, probably three or four days; also, the good effect is quite apparent for eight or nine years.

I am cropping to wheat continually land broken in 1888, and am manuring from the stable. The last six crops have been better than 20 bushels per acre where manured, and I can keep the field of 100 acres continually dressed from my stabling of 40 to 50 head of stock. In the future, however, I expect to burn no straw, but have it all up and get it tramped and made

up as fertilizer. I fancy I can thus cover, perhaps, 200 acres every eight years.

The application of such manure is the only way I know of keeping the fertility up, and such is inadequate as yet for the great fields we now have, and whose fertility we are slowly but certainly exhausting. Seeding down does not enrich as I had hoped.

Napinka, Man.

A. A. TITUS.

Good Wheat and More of It.

Here are a few questions we should like thoughtful men to answer, sending their answers to the "Farmer's Advocate," so that others may have the benefit of their experience and opinions:

Would you recommend that more time be taken to select seed, and that small plots be set apart for this purpose alone, or have you any other scheme whereby the standard of seed can be kept up? In your opinion would intelligent cultivation and judicious manuring have a better effect upon the yield than would seed selection?

We asked Messrs. A. & G. Smith, of Sperling, Man., these questions, and also if they could offer any reason why, in many cases, wheat failed to yield so well as it promised when first headed out? In answer to the last question, they say: "We have been wondering if the calm weather we had during the time that the wheat was in flower had anything to do with it not being properly fertilized, and hence, with the smaller number of kernels in the head." As for the securing of



Oxfords of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C.

Winners Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.

good seed, they say: "We would recommend careful cleaning of the seed, and that it be sown on timothy breaking, and, where possible, on prairie backsetting. Your suggestion as to intelligent cultivation and careful manuring for a better effect on wheat yield is preferable, in our estimation, to seed selection."

Mr. A. Maybee, of Miami, in discussing this question with a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, said that in his opinion deterioration in the quality of wheat, and the falling off in yield, could very largely be checked by careful, thorough

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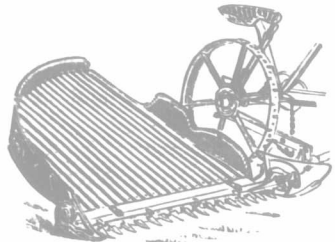
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tillage, and by manuring. This at least has been his experience, and this year he threshed over forty bushels per acre of a splendid quality of wheat. Mr. Maybee is also determined to grow clover, and so add to the fertility of the soil. So far there has been so much wheat of a high grade, free from weed seeds and true to variety, that little care has been exercised to maintain quality, but sooner or later a premium will be put upon high-class seed, then the man who has been careful in his farm operations will benefit considerably. The question of maintaining fertility and a high quality is important to all, and a free expression of opinion upon this subject would be of much benefit.

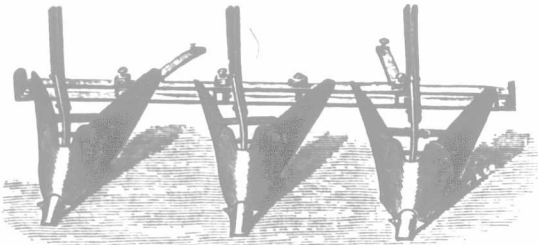
Growing, Harvesting, Threshing and Marketing of Alsike and Red Clover Seed.

Alsike and red clover seed is destined to become one of the most profitable crops for farmers to grow in the Province of Ontario. Heretofore, it has not received the necessary attention to give the best results. In order to secure the largest yield of seed that will command the highest price, the land must be free from all noxious weeds. This is accomplished by adopting a systematic rotation of crops. When preparing the land for seeding, plow shallow early in the autumn. Then roll and harrow. In, say two weeks, when weeds have commenced to grow (both from roots and seeds), cultivate the land with points (six inches wide) on the feet of the cultivator, and then harrow. Repeat cultivating and harrowing until the end of October. Then rib the land shallow with a ribbing attachment, now manufactured to attach to any of the modern cultivators (see illustration No. 1). On no account should the land be plowed after this treatment, as it would tend to bring up from below weed seeds which would otherwise lie dormant.

In the spring harrow first, then cultivate with narrow points, and again harrow before seeding. Supposing the grain drill is used, sow the clover



Clover Seed Table.



Set of Ribbers.

seed in front of the grain spouts, so that all the clover seeds will be thrown between the rows of grain, and not be so liable to get choked out with the grain. When seeding with oats or spring wheat, sow five pecks per acre; barley, six pecks; alsike, twelve pounds, and red clover twelve pounds (both grain and clover should be free from other seeds). After seeding level the land with a light harrow or Breed weeder.

To avoid the red clover midge it is necessary to pasture or cut for hay early in June. If the latter, it might be gone over with a mower to cut off any weeds or stalks of clover, so that the second crop (which is intended for seed) will bloom evenly and early before the second brood of midge is sufficiently advanced to do any material damage to the crop of seed. The midge does not injure alsike, so that it is not necessary to pasture or cut the first growth for hay, unless there is danger of it growing too rank for the best quality of seed. While the wind has much to do with the fertilizing of both alsike and red clovers, still, in sections where bees are kept in large numbers there are the greatest yields of alsike. Red clover is fertilized mostly by bumblebees and wind. All weeds should be either pulled or cut in the crops of both alsike and red clover before they mature; even timothy seed in alsike injures the sale very materially.

In harvesting both alsike and red clover, the most satisfactory plan is to attach a clover seed table on the cutter bar of mowing machine (see illustration No. 2). All clover that shells out while cutting is caught in the table below the slats. A man walks and puts on the clover in bunches with a fork or rake made for the purpose. A seat can be put on the mower for the

man who puts off the clover at an additional cost of \$2.50. The cost of table complete is \$11.00 for a five-foot cutter bar. After a few days, when the clover has become thoroughly dried, the bunches should be turned on a fine day and hauled to barn or stack as soon as dry, or better still, thresh with clover huller as it is hauled from the field. When a large quantity is put in a barn or stack for a week or more it is liable to heat, and even if only slightly, gives the seed a dull appearance which lessens its market value.

The marketing of clover seed is, to a certain extent, a speculation. As a rule, it is advisable to sell early. Last season too much seed was

weeds to kill until early in June, then plow and prepare a seed-bed and sow the barley. The earliest-ripening barley is not always the best to sow. One must consider the yield and the stiffness of straw; besides, there is only about a week's difference between the earliest and latest varieties. With Mr. McKay, at Indian Head, the earliest variety, Champion, was the smallest yielder, and Nugent, the heaviest yielder, the latest. Mensury, Albert, Garfield, Oderbruch and the common six-rowed barley are good varieties.

Experience with Quicksand Well.

A New York State farmer has driven a well at his barn. It goes into quicksand. The well is about 18 ft. deep. In spite of all they could do in the way of sieves, etc., the fine sand comes in and soon makes trouble. The pipe was taken up and driven into another place, but with no better results. I do not know of any way of keeping this fine sand out under these circumstances. When the water flows in horizontally the sand will come in with it. I think you will have to dig a well. We dug one at the barn in quicksand, and had considerable trouble with it at first. It has worked all right for the last fifteen years. The plan followed was



Lunch Time.

Mr. W. H. Champion's Berkshires, Reaburn, Man.

shipped out of the country, and there was a shortage in the spring for seeding, but this may not occur again for several years.

Killing Weeds by Growing Barley.

I seeded ten acres with oats in June; cut with the mower beginning of August for feed; got ball mustard, vine, and other noxious weeds in land, some shelled out previous to cutting. Can I plow, say, in June, and seed to barley and get rid of weeds, or must I summer-fallow? What kind of barley matures most quickly?

Ans.—If the soil is such that the weed seeds can be covered this fall by surface cultivation with a disk or harrows, then we would advise doing so; if not, it should be done the first thing in the spring. By this method the seeds will germinate as soon as there is any growth, and can then be killed by shallow plowing or disking, which will likely bring other seeds near the surface to germinate. Shallow cultivation should be kept up at intervals whenever there is a growth of

to wall the outside so no water or sand could run in horizontally. The water must come up from the bottom. The well goes down some three feet or more in the sand, which was as far as we could get on account of water coming in so fast. I cribbed it with lumber and laid a stone wall, but it didn't work. Sand soon came through. At last I put in large sewer pipe, and now it is all right. If going at it again I should stand a length of sewer pipe on the quicksand, when it was reached, and then dig out inside of it and lower it. If more than one length was needed, cement another on top and go on. A small boy can do the digging best. The sand can be drawn out in a pail and the water pumped. There should be a rope around under the arms of the boy for safety. It is not a pleasant job, by any means. The expert I had left the well for good when he began to sink. I finished it. There need be no danger whatever if one keeps his wits about him. He mustn't stand still on both feet at once. Now, I do not know whether a



Through the Dip at Gleichen, Alta.

sewer pipe would stop settling when one stopped digging or not. I think it would. The undisturbed sand is pretty solid. We had a plank wheel under stone wall, and put sewer pipe down inside so it rests on this same wheel that projects inside the stone wall. It would not be so easy to dig under and let the pipe down with a wheel under it. In the absence of sewer pipe, bricks can be laid in cement mortar on a wheel and let down by digging under, adding more bricks as needed. Water will come through the bricks. With us sand has not raised above the bottom of well after water was kept from coming in through the sides.—[T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

[Note.—Reference was made in the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" to the successful use of coarse gravel packing behind the brick as a means of excluding quicksand. We trust some of our readers who have been able to secure good wells in quicksand will relate for the benefit of others how it was done.—Editor.]

Dairying.

Dairy Exhibit at the Dominion Fair.

The interior of the dairy building attracted the attention of all who entered, and the number was by no means small. The separating, butter-making and milk-testing demonstrations, which were conducted daily, commencing at 10 a. m., brought many to the building early in the day, and each morning the space allotted for spectators to view this work was thronged with visitors, many of whom were seeking information. The part of the building where the work was done was fitted up after the fashion of a model farm dairy, and contained a full and complete equipment for buttermaking purposes. There was nothing there that could not be procured and made use of in all farm dairies.

In the same end of the building the display of butter from the Government-operated creameries in the new Provinces presented a commendable showing, which was responsible for many eulogies from those who passed that way. The combined display of butter from the Chilliwack and Eden Bank creameries reflected great credit on the two institutions, as did also the showing of the New Westminster creamery. All three have good reason to feel gratified, and, judging from the numerous comments which were uttered from the many admirers, their labors will not go unrewarded. The exhibits from creameries occupied the center of the building, and could be seen in a long wooden refrigerator with a double glass-top covering. The center of this refrigerator contained an ice-box, by the use of which the butter was kept firm throughout the ten days. The dairy print butter was also placed in the refrigerator. Along the sides of the building was placed the exhibits of dairy solids in tubs and crocks. The following shows the prizewinners in the various classes, and also the butter score:

Creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds in tub or box.—First, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, B. C., 96½; second, A. S. Rankin, Chilliwack, B. C., 96.

Creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds, in prints.—First, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, B. C., 97½; second, W. S. Smith, Victoria, 96.

Best two packages creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds, for export.—First, A. S. Rankin, Chilliwack, 96½; second, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, 95½; third, W. S. Smith, Victoria, 95.

Best creamery butter on exhibition.—First, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, 97½; second, A. S. Rankin, Chilliwack, 96½; third, W. S. Smith, Victoria, 96.

Dairy, not less than 50 pounds, prints.—First, Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Chilliwack, 96; second, Duncan Bros., Sandwich, 95½.

Dairy, not less than 25 pounds, in tub.—First, Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Chilliwack, 93½; second, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner, 93.

Dairy, 10-pound tub or fancy package.—First, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner, 96½; second, Spratt & Schow, Burnaby, 94½.

Dairy, 20 pounds, in prints, made by dairy maid under 16 years of age.—First, Miss Lillie Whitworth, Ladner, 95½; second, Miss McClughan, Port Kells, 95.

Dairy, 10 pounds, in prints.—First, J. B. Loney, Elgin, 96; second, A. Dunsmore, Elgin, 95½.

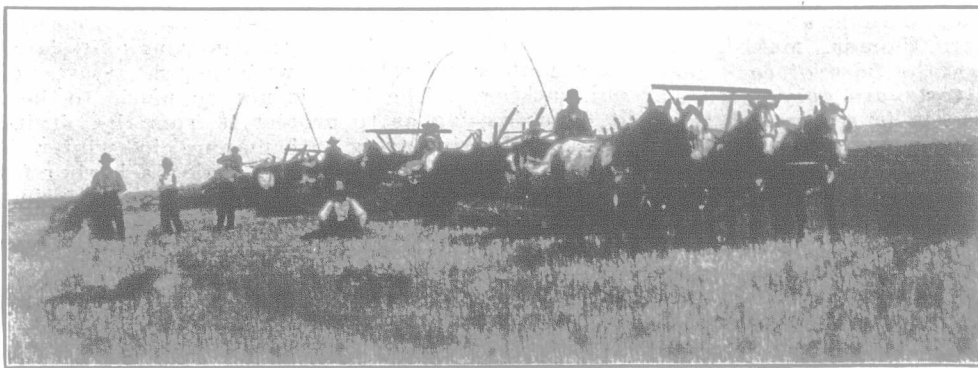
Best general exhibit of dairy, with highest average score; no score below 90 considered.—First, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner; second, Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Chilliwack.

Homemade cheese.—First, T. & F. Wyanko, Sardis, 96½; second, Miss M. Martindale, Saanich, 83.

SPECIALS, which were distinct from all other entries:

Best 20 pounds dairy, in crock.—First, Mrs. R. McClure, Mt. Lehmon, 95½.

Dairy, in crock, 20 pounds.—First, A. Dunsmore, Elgin, 95½.



Fall Wheat in Alberta.

On W. R. Dobbie's farm, near Pincher Creek.

Dairy, in crock, 20 pounds.—First, Mrs. R. McClure, Mt. Lehmon, 96.

Dairy, in crock, 20 pounds.—First, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner, 96½; second, Mrs. R. McClure, Mt. Lehmon, 93½; third, W. H. McClughan, Port Kells, 93½.

The scores given above show the high quality and uniformity of both the dairy and creamery butter throughout. In all, there were 114 entries, and only 18 of these scored below 90 points. Such close competition of such a high class of butter seldom appears at even the best exhibitions. One noticeable defect in most of the exhibits was soft body and mottled color. The grain showed that the working of the butter had been carried as far as possible without injuring it, yet the color was not uniform, or, in other words, showed insufficient working. This the judge attributed to the predominance at this season of the year of the soft fats in milk, caused probably by the nature of food the cows consumed, and which produced a soft butter which would scarcely stand sufficient working to make a uniform color. The occurrence is somewhat unnatural, as the hard fats generally increase as the period of lactation advances. The flavor, on the whole, was good, and the score throughout high. Salting and finish was also evidence of skilled workmen. Referring to the latter, many competitors are under the impression that fancy finishing wins favor, and fully 80 per cent. of the dairy exhibit was finished this way. This idea is greatly misleading. There is nothing which presents as neat and attractive appearance to the judge or to a buyer as a neat, clean, plain, smooth surface and finish. It will score perfection every time.

On the whole, the full exhibit showed that the makers understood their work well. The dairy as well as the creamery butter bore the marks of education and careful study of conditions affecting the care and handling of milk and cream, as well as the manufacturing process.

Improvement of Dairy Herds.

By way of introduction to a bulletin recently issued on the above subject, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, says:

The information contained in this bulletin is published with a view to awakening a greater interest in the important question of the improvement of dairy herds. The writer believes there is no direction in which the dairy farmers of Canada can further their interests so materially as by taking up this question in a thorough and systematic manner.

Authorities agree that the average production of Canadian dairy cows is not much, if any, over 3,000 pounds of milk a year. That individual herds show much better results only goes to show the possibility of general improvement in this direction. On the other hand, we find that the reports from 483 Danish creameries (over one-third of all the creameries in the country) show an average yield per cow of 5,351 pounds a year in 1903. Again, it is recorded that 1,014 herds in one province of Denmark averaged over 6,000 lbs. of milk per cow in 1903, and 628 herds yielded over 7,700 lbs. per cow, other herds going as high as 11,000 lbs. and over. Special attention is drawn to the fact that these records are taken from the regular dairy herds of the country, and not from special or fancy herds.

Are Canadian dairymen going to remain content with such comparatively poor results when

it is clear that so much improvement may be made with a little intelligent effort?

Any scheme which has for its object the improvement of our dairy stock must provide for a study, and record, of the performance of the individual cow, as well as deal with the management of the herd, including its care and feeding, and the breeding of animals to replace those which are discarded in the "weeding" process. Individuality can only be determined by the weighing and testing of each cow's milk.

That feeding and care are important considerations is clearly demonstrated in Part I., where we find that herds of the same breed and similar character produce widely different results. Of course there are two aspects of the feeding question. Cows must not only be well fed to produce a large flow of milk, but the feeds must be selected and combined with skill and judgment in order to produce the milk economically. A close study of the feeding question is essential if the improvement in production is to be accompanied with the best attainable results in profit-making.

Part II. contains some figures from the Cowansville Cow Census which was begun a few months ago and will be continued until a year's record will have been obtained of some of the herds. As the work is still in progress, nothing more is given than a few comparisons between individual cows and herds for short periods. There is sufficient data to show the great difference between individual cows in the same herd, and also in herds under different management.

Part III. is a reprint from Bulletin No. 4 of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch. It gives a detailed account of the Record Testing Associations of Denmark. The writer, Mr. C. Marker, is a Dane who has been employed in the Dominion Dairying Service for many years, and who recently revisited his native land. The Danes appear to have followed up this work with their usual thoroughness. If they have found it prof-



Gathered for the Dip.

itable to carry on this testing work so extensively, with such a high standard to begin with, how much more useful should such work be in Canada under the conditions which have been shown to exist? Everyone will admit that it should be much easier to increase the average yield from 3,000 pounds of milk a year than it is to raise it from something over 5,000 pounds in the same period.

While it is entirely practicable for the individual farmer to properly test his own cows, there can be no doubt that the co-operative or association plan of carrying on this work will prove the most successful. When a number of farmers combine to engage in such work, all the information collected is available to each and every member of the association, and the saving in equipment and labor on the part of the individual farmer is compensation for what little expense may be incurred if a properly qualified person is engaged to do the actual work of testing and to work out the results for the information of all concerned.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the Dairy Division to undertake the testing of individual cows for thirty-day periods at some ten or twelve centers of eastern Canada, making a cheese factory or creamery the base of each center. These short-period tests are only intended to be preliminary, because it is recognized that in order to derive the full measure of benefit from this work it must be organized on a more or less permanent and systematic basis.

There is no reason why the testing of cows should not be undertaken in connection with the cheese factory or creamery. Most factories have the necessary appliances (except the sample bottles), and the manager is, or should be, more competent to do the work properly than the average farmer. Every owner of a cheese factory or creamery should take a deep interest in this question. It needs no argument to prove that if the patrons of a factory increase the yield of milk from their cows the factory will derive a corresponding benefit. If the efforts which are now made by the owners of most factories to increase their milk supply at the expense of the neighboring establishments were to be directed towards securing an increased yield of milk from the herds already supplying the factories, a more abiding and better general result would be obtained, even from the individual factory standpoint.

World's Milk Production.

The official despatches received by the U. S. department of commerce and labor, from its reliable commercial agents, all over the world, show that the estimated total weight of cows' milk annually produced in the world is 26,400,000 cwt., distributed as follows: Canada, 1,300,000; United States, 6,100,000; Russia, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,000,000; France, 2,000,000; England, 2,000,000; Austria, 1,700,000; Italy, 1,450,000; Holland, 1,200,000; Spain, 500,000; Sweden and Norway, 800,000; Switzerland, 700,000; Denmark, 600,000; Belgium, 600,000; Australia 550,000, and Portugal, 500,000. The production of milk in Europe is 18,450,000 cwt., from 45,000,000 cows. The number of milch cows in the world is 63,800,000—15,940,000 in the United States, and 10,000,000 in Russia. There are only six head of horned cattle in Spain to each two and a half acres of cultivated land, while in France there are 34 head, and in England 56. The foregoing are startling figures, and give considerable food for thought.

A Summer Beverage.

Some people long for lemonade
And some for soda—with the aid
Of sundry wicked winks.
But, when the sun is fierce and high,
'Tis then my fancies turn
To buttermilk—'tis then I sigh
For nectar from the churn.
Forgotten then are drafts of wine,
That all the senses cloy.
And you your happy soul resign
To deep-drawn breaths of joy.
And he who does not know of this
Has one glad truth to learn—
That buttermilk is liquid bliss
When ladled from the churn.
—[Missouri Valley Farmer.]

Cut Off the Cow's Switch.

As soon as the flies go out of business cut off the cow's switch with a jackknife. It will grow out again before next fly season, and its removal now will keep a great many drops of urine and bits of dung, bearing their countless bacteria, out of the milk pail and off the milkmaid's face. It also adds to the appearance of a stable of cows to have their tails all neatly and uniformly trimmed, apart altogether from its effect in keeping their backs and flanks clean. Some dairymen advise clipping the hair from the tails, hips, udders and abdomen, but this may entail more or less discomfort to the cow, especially if she lies

on a cold floor not too well bedded. Probably it is just as well, on the whole, for the herdsman to confine his tonsorial attentions to the tail.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Protecting Shrubs and Herbs.

A little extra work at this time of the year often makes it possible to grow many shrubs and other plants that would be killed out during winter if they were not protected. Strawberry plants should have a covering of light manure after the ground has frozen hard. Raspberry canes in unsheltered places should be protected by stretching woven wire on either side of the row and then filling in with straw. If currants or gooseberries are growing in an unprotected place, they also should have some covering, as one never knows how severe the winter is going to be. As for the protection of ornamental shrubs, there are several different ways of doing it. The main thing is to take a few minutes and get it done, and if a little pains is taken many beautiful species can be grown which would otherwise freeze to death. When a tree is young it is an easy matter to wrap it with paper, straw, or old sacking. The idea is not so much to keep it from freezing as to protect it from the drying winds. Banking trees with manure in winter is worse than useless, as it only makes a harbor for mice, and does no good until the following spring, when it consumes moisture and adds fertility.

Vegetable Display from Birtle.

Among the many unselfish efforts put forth by enthusiastic Westerners to advertise the whole country, or any particular district, that of Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Man., deserves special mention. Mr. Larcombe is a farmer, with a hobby for gardening. Every year he grows piles of beets, celery, carrots, parsnips, citrons, cucumbers, corn, onions, squash, cabbage, etc., and neighbors for miles around find his garden crops an abundant source of supply for table delicacies. This year, after the local fair at Birtle, Mr. Larcombe brought his collection of garden products



Mr. S. Larcombe's Collection of Vegetables.

to Winnipeg, and displayed them for upwards of week in a front window on Main Street. Here, at any hour of the day, his familiar figure would be seen explaining the intricacies of vegetable-growing, and expatiating upon the advantages, beauties and prolificacy of the Birtle district. The accompanying illustration is taken from a photo of the collection. In the lot is a turnip weighing twenty-eight pounds, and a squash grown on a vine eighty-four feet in length. The array of vegetables in the background is composed chiefly of onions and beets.

Grape-growing in British Columbia.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have succeeded very well in growing grapes, and will give you my experience. Owing to the grapes grown in California coming in at a very low freight rate, and being more attractive than the eastern varieties which I grow, I find that in most all cases the people of British Columbia prefer the California fruit. So, right here, I am not going to advise anyone to go into grape-growing extensively, without taking into account the financial part of it. I raised this year over 20,000 pounds of grapes, and have not found a market for half of them. As I did the same last year, I am going out of grape-growing. I find the local market supplied by the California grapes, which come up to Vancouver by steamers every five days. The freight is 80 cents per 100 pounds, and the distance nearly 800 miles. Now, the C. P. R. (to encourage a new industry) charges me 78 cents by regular freight for 150 miles, and the lowest by express \$1.50 per 100 pounds, so the only market of importance is closed against me. People prefer to pay more

for California grapes than the Eastern varieties which I grow to perfection. There are, of course, the markets of the Northwest to supply, and I will state how that is done. The wholesalers, say at Calgary or Edmonton, want a variety of fruits, such as peaches, bananas, oranges, etc. Well, at the coast they can make up a carload of mixed varieties and send them out by freight in a refrigerator car, and keep them in this iced car until all is disposed of, while I have to send out by express at the lowest figure, \$2.40, and in 1000-pound lots at that, or, lesser lots, \$2.50 per 100 pounds. These are the plain facts regarding the markets; now I will give my experience in grape-growing in the dry belt at Lytton, at about 700 feet elevation. My soil is a rich, sandy loam, and I have chosen a part for grapes well sheltered from winds. The varieties are the Concord, Worden, Delaware, Niagara and Sweetwater. I find this grape does exceedingly well, and the only thing against it is that it is not large and is green, while the market here calls for a larger grape, black or red preferred, even if the quality is not so good.

I set them out in rows ten feet apart and about eight feet in the row, selecting the vines of one or two years old, taking care in planting them out to cut well back to one or two buds, at the same time cutting clean off all bruised roots, taking good care to have the hole large enough so I can spread out the roots. I keep the rich top dirt to put in first, and spread the roots out as nearly as possible to the way they grew, pressing the earth down around them. Then I fill up the whole, and if dry I put a bucket of water in it before it is quite filled so as to settle the earth well around the roots.

Grapevines need the same clean culture as a field of corn, and so do all other young fruit trees. The suckers must be pinched off, and after the first year a trellis of three wires to keep the vines up off the ground and the berries clean. They must be well pruned back for the first two years, and then the grower can expect on the third year quite a crop of grapes, and from that time on they must be pruned for fruit, always remembering the grape, like the peach, grows on new wood.

As to the varieties, I would take the old reliable Concord, then the Worden, Niagara and Sweetwater for commercial purposes. While there are many good varieties, I think for commercial purposes these are the most reliable and best. I find the Brighton too thin-skinned to ship, and while the Delaware is very sweet and nice-eating, the berries are too small. There are not many locations in British Columbia where grapes can be grown that would be sweet and palatable for eating, although they can be grown almost all over the Province, but I venture to say not many would like to eat them. Good grapes can be grown from Lytton to the Lillooet, on the

Fraser, and in southern Okanagan, at Peachland, also Summerland and Penticton, and farther south; also on the Samilkamun, where at the Rector's I saw some California varieties doing finely, such as the Black Hamburg and the Catawbas, black and white. I myself have these varieties, which I find rather tender for this climate. They must be laid down in winter and covered up with earth, leaves, or some coarse straw, to protect them from severe frosts. This year I had some beautiful bunches of the noted Flame Tokay—a California variety—one bunch weighing 3 pounds 3 ounces. This and another beautiful bunch were expressed to England to be kept for the December fair. I well know we can grow grapes equal to anything in the East, and at least two weeks earlier, but we have no encouragement from the railways, and we cannot compete with California, where they have cheap packages, labor and transportation.

I have given you the plain facts with regard to grape-growing in British Columbia, as I think fruit-growers intending to go into grape-growing should know what they are up to. I know we can grow the finest fruit in the world, and if the C. P. R. would give us a living chance we could make a decided success of grape-growing. This year and last I realized so very small a sum for my grapes that I intend to have all my vines grubbed out next spring.

Lytton, B. C.

THOS. G. EARL.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fall Pruning of Vines and Bush Fruits.

As soon as the leaves are off in the autumn much of the pruning of vines and bush fruits may be done to better advantage than by leaving it till next spring. Much, of course, depends upon the locality. In southern sections, where no winter protection of vines and bushes is needed, the pruning may be left till some convenient time during the early spring, but in northern sections, where grapevines and berry bushes have to be laid down in the fall and covered with earth or other covering before winter sets in, it is advisable to do the pruning before such covering is necessary.

Currant and gooseberry bushes are so hardy that they need no winter protection, even in the north, and they leaf out so early in the spring that it is well to have them pruned in the fall. The best way to manage these is to grow them in the bush form, allowing about six canes to the bush. And as the best fruit is borne on wood not more than three years old, it is well to adopt a renewal system of pruning whereby one-third of the bush is renewed each year. This can be done by cutting out two of the oldest canes each year, and allowing two of the new canes to take their place. In this way the whole bush is renewed in three years. The ends of the new growth should be shortened in enough to keep the bush symmetrical.

Raspberries and blackberries have perennial roots but biennial canes; that is, the roots live through a number of years, but the canes die after fruiting at the end of the second season. Some kinds have more or less of an annual fruiting habit—that is, they bear fruit and die in one season. With such bushes the annual pruning consists in cutting out all the canes which have borne fruit. The new canes also should be thinned out, so as to leave only six or eight of the best canes to each bush; or, if the bushes are grown in the hedge-row instead of the hill system, the thinning should leave the canes six or eight inches apart in the row.

As to whether the tops of raspberry or blackberry bushes should be headed back in the fall, depends largely upon the locality. In sections where the canes do not kill back in the winter, they may be headed back in the fall; but where the canes have to be laid down and covered, or where they kill back more or less during the winter, it is best to leave the heading back till spring, when they can be cut back to sound wood. The height to which sound canes should be cut back varies from three to five feet, depending upon the vigor of the bush.

There are almost as many systems of training the grapevine as there are kinds of grapes, but for northern sections one of the low-arm renewal systems is best, as this facilitates the laying down and covering of the vines where that is necessary. In southern sections the Kniffen or one of the high-arm systems is more convenient. Whatever method of training may be adopted, the main object of the annual pruning is to remove all superfluous wood and reduce the vine to just what is sufficient to bear a full crop of fruit. Thirty or forty buds are usually all that is necessary, and these should be evenly distributed over the vine.

H. L. HUTT.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

American Pomological Society.

The thirty-ninth biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society was held in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19th to 21st, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City; Vice-Pres., T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas; Sec., John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich. A resume of this convention appears in the Western Fruit-grower, from which we quote a few excerpts that will be of interest to Canadian horticulturists in view of our own approaching horticultural gatherings:

In a paper on cover crops, J. W. Lloyd, of Illinois, said that on hillsides he believed that the orchard should be cultivated in strips, a strip two rows wide being cultivated and the alternate strip in clover, the cultivation and clovering to be alternated on each piece. Some growers believe in keeping such an orchard in clover. If this is done the clover should be mowed and allowed to lie on the ground, and the soil stirred with a disk harrow. Vetch could be handled in the same way. On the black prairie soils, which are rich in nitrogen and humus, leguminous cover crops are not needed, and here better results follow the use of oats or rye, instead of clover. Leguminous crops are not needed in peach and pear so much as in apple orchards.

In a paper on cultivation of orchards in Southern Indiana, J. A. Burton, of Orleans, held that the best method of handling an orchard was a mean between the extremes of absolutely clean cultivation and no cultivation at all. In regard to spraying, Mr. Burton stated that he puts two men on the pump-handle and keeps them working hard, thereby getting the fine mist so necessary for effective work.

Mr. Dunlap, of Illinois, believes growers are about ready to change their formula for making

spray mixtures by using less copper sulphate and more Paris green. A mixture that has given good results is 3 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds good stone lime, and 6 ounces Paris green to 50 (American) gallons of water. Thorough application is necessary, and the time of applying is also important. Mr. Dunlap cited an experience in spraying nine rows of apple trees within six days after blossoming time; nine other rows were left unsprayed on account of unfavorable conditions until a week after the first nine rows were sprayed. The nine rows sprayed at the right time picked 175 barrels of No. 1 apples; the nine rows sprayed a week late yielded 17 barrels of No. 2 apples.

H. H. Whetzel, of Cornell University, said that those who had trouble in getting their spray mixtures to stick might use the following plan: Put two pounds resin and one pound sal soda in two quarts water; boil until it is a dark brown in color, which may require, perhaps, fifteen minutes' hard boiling. Add this to a barrel

free from insects, Mr. Williamson would now change the definition to read: "No. 1 apples shall be practically free from insects, etc."

A COLORADO METHOD OF TOP-GRAFTING.

W. S. Coburn, of Colorado, read a paper on top-grafting trees. The old system of cleft-grafting they found slow, he said, and they did not like the idea of joining the smooth cut of the scion to the rough surface of the crevice made by splitting with a chisel. "We have top-grafted 2,000 apple trees," said he, "and this is the plan we use: Limbs to be top-grafted are sawed off; some limbs have been sawed off which were six inches in diameter. Then with a small saw we saw in one side of the stub where the scion is to be inserted. This opening is made lengthwise of the stub, of course, and the opening is wider at the end of the stub than farther down, for it runs out down on the stub, as would have to be the case in sawing up and down the stub. This opening is smoothed out with a harnessmaker's

knife in the shape of a crescent, and we are ready to insert the scion. The scion is cut down to three buds, and shaped to fit the opening which has been made. The kerf made by the saw grows shallower lower down on the stub, and one side of the wedge of the scion will have to be cut off to allow the bark of the scion to meet the bark of the stub. If one has properly shaped the scion, the rest is very simple. Cut the top end of the scion square, and with a mallet or something of that kind drive it into the opening in the stub. After one has made one or two grafts the scions can be cut so that they will exactly fit the opening, and when they are driven in they cannot be pulled out by the operator. The whole is waxed over just as would be the case by any other method. Not one graft in a thousand need be lost by this process."

Horizontal System Grape Trellising.

What was described as one of the best things of the convention was an address by T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas, outlining his plan of making a trellis for grapevines, together with his system of pruning them. He uses a three-wire trellis,

one wire being strung from the top of posts four feet high. To this the canes are tied. At the top of the posts a cross arm is fastened, this arm being two feet long. From each end of these arms another wire is strung, these wires being four inches higher than the center wire, and of course they are a foot to the right and to the left of the center wire. The vine is trained straight up until it reaches the middle wire; no shoots are allowed to form between the ground and this wire. The vine is tied to this wire, and two arms, or canes, are formed, one being trained along this center wire in each direction. These canes form the foundation of the first crop. The first year these canes are cut back to about three buds each; as the new shoots put out they will naturally droop over the side wires, and the tendrils will fasten themselves to these wires. As soon as the grapes have set the shoots are pinched off about three buds beyond the last bunch of fruit. During the second season the grower must work to get two new shoots to put out as near as possible to the original trunk; these form the bearing wood for the next crop. As



First-prize Farmhouse Photograph. Camera Competition. Picton, Ont.



Second-prize Photograph of Farmhouse, Lacombe, Alta.

of spray mixture, and the latter will stick to the trees in spite of heavy rains.

Prof. Craig believed the most effective spraying for apple scab and other fungi was before the buds open, when the bare twigs can be covered. It was protested that this early spraying was not productive of results in Nebraska and Illinois, though at least one Illinois grower agreed with Prof. Craig.

C. H. Williamson, Quincy, Ill., who was chairman of the committee on grading and inspecting fruits, enjoys the distinction of having offered the resolution before the National Apple-shippers' Association defining what constitutes a No. 1 apple, according to which definition it must be normal in shape and color, free from injury by worms, and must not have skin broken by bruise or injured by fungous disease. Size differs with varieties. Ben Davis, Baldwin, and such apples, should be not less than 2 1/4 inches in diameter. Winesap, Fameuse, and thers of the class, should be not less than 2 1/4 inches in diameter. As it is almost impossible to guarantee that a barrel of apples shall be absolutely

soon as these shoots have been secured all others are kept off, and these are induced to make as strong a growth as possible.

At pruning time the canes which bore this year's crop are cut away, leaving the two new canes for the next crop. These are left with more bearing wood the next year, and as the vine becomes stronger two other canes can be left, making four arms to produce the fruit crop, but Mr. Munson believes no more than four canes should be left.

The advantages of this system, as explained by the speaker, are that the grapes are borne high from the ground, with foliage above to protect from the sun; there is no growth next to the ground to interfere with circulation of air, so there is less danger from rot. The width of the growth of the vines is horizontal, rather than perpendicular, as in the case of the old-fashioned trellis, thus offering less resistance to the wind, and the vines will never blow down. The fruit is suspended from the side wires, where it can be sprayed very easily, and it is also accessible at picking time. The labor of tying up the vines is reduced to the minimum; only one tie is made for each of the bearing canes left at pruning time. These canes are stretched along the middle wire, as stated, and are carried around the wire, so that only one tie is made at the end of each cane. No tying is necessary for the side wires; they are simply to support the bearing shoots, and the tendrils from the new growth will hold them very tight. Still another advantage of this method of training and this form of trellis is found in cold climates, where it is necessary to lay vines down in winter. Under this system the old wood is all cut away, except the upright trunk, and the canes to be left are shortened in. It is an easy matter, therefore, with no low wires to interfere, to lay this trunk down and cover with earth.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Canon Roberts, father of Charles G. D. Roberts, the author, died at Fredericton, N. B.

The U. E. Loyalists' Association of Ontario have petitioned the Ontario Government, with a view to having a monument erected to the memory of the Indian Chief, Tecumseh, who fell at Moraviantown in 1813.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are having built upon the Clyde two magnificent vessels for their Atlantic service. They will be called the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland, and will be by far the largest vessels running to Canadian ports.

Senator Fulford, who was injured in the collision of his automobile with an electric car, died of his injuries in the hospital at Newton, Mass., on October 15th. The body was brought to his home, at Brockville, Ont., for burial. Senator Fulford was fifty-three years old, but much labor and success had been crowded into a comparatively short life. He entered business life as a retail druggist, was a director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., and several other companies, in which his keen business mind was highly valued.

British and Foreign.

President Roosevelt has presented the Empress of Japan with an up-to-date American sewing machine.

Fifteen American and two colonial scholarships of those arranged for by the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, are now vacant through lack of duly-qualified scholars.

A demonstration of wireless telegraphy has been made before the Sultan of Turkey. It was too much for the Sultan, and he ordered the invention away, declaring it to be an invention of the evil one. He will oppose its introduction into Constantinople.

The Dowager-Queen of Italy, whose goodness and charity made her immensely popular with Italians, is rapidly losing that popularity through her desire to "scorch" when motoring. Three times within two months she has been attacked while in her car, and now she is hissed on the streets and walks attended by a guard, where once she could pass without protection of any kind but the respect and love of her people.

Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton, of the British marines, who had taken a life-saving apparatus from Gibraltar to the British ship Assistance, ashore on the coast of Morocco, were captured on their return journey overland by a Moorish tribe, who carried them into the mountains. The men who committed the deed are relatives of the famous brigand Valiente, who was arrested a few months ago through the influence of several of the Legations, and is now in prison at Tangier. These men say that they will hold the two British officers until Valiente is set free. Instructions have come from the British Foreign Office to their agents in Morocco, to arrange for a ransom as speedily as possible.

Doings Among the Nations.

THE MOROCCO DIFFICULTY.

The trouble between France and Germany, caused by the interference of the Kaiser in Moroccan affairs, has been settled, though at one time grave fears that war would result were felt. Great hostility was shown in Germany over the report which reached there that Great Britain had declared her readiness to assist France in the event of trouble, even to the extent of invading Germany. A prompt denial of the charge by Great Britain appeased the German wrath, and proved to be oil on troubled waters.

RUSSIA.

The disorder and confusion of Russia still increases. Tartars and Armenians in the south continue their work of bloodshed. Bomb-throwing and the killing of policemen is going on in Warsaw, while the center of the political and labor agitation is St. Petersburg. The distress of famine is being felt more and more. It is possible that a loan of £50,000,000 may be arranged between Russia and British capitalists.

Poultry.

Dressing Turkeys.

We have celebrated so many Thanksgiving and Christmas days by now, that it would appear there is little to learn in regard to preparing these popular birds for the feast. But at the same time, it is so common to see fine young poulters ruined in the dressing that it is as well to learn the right way before any more are spoiled. A strong nail should be driven into the wall, the turkey caught and its wings locked or tied together. A stout cord should be fastened round the legs, and the bird should be hung head downwards. The jugular vein should be cut with a sharp penknife across the outside of its throat, and afterwards the knife should be driven into the brain to cause it to loosen the feathers. Those who cannot successfully accomplish this feat may dislocate the neck first. The bird should be hung up immediately and picked rapidly towards the tail, as a downward pull to the feathers towards the head may tear the delicate skin. On no account must the birds be scalded. When all the feathers are removed the turkeys should be lightly singed, the head cut off just by the ears, the neck-bone cut off close to the junction, leaving the long piece of skin intact, as the beauty of its whole appearance will be greatly enhanced if the breast skin is unbroken. The feet should be cut off and scalded. They, with the neck and half the gizzard, liver and heart, will make excellent gravy. A deep incision should be made between the left thigh and the body. The gizzard can then be grasped and drawn out with the intestines. When the bird is entirely emptied the carcass should be wiped out with a damp, clean cloth, but it should not be washed, as this removes part of the juiciness of the flesh. The lower half of the trunk should be filled with sausage meat or chestnut stuffing, if liked. The crop is filled with bread-crumbs, parsley, lemon thyme and thyme seasonings. A skewer should be run behind the wings and one behind the legs, but not anywhere through the flesh, and the whole carcass pressed together compactly and tied with stout cord. A heavy weight should be placed on the breast-bone to flatten and plump it. All turkeys should be cooked breast downwards, or the breast meat will be dry and tasteless.

Ganges, B. C. (MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Field Notes.

The Rhode Island Democrats, in convention at Providence, have demanded of the United States Government freer trade across the Canadian border.

Mr. Percy W. Flint, of Charleston, South Carolina, has been appointed Assistant Chemist of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, in place of Mr. Arthur W. Clark, resigned.

The output of gold from the Yukon territory the past summer was between six and seven million dollars' worth. The population of Dawson and the district surrounding is about nine thousand.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has been rendered horsing de combat through having his leg broken by the upsetting of a rig containing a party of political workers.

An exhibition of the manufactures of the British Empire will be held in Alexandria and Cairo, in Egypt, between November, 1906, and February, 1907. This will give the Egyptians an opportunity to see what Great Britain and her colonies can do.

The Minister of the Interior has notified the Doukhobors that they have two months in which they may become naturalized and make entry for their homesteads. Peter Veregin is said to have advised his countrymen not to become British subjects.

The hardships of the B. C. lumbermen do not appear to daunt our cousins across the line, as a press report says Minnesota interests have bought 43,000 acres of timber lands on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island. The tract is estimated to contain 1,000,000,000 feet of

fir and cedar of the best quality. The purchasers are planning the erection of the largest mill on the Canadian coast, with an output of 7,000,000 feet per annum.

Messrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Geo. Dyce and N. Ellis, of Meaford, have been convicted of violating section 6 of the Fruit Marks Act. The charge was laid by Dominion Fruit Inspector Gifford. There is a greater demand than usual for fruit that can be shipped through the Georgian Bay ports to the Northwest. There is every possibility of a large and permanent trade from these ports, and it is not in the interests of the growers that it should be jeopardized by carelessness or fraud on the part of a few of the apple-packers.

'Way Back in Iowa.

The following, from Wallace's Farmer, is, perhaps, the thought of many of our friends from Iowa who are finding homes for themselves all over the West to-day. Splendid settlers these men from Iowa! They love not Alberta less because they still remember the old home:

Far, far away though I may roam,
I'm longing for my childhood's home,
The cottage low among the oaks,
Where lived in peace my own home-folks,
'Way back in Iowa.

I long to hear the whispered tune
The corn leaves sing in sunny June,
And catch the breath that floats above
The clover blossoms that I love,
'Way back in Iowa.

I know the wheat fields as of old
Are changing emerald to gold,
And from the meadow grasses tall
Comes clear and sweet the Bob White's call,
'Way back in Iowa.

And more, yes, more than all to me,
One glimpse of mother's face would be;
One look from those dear, laughing eyes
That made so bright my boyhood's skies,
'Way back in Iowa.

—Nancy Lee.

What Some Alberta People are Saying

Bryce Wright: "I have just returned from a visit to the Coast, where I attended the Dominion Exhibition. They can beat us over there in the fruit exhibits, but in a year or two we shall have the Dominion Exhibition in Calgary, and when that happens we shall have the best live-stock show that has ever been held in Western Canada. While at the Coast I purchased a high-class young Hackney stallion. He was too good to leave. We want the best we can get in Alberta."

John Ramsay, Priddis: "W. D. Flatt's dispersion sale will distribute quite a number of pretty good cattle, and it is to be hoped that the best of them will come West. There is always a demand for the best; it's a case of plenty of room at the top for men in the pure-bred stock business in Western Canada."

Fred H. Hunter, Clover Hill Creamery, says: "If we could only educate our patrons to keep their cream cool by frequent stirring, and by keeping it in a cool place, it would prevent the cream from churning on the way to the creamery, and would also prevent coagulation of the casein, thus rendering the straining of the cream at the creamery possible."

R. K. Bennet: We have tried the incubator during the past summer, and have had excellent success, as far as the hatch is concerned. The brooder presents more difficulty, and we have had the best success by handing the hatch over to a good business hen to do the nursing."

Entering the Civil Service.

A correspondent writes: "Is the civil service of Canada recruited by open competition, and is there any guide-book dealing with the different departments?"

The Canadian civil service is a very poor imitation of the British civil service, considered from the entrance, promotion and pension standpoints. Only the clerical sections are open to competition by examinations, which are quite easy compared with those of Great Britain. The desirable posts (if any civil service position is a desirable one, which we much doubt, in a country which affords the opportunities to energy and ability that Canada does) are those of a technical nature, or heads or deputies of departments, all of which are filled by reason of a man's political pull, or, in rare cases, of his exceptional ability, or past services to the party in power. From time to time examinations are held in the big centers throughout Canada for clerkships in the "inside service"; the remuneration is not large, but the hours are short and taskmasters either complaisant or scarce. Except in special cases, it may be considered as a sign of mental atrophy, lack of push and energy, or an extreme love for one's country, or a distaste for hard work, when a man inclines to the civil service, and for the great rank and file the legend might well be inscribed over the door, "Abandon hope (if you lack political pull) all ye who enter here." Living in the Capital is expensive; society, so-called, is an apostle of extravagance, and in the English-speaking world the civil-servant class are considered as a whole by the tradesmen with whom they deal as "bad pay." Briefly,

it resolves itself into an exchange of independence and chance to rise for an easy berth, moderate salary, an automatic life, and a chronic state of dissatisfaction with one's salary.

Nicola Valley, that "Haven Among the Hills."

To reach this spot by the most direct route, you swing off the Imperial Limited at an extremely modest-looking little station on the C. P. R., 180 miles east of Vancouver, known as Spence's Bridge. This, by the way, is the place where a few weeks ago the mountain, or rather a part of it, came tumbling down one fine Sunday afternoon, filled up the river, buried a little Indian village on the opposite bank, and killed 15 or 20 of the natives. Slides like this are quite unexpected at this season of the year. This one was caused by the irrigation water on the hills above soaking down and destroying the adhesive powers of the clay.

From this historic spot the C. P. R. Company are building a line of railway up the Nicola river for fifty miles. This will run in a southerly direction, and some day, perhaps, will be continued until it reaches the Crow's Nest Pass line. It would then, the residents say, become a part of the main line, as the grades would be lighter and the route considerably shortened, but the most hopeful do not expect to see a train running for at least twelve months.

As I started to say, I arrived at Spence's Bridge at 1.30 a.m., and sought refuge at that enclosure which the signboard designates "Hotel." It reminds one of the "Windsor" in Montreal—"it's so different." A casual glance around the office floor, where about 20 railroad men were lying in varying stages of responsibility, told me at once that the "Scott Act" had proved a failure for that day at least. I was informed that the rooms were all occupied, but the landlord, with a generosity which I shall always remember, shared a part of his room with me, so I slumbered till five o'clock, when we started on that fifty-mile ride up the river to Nicola Lake, which gives the river a start. The stage was one of the old-time, springless, leather-rocker, bofe-cracker kind, which offers every inducement for passengers to get out and walk. It was drawn by four good horses, and the seats were occupied (as some clergymen would say) by eight precious souls and a Chinaman. We climbed up and down hills bordering on the perpendicular, along cliffs scarcely wider than the stage, and over bridges of doubtful structure, until we hauled up for dinner at that comfortable little place called the 22-Mile House. With a change of horses we journey on 16 miles farther, to a place called Lower Nicola. On our long ride of 38 miles we have passed very few good farms or ranches, but at this place are some of the most valuable, size considered, that I have visited. With an elevation of 2,000 feet, and a rainfall of only 12 inches, irrigation is essential to successful farming. Nature has provided this district with two never-failing streams, which the farmers have made use of for several years, with wonderful success. I thought that I had seen big crops of clover in California, and in different parts of Canada, but I found that I had only imagined so. Mr. James Woodward showed me a little field of five acres, from which he had taken 30 tons of clover the first crop, and there are at least 10 more which might be taken off now. This piece of land has produced crops for 25 years or more, and has never been fertilized. Many of these farmers have large ranches on the hills, where the cattle and horses feed during the summer, and they grow large quantities of hay in the valley to feed them on during the winter. The cold in this valley during the winter is not intense—the mercury usually loiters in the vicinity of zero, but occasionally takes a run down to 25 or 30 below—so that if stock is fed plenty of hay it will go through the winter in good shape without being housed.

Excellent crops of potatoes, roots and grain may be grown, so their efforts need not be confined to cattle-raising. I met one man who was doing well with his dairy. He was milking 25 cows, and selling his butter at 30 cents per pound. A good profit could be made in dairying by growing clover and alfalfa as a soiling crop, and feeding all the year.

But agriculture is not the only thing; these rugged hills contain minerals of various sorts. Coal seams crop out in several places, and as soon as the railroad is completed some of these properties will doubtless be developed. Gold, silver, copper and lead are also here; all that is needed is railway facilities and mining enterprise to make this valley boom.

I might say to the residents, by way of warning, that when the railroad is opened the rancher will be forced to change his methods of farming. So far his large herds roam over countless acres, of which he could not give a clear title; but with the railway will come settlers, and settlers mean competition and smaller areas, so the old residents will be forced to turn their attention to more intensive farming, such as dairying, fruit-growing, and raising potatoes, roots and vegetables for the cities on the coast.

Thirty miles farther on, or seventy miles from Kamloops, is the great Douglas Lake Cattle Ranch. On this ranch are 17,000 horses and cattle, among them being, so I am told, a large number of pure-bred animals. I hope to visit this ranch later on, and if I do, shall write you about it. BLUENOSE.

Licensed Grain Dealers.

In connection with the marketing of wheat through commission merchants, the Grain-growers' Association last fall asked that a list of all the licensed and bonded firms be published. Accordingly, Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, prepared a list of those who have complied with the law in this respect for the season of 1905-1906, which is herewith published:

LIST OF PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS LICENSED AS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Table listing licensed commission merchants with license numbers and names, including Wm. J. Bettingen & Co., Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Cummings, Hazlett Co., etc.

LIST OF PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS LICENSED AS TRACK BUYERS.

Table listing licensed track buyers with license numbers and names, including Wm. J. Bettingen & Co., Randall, Gee & Mitchell, etc.

Table listing licensed grain dealers with license numbers and names, including Wells Land & Cattle Co., A. R. Colquhoun & Sons, Christian Johnson, etc.

Use of Spring Scales.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I beg to inform you that His Excellency, by an Order in Council, dated the 13th June, 1905, has been pleased to repeal paragraph 3 of section 7 of the regulations respecting weights and measures, as established by Order in Council of the 17th December, 1898, and to substitute the following therefor:

"3. Weighing machines of the following description not exceeding fifty pounds capacity when having cast, engraved or stamped thereon in bold legible letters the words household scale or family scale, and having in addition thereto marked thereon the maker's name and consecutive shop number, shall be admitted to verification provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load. The knife edges or springs of such scales must be of hardened cast steel, and the bearings such as will resist the action of a smooth file.

"Even balance scales, unequal arm scales, and suspension spring scales of the straight dial class. "The fee for verification shall be ten cents for the first ten pounds, and five cents for each additional ten pounds.

"These scales shall be admitted to verification for household purposes only. Should any such scale be shall be seized and confiscated, and the penalties provided by law enforced."

W. J. GERALD, Deputy Minister.

Dept. Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

[Note.—The above scales, the use of which is thus found in use for trade purposes of any description it authorized, are very convenient to dairymen in keeping milk records, and are much cheaper than ordinary scales.—Editor.]

Children's Study Hours are Too Long.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was much pleased with an article in the "Home Magazine," of the 11th inst., by O. C., under the heading, "Are Children's Study Hours Too Long?" Now, I for one have no hesitation in saying, "most certainly they are"; and the wonder is that the Department of Education has not had its attention drawn to this long ago.

O. C.'s ideas are all right, but he does not put it quite strong enough. In my opinion, the crowding system in our schools in Manitoba is enough to drive a child insane. Now, for instance, pupils in grades 6, 7 or 8 get home from school at 4.30 o'clock, and the overdose of home-work is staring them in the face, which they have to pore over until 10 o'clock; very often at it again in the morning until it is time to go to school. Then if they miss a question or two the teacher very thoughtfully keeps them in an hour or more after school is dismissed, which is just so much off the time they have at their disposal for the next day's pile of home-work, and are very likely sent home without having the question explained.

Still the rush goes on until the annual examination, when they are brushed up to pass as many as possible into the next grade—this to keep up the reputation of the teacher. But question those pupils on any of those subjects a year after and see how they stand! It is impossible for an ordinary mind to retain all the subjects that are forced upon them. This I believe is the reason so many incapables are turned loose as teachers throughout the Province each year.

Another thing I would like to draw the attention of the Department to is the lack of uniformity of studies in different schools. For instance, a pupil has been brought up to grade 7 in a certain school; his people move to another district, and he or she, as the case may be, finds that in some subjects they are ahead of the pupils of the same grade in their new school, and in other subjects they are behind. If they ask for any explanation on the subject in which they are behind, they are sneeringly told that they should know that;

but I take particular notice that in the subject in which they are ahead of their class they have to wait until the others are up with them. This I do not object to so much, but it shows the inconsistency. There are a number of other grievances I could mention, but I will stop right here, hoping some more competent writer than I am will take up this question, as it is of vital importance to the future life of the rising generation.

TIPO.

B. C. Farmers' Institutes.

A series of Institutes have been held in British Columbia, as well as sessions of the travelling dairy, Messrs. Grisdale, McKillican, Logan and Wilson being engaged in this useful work. The latter gentleman is holding three to four day sessions at a place, and the instruction, if given heed to, should undoubtedly have a beneficial effect. The other lecturers were to deliver lectures, Messrs. Grisdale and Logan to hold stock-judging institutes (a line of work given a fillip by the competitions held at the last two annual shows of the R. A. & I. Society); Mr. McKillican's special line of work was to enlighten as to the aims and objects, and how best to attain such, of the Seed Division.

Mr. Grisdale, Agriculturist at Ottawa, opened his series at Chilliwack, with an interesting, practical and valuable address on the improvement of dairy herds and the breeding and feeding of hogs, and was followed by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, who gave a short talk on some diseases of live stock, e.g., glanders and farcy, strangles (colt distemper), hog cholera, coughing in pigs, tuberculosis in cattle and hogs.

The following is a condensation of Mr. Grisdale's remarks: Feed your cattle well; as a rule people do not feed well enough. Twenty-five pounds of dry matter is needed in the food by the cow to sustain her, and an increase on that from 28½ to 33½ pounds may make the difference between profit and loss. Many people wonder how in the full flush of grass a cow will fail in her yield; she cannot consume enough grass to get the full requisite dry matter—ten pounds of grass containing one pound dry matter. In such cases use one to two pounds of meal in the daily feed during the flush of grass; such grain preferably being corn or oats and barley mixed. A supply of succulence will increase the winter milk yield 20 per cent. and upwards. He has found by experiment that sugar beets are the best roots for cows to keep up the yield; and that turnips are unexcelled for giving milk of a good quality—although at first, and if improperly fed, the flavor is apt to be unpleasant. Mr. Grisdale cited cases of milkmen using turnips as winter feed whose patrons complained in the spring, the turnips being done, of the milk lacking in richness of flavor. He preferred the beets, especially where milk or cream was being sent to a creamery.

For silage, only good maturing varieties of corn should be grown, and while not as well posted on their conditions as he should like, and as he would try to be, they could get exact information on the best varieties from Superintendent T. A. Sharpe—probably Long-fellow or Angel of Midnight would be suitable. After experimenting to find out how to prevent the bottom six to ten feet of silage being sour, he had found that by punching a hole at the bottom of the silo and affording free drainage he had overcome the difficulty. He had found a good mixture to be corn and clover, half to two-thirds of the latter, which is cut.

Mr. A. C. Wells, Sardis, in the discussion which followed, spoke in favor of clover silage, and said that he cut his clover after the dew was off, and put right into the silo.

The following terse sentences were uttered by the Dominion Farmer on the handling of pigs: Skim milk is unequalled for pigs; four to eight pounds per day should be sufficient, along with some meal. Prefers litters to come end of March and end of August or first week in September. Feed milk to pigs always the same—either always sweet or always sour—and keep the quantity even. Feed fast in the summer, more slowly in winter for profitable gains. It is profitable to have the pigs harvest the roots themselves in the field.

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No Trifling with Glanders.

Just recently, in conversation with a prominent physician of Manitoba, we learned of the infection with glanders of two young people, one of whom has since died, the other being in a serious condition. The disease was contracted from horses, and the lesson should be obvious to all—that this menace to human life, against which animal life cannot be weighed, must be stamped out. Inconvenience is bound to result to those unfortunate enough to have their horses affected with this malignant disease; one that got such a foothold in former days on the prairie, due to departmental sloth.

Disease either dies out or increases; it can never be trusted to stay latent or quiescent. The following excerpt from the Journal of Comparative Medicine shows the results of work with mallein in Hungary.

Unfortunately, ignorance is the constant bar to progress, and occasionally well-meaning people, by their utterances on the spur of the moment, hinder the progress of important sanitary measures, which on second thought they regret having hindered.

"In the task of accomplishing a total extirpation of glanders in infected studs, and that in the shortest time and at the smallest material sacrifice, mallein, as a means of diagnosis, plays an important part.

"It has been found by practical experience that concealed glanders may develop into the pronounced form in an affected horse within six months following the infection.

"This circumstance, as well as the necessity of establishing a diagnosis for animals suspected of suffering from glanders, rendered necessary in Hungary the ministerial ordinance, whereby the mallein test must be made in the infected studs by employees of the State.

"In Hungary during 1901, 1902 and 1903, 458 horses suspected of glanders, and 2,818 suspected of infection, underwent the mallein test.

"Of those suspected of the disease, 379 were destroyed in consequence of the results of the test; the post-mortem examination proved that 366 (93.9 per cent.) of them were glandered.

"After a thrice-repeated testing with mallein, 2,441 head (86.7 per cent.) of the infected stock of 2,818 were freed from quarantine.

"On the other hand, 377 head (13.3 per cent.) in all of the infected stock of 2,818 were destroyed at the first, second and third mallein tests; 344 head (91.2 per cent.) of those 377 were found, post mortem, to be suffering from glanders."

Farm Areas for Settlers.

The Colonizer, of London, Eng., makes the following observations in regard to the question of size in the allotment of farms to settlers:

"In studying the different systems of land tenure and settlement adopted by the various colonies composing the British Empire, one cannot help being struck by the great diversity in the sizes of the farms allotted to settlers. In Canada it is 160 acres. In Australia it varies in the different colonies, and, where a small payment is required spread over a number of years, it may run into the thousands. We have lately discussed this question with a number of colonial experts and practical agriculturists, and have been glad to note that the dangers and drawbacks of allotting such large areas is at last beginning to be realized. Entailing, as they do, unnecessary demands of capital, work, and anxiety, hasty and wasteful farming methods, isolation of homesteads, and difficulties of transport, the profit to the settler (unless possessed of large capital) is rarely higher—and frequently not nearly so high—as on far smaller areas whose size is more suited to his capital, capacities, and personal knowledge and supervision. As a matter of fact, in France and many parts of the continent where peasant proprietorship is an established success, twenty to thirty acres is the average, or even less; and the granting of such large areas as is done by New South Wales and other colonies is to be greatly deprecated. He would always be able to acquire fresh land if he succeeded with his original holding. We are even inclined to think that for the class known as the "small settler," or those taking up land under any "closer settlement" scheme, eighty acres should be the maximum of the initial grant, and a good proportion of this should be reserved for stock."

Markets.

Foreign Crop Conditions.

Following is the Broomhall foreign weekly crop summary:

United Kingdom—The weather in some districts has been stormy.

France—Fair progress is being made with seeding, and offerings are small.

Germany—Weather is stormy and unfavorable, and the supplies of wheat are small, and those of rye very small.

Hungary—Seeding has been finished under satisfactory conditions.

Russia—Reports regarding seeding are favorable. The railways strike has stopped the arrival of grain into Nicolaeiff.

Spain—Seeding is being carried out satisfactorily, except in the south, where the drouth still continues.

Italy—Weather conditions in the north are favorable, but in the south it is too wet.

Argentina and India—Conditions are unchanged from last report.

There is a marked deficiency of good turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade, the date being a little too early for the condition of the birds.

Toronto.

Horses—The Repository and Horse Exchange quote prices as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	125 to 200
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 600
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 160
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	125 to 175
Drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	135 to 200
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 90
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 90

Cattle—Exporters—Trade slow. Choice, \$4.40 to \$4.65; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10. Stockers and Feeders—Active. Short-keep feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90; good feeders, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3 to \$3.40; good stockers, \$3 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$3.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade fairly brisk, and prices steady, at \$4 to \$4.25 for export ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10.

Hogs—\$5.75 for selects, and \$5.50 for lights and fats.

Montreal.

Cattle—Prime heaves, about 4½c; pretty good stock, 3c. to 4c.; common, 2c. to 3c.

Sheep—3½c. to 4c. lb.; lambs, 5c. to 5½c.

Hogs—Good lots of fat, 5½c. to 5¾c.

Winnipeg Prices.

No. 1 hard, 80½c.; No. 1 northern, 76½c.; No. 2 northern, 74½c.; No. 3 northern, 73½c.

British Cattle Markets.

London—Cattle, 9½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.15 to \$6.20; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$3.60; calves, \$3 to \$7.60. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.20 to \$5.50; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.50 to \$5.25; light, \$5.15 to \$5.45. Sheep—\$3.25 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.25 to \$7.75.

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Life, Literature and Education.

Macdonald Institute and Hall.

Guelph, Ont., is a picturesque little city set down in the heart of a splendid agricultural district, and owing its existence largely to the farming industry. It has some very handsome buildings, including the hospital, the cathedral, and the new Carnegie library, a gem of a building and but recently opened. The streets are a tangle; there is no north or south, no east or west, and the bewildered stranger, losing all knowledge of the points of the compass, wonders how anyone but a follower of Neal Dow ever finds his way home o' nights. But the Mecca towards which the eyes of all pilgrims naturally turn is beyond the city—on a hill overlooking it—and thither turn the willing feet of the visitors, that they may see one of the most important institutions in Canada—the Agricultural College.

The Ontario Agricultural College has done and is doing great and good work along many lines of importance to the farming industry, but perhaps its greatest accomplishment has been its vindication of the honor and dignity of life on the farm. It has been teaching a needed lesson to those who considered "rural" a synonym for "uncouth," and farm life only another term for narrowness and drudgery. It has demonstrated beyond dispute that a man cannot be a farmer when he has insufficient brains to be anything else, that agriculture is not a degrading task but one of the noblest forms of toil, that it is a science requiring a man's best powers to understand, and that there is no work which makes greater demands upon the intellect or is so capable of broadening the mind. The College has not only elevated the industry of agriculture, but it has opened the eyes of the blind to perceive the elevation.

What the Agricultural College has done towards enlightening the general public in regard to farming, the Macdonald Institute is now doing in connection with the College, along slightly different lines, yet the work of one is the complement of that of the other. If farm work has been despised by the ignorant, domestic service has been still more despised, and honor seems to be given to labor in inverse proportion to its usefulness. The tilling of the soil to produce the world's necessities of life, and the ordering of the home so as to make that life worth living—is there anything really better than these? The Macdonald Institute is existing to help answer that question.

In January, 1902, Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, offered his assistance most liberally to provide a building where instruction and

training in domestic economy might be given to young women, that they might know the relation of knowledge to health and comfort, and might observe those methods which make for good living in simple, clean and well-kept homes in the country. The result of this generous offer, and of the guiding genius and energy of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, and the executive ability of Mr. James Mills, late president of the O. A. C., who undertook the responsibility of planning the buildings and disbursing the funds, was the erection in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, and alongside the same beautiful grounds, of the Institute, a place of instruction for women in home economics, and the Hall, a residence for them while taking the course, both buildings being given the name of the founder.

These two buildings are splendid structures, solid, handsome and dignified, as befitted the industry for whose welfare they were erected, and the view from the outside is most impressive and educational. Inside, the equipment of both is ample, yet simple; nothing is elaborate, but everything is good, from the beautiful reception room to the laundry, whose completeness must make washing almost a delight.

The Director of Home Economics, Miss Watson, who kindly gave some time to the answering of my numerous questions, said that a man who visited the Institute preparatory to entering his daughter as a student, complained that after living in such surroundings she would never be satisfied at home again. Of course, the furnishings are the best of their kind, for this is an institution open to the public always, and articles have been chosen for their durability as well as their appearance, but there is not an unnecessary thing from cellar to garret. Perhaps the girl may be dissatisfied when she returns home, but it will be a wholesome dissatisfaction with things that she will know then how to remedy. She will not be satisfied any longer to live in an airless, stuffy house, with few windows and with an over-supply of carpets and rugs, tidies and cushions, cheap and gaudy pictures, and a general assortment of useless bric-a-brac. She will remember the airy, sunny rooms, the polished woodwork, the daintiness, the lack of "fripperies" that require so much time and strength to keep dusted, and she will go to work to reproduce, as far as possible, the reign of cleanliness, convenience and simplicity which has so commended itself to her; and you, father, if you are wise, will help her with cheerful alacrity, and will consider that the money saved from little trifling adornments is well spent on something good and simple.

There are four classes in the Domestic Science Course. The first is the Normal class, extending over two years, and especially intended for those who wish to become teachers of domestic economy. Applicants for this course must have High School Junior Leaving or Matriculation standing. Then there is the Housekeepers' class, which is limited in number, and is open only to mature women with a fair education who wish to become professional house-

keepers. This is also a two-years' course. There is a short course, lasting only three months, for those who cannot afford any more time. Naturally, this does not cover the ground of the longer courses, but the work is largely practical and very useful. Candidates for this course must be at least seventeen years old, and have a good public-school education.

But I have reserved until last the class in which I thought you would be the most interested, and it deserves a paragraph to itself. This is the Homemaker's class, and commends itself particularly to the girl who does not have to earn her living outside, but whose work and interests are in her home. The girl who wants to do her work in the best, the most thorough, and yet the easiest and most enjoyable way, should take this course, which lasts one year. To be admitted, she must be at least seventeen years old, must have passed the Entrance examination, or be able to give evidence of a good elementary education, ability to express herself in good English, and a working knowledge of elementary arithmetic. The subjects studied in this course are physiology, hygiene, foods, sanitation, dietetics, child-study, and home-nursing, each of these getting one period a week; household economics, two periods; laundry, three; sewing, four; plain cooking, six; and practice work, seven.

The sewing is divided into four grades—plain sewing, underwear, shirt waists, and skirt-making—and the girl goes into the grade she is found to be fitted for. For instance, she may not need instruction in the first one or two of the grades, and then she will have some spare periods to devote to some other study. (There are optional courses in horticulture, poultry-raising, dairying, literature, millinery and manual training.) The materials used in the sewing lessons are supplied by the students, and made up for their own use.

The cooking came next. There was a most savory smell of apple-sauce in one of the kitchens when I entered, where seven or eight girls, dressed in a simple, washable uniform, were working. The working tables were a combination of table and cabinet, with drawers for materials and for some of the utensils always needed. Other utensils, not commonly in use, were kept in cupboards on the sides of the room. But, again, I could see nothing in the way of equipment that was unnecessary, or that any farmer's wife or daughter might not have at home, with little expense, except, of course, the gas stove and the electric oven. There were a few expensive articles of graniteware, but these have been purchased mainly to see if their quality was such as to warrant the added cost, but most of them were obtainable at moderate prices, while the table and cabinet could easily be made by a handy man or ordinary carpenter.

The practice work, which covers seven periods per week, means that the girl has some actual housework to do every day, and to do in the correct way. While I sat in the office, a girl came in whose work for the day was dusting. She handed

to the Director a slip with her name and her task upon it, and returned the card of printed directions which she had followed in doing the work. Another girl showed me the freshly-cleaned pantry shelves, the scrubbing of which had been assigned to her that morning. They were well scrubbed, too, and she had every right to the look of pride which she wore.

In one corner, on the first floor of the Institute, is a small apartment, consisting of a kitchen, pantries, living-room, bathroom, and two bedrooms—a home within a home—and occupied by two of the staff. In this home the girl actually keeps house for a week or more before her term ends. She buys the food, cooks and serves the meals, sweeps, dusts and cleans the rooms, and, in short, does everything she would do in a house of her own. Thus she has the opportunity of seeing her work for the year as a whole, and of knowing just what she has accomplished.

Before leaving the Institute for the Hall I went in to see the Nature-study class, whose instructor is Professor McCready, B. A., and whose students are gathered from the four older Provinces of the Dominion, mostly teachers from rural schools who were chosen as worthy of a free three-months' course. I found the class in tears, and ere long wept with those that wept, for the study for that day was the onion. I was impressed by the earnest seeking after information, the desire to investigate rather than get their knowledge ready-made from the professor, and the indifference to the amount of trouble such a course of investigation entailed upon them, and I thought that this short course, important to the teachers themselves, would prove of greater importance to the pupils under their charge when they return home.

Macdonald Hall is conveniently close to the Institute, and is situated on the highest point of land in the College grounds, giving a most magnificent view of the surrounding country from its upper balconies. Here, again, the visitor is struck by the wide halls, high ceilings, and the number of windows. The ground floor contains attractive reception rooms, the dining-room and offices, and also a few bedrooms; the first floor has the students' sitting-room, the gymnasium, and more bedrooms, while the second floor has bedrooms only. The furniture is supplied for each bedroom, but the lighter furnishings are left to the girl herself—her own pictures and photos adorn the walls, and her own couch-cover and cushions turn her cot into a cosy corner of the most comfortable type.

In every establishment, particularly where there are many inmates, there must of necessity be some rules, and the more carefully these are kept, the fewer will be necessary. At Macdonald Hall the rules are few and not severe, the students being trusted to exercise the self-restraint essential to the comfortable dwelling together of so many persons, whose only common tie is a desire to acquire knowledge. Punctuality and methodical habits are inculcated through regular hours for rising and retiring, for meals, study and play, and the good health resulting from this regular

and wholesome life is not the least important of its benefits.

I fail to see how any girl can take a course in the Macdonald Institute and return home unbenefited. She has learned, at a moderate cost, to get the maximum of good from her labor with the minimum of effort; she has gained ideas of beauty in form and coloring which will help her to choose the most suitable things for her home, and to arrange them in the most artistic way; she has brought home a store of loving memories of the place where she learned how to live, and of the homemakers who were her companions there.

F. B. L.

England Strengthening Her Indian Defenses.

The World's Work says, editorially: "A part of the same defensive movement by England which caused her to renew and to strengthen her alliance with Japan, is the change of policy in the government of India, for the retirement of Lord Curzon as Viceroy had more than a personal meaning. He stands for the supremacy of the civil government over the military, and this, and not a mere disagreement about the appointment of a subordinate, was the difference between the Viceroy and the

Home Government which caused him to resign. The strengthening of the army and of the military defenses in India is the meaning of a change of Viceroys, and General Kitchener's policy will be carried out under the Earl of Minto, the new Viceroy. Russia, now halted on the Pacific, would soon as naturally push into British Asia as an avalanche stopped at one outlet would soon seek another, and the English are strengthening their Asiatic defenses in time. The appointment of the Earl of Minto to this great post was a surprise. It is assumed that he approves the stronger military policy for India. The chief distinctions that he has won are military. He has seen service in India, in Africa, and in the Northwest Territories of Canada in the Riel rebellion. In the Afghan war he served under General Roberts. He would naturally favor the new and stronger military policy of General Kitchener. His appointment comes pat after General Roberts' recent speech in the House of Lords, in which he emphasized the defenselessness of the Empire. The meaning of it all is that the menace of Russia is to be checked while Russia is weak. General Kitchener recently gave expression to a widespread opinion among Englishmen, especially among Englishmen in military training, that, in spite of Russia's setback, a clash between her and England in India is at some time inevitable.

Vivisection the Golden Calf.

Publicity has ruined one of the finest trades in the world. It used to be a great thing to become an exceedingly rich man. There was a period, even, when many earnest publicists were exercised lest the young American should forsake his birthright's ambition to be President for the sake of becoming the richest man on earth. But that danger—if ever there was such a danger—is quite passed. Who now would take the place of the richest man of the time?

Great wealth does not even bring distinction. On the contrary, it is hopelessly commonplace. The first Astor's million-dollar fortune dazzled. Rockefeller accumulated a thousand millions, and thereby made the Midas calling merely ridiculous. The early plutocrats were invested with mystery. They infused the imagination with suggestions of a splendid and magical ability. Modern inquisitiveness has forever dispelled the magic. Now we see very plainly a poor, melancholy old man, with all the shabby paraphernalia of his art pitilessly exposed. A reporter stands at his elbow and says: "You will observe that the rabbit which he is about to produce from the hat is concealed in the skirts of his long coat. I will presently tell you

where and how he got both the coat and the rabbit. I will call your attention to the fact that this goblet which he used in turning water into wine has a false bottom."

How can the conjurer retain the respect of the audience under such conditions? Possibly there are a few near-sighted persons on the lower end of Manhattan Island, and in other spots, who will continue to worship the calf after the gilding has been scrubbed off and the cast-iron ribs disclosed, but there was never less danger of the cult becoming popular.—[Saturday Evening Post.

A Canadian Poet Honored.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the distinguished philanthropist has ordered a special library edition of 500 copies of the forthcoming volume of Mr. William Wilfred Campbell's verse to present to his libraries throughout the English-speaking world. The edition is to be called the "Carnegie Edition," and each volume will have the inscription, "Presented by Andrew Carnegie." This is a high compliment to our distinguished Canadian poet, the qualities of whose genius the critics and readers of two continents have recognized. A biographical sketch and literary appreciation of Mr. Campbell's life and work, with portrait, appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for May 10th last.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

No. 4 illustrates a unique match-scratcher which is easily made. A piece of cardboard $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches, covered with blue silk, forms the background. The "lady in the moon" may be cut from an old magazine and glued into place. The moon and stars are cut from fine sandpaper, and may be used without the lady's head, if desired. One of the loops in the bow of ribbon at the top serves as a hanger.



Fig. 4.

The Dutch doll pincushion and needle book in No. 5 is useful as well as beautiful. The doll's skirt is made of a straight piece of dark-red or blue material, with a lining the same size of firm cotton. Gather the lower edges and sew with strong thread to a circle of stiff cardboard covered with a piece of the skirt material, and large enough to form a base for the doll. Then gather the upper edges and stuff the bag thus formed with sawdust or bran. Dress the doll to the waist and stand her in the bag. Press the sawdust firmly in all around, being sure that it reaches to the top of the skirt, to hold the doll upright. Then draw the skirt in neatly about the doll's waist and tie the apron in place. A couple of pieces of white cashmere or fine flannel

Written Especially for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."



Fig. 5.

pinched at the edges and sewn under the apron, form the needle book. The cap, fichu and apron are of fine white lawn or book muslin. To make the cap, take a piece of muslin, not quite twice as long as it is wide, hemming it neatly at both ends and on one side. Then fold it crosswise in the middle (wrong side out), and sew it at the curved dotted line in the diagram. Turn right side out and fold loosely back at the straight dotted line. The diagram shows the cap folded and ready to sew.

No. 6 depicts a smoker's cabinet made of two cigar boxes from which the labels have been removed. Make hinges of leather and attach them to the boxes with small, brass-headed tacks, clinched on the under side.

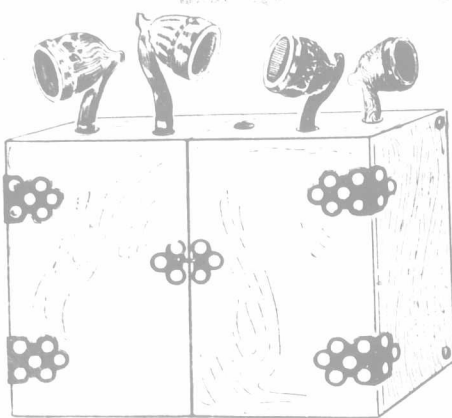


Fig. 6.

Bore holes in the tops of the boxes to hold pipes; then stand the boxes on end side by side, so that the covers will open from the middle, as shown in the illustration, and fasten together with strong glue. A hole bored in the back of each box about one-half an inch from the top serves to hang the cabinet to the wall. The inside of the cabinet makes a convenient receptacle for tobacco, cigars, etc.

Two pretty sachets are shown in No. 7, the lower one being particularly appropriate for a girl to give



Fig. 7.

her bosom friend. It is made of white or delicately-tinted lawn, edged with narrow valenciennes lace, the lettering being done in outline in silk of a contrasting color. A piece of sheet wadding folded together, and holding a favorite perfume powder, is placed inside the lawn covering. The bow sachet can be made of lawn with lace edging, or of taffeta, or satin ribbon two and a half inches wide. The sachet powder is placed inside the loops of the bow. If the sachet is made of ribbon, it is quite complete without the lace edge. These sachets may be worn inside the blouse, and make a dainty addition to the toilet.

Something to wear is always an

acceptable gift, and to the girl who can use her needle cleverly, there are many things along the line of pretty hemstitched, turn-over collars and handkerchiefs which she can make for her girl friends and sisters. The small brother would welcome a couple of linen handkerchiefs, hemstitched by his big sister, especially if his initials or monogram were embroidered in one corner, to show more clearly that the work was done for him. The small brother himself, whose heart, at Christmas time particularly, is liable to swell into much larger proportions than his pocketbook, may take things into his own hands, and make many articles which the older members of his family would be glad to accept as tokens of his thoughtfulness and industry. A key rack for his sister's bedroom might be made of a small oblong piece of board, such as a boy is always able to procure, covered with a pretty piece of birch bark tacked on all around the edges of the board with brass-headed tacks, three or four brass hangers screwed into the front of the board, and a piece of tape or cord tacked to the back to fasten it to the wall. The flower-pot cover depicted in illustration No. 2 might easily be made by him for another sister's favorite plant, and the smoker's cabinet in No. 6 is quite within the average of the small boy's limitations.

A. E. HAND.

Schoolboy Definitions.

The following English schoolboy "howlers" are said to be genuine: "The temperate zone is the region where no one drinks too much." "John Wycliff was the editor of the Morning Star, but afterward became a reformer." "Henry VIII. was brave, corpulent and cruel; he was frequently married to a widow, had an ulcer on his leg, and great decision of character." "Q.: Mention the illegal acts of James II. A.—(1) The birth of a son." "The Septuagint was a committee of 700 men elected to revise the poems of Homer." "The Provisions of Oxford were wheat, sheep, eggs, etc." "The English Pale is a fine ale made and much drunk in England." "A conjunction is the place where two railway lines meet." "Cimon de Montfort's father was a Crusader, and from him he inherited religiousness, which was very useful to him afterwards, when he became Archbishop of Canterbury."

Essay Competition.

The winners in the essay competition on "Three of my Favorite Historical Characters," are: Class I., Pearl A. Stacey, Portage la Prairie, Man. Class II., Marjorie Hadden, Chater, Man. As the essays were rather long, only one will be published in each class. There were no entries in class III.

The competitors deserving honorable mention are Gertrude Bacon, "Canuck," Maggie Morris, Mabel Noon, "Little Nell," and George Jackson.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Vancouver.

George Vancouver came of humble folks. He was born in the year 1758, and at the early age of 13 was entered as an ordinary seaman on board Cook's ship, the Resolution, and went with him on his famous second sea voyage to the Southern seas. He became a midshipman on Cook's last voyage, and was with him when the captain was murdered at Atahite. He returned to England in 1780, and passed his examination for promotion, and received the rank of lieutenant.

In 1782 he served under another famous captain. He was appointed lieutenant of the ship "Fame," which sailed under Admiral Rodney to the West Indies. Since the discovery of Vancouver Island by Juan de Fuca, Spain had done little in exploring the country so far north. But in 1774 Juan Perez is said to have visited Nootka Sound, naming it San Lorenzo. Cook's stay in that place was soon discovered by the Spaniards, who sent out warships to keep foreigners away.

Captain John Mears, an English pioneer, established a trading post in Nootka Sound, and carried his furs to China. After one successful trip Spanish war vessels swooped down on him, seized his ships and destroyed his buildings. The English Government forced Spain to make amends, also to relinquish her claim on the Pacific coast north of California, so the trading-post at Nootka Sound was restored.

Vancouver was chosen to go out and receive the territory from the Spaniards they had seized. He sailed on the first of April, 1791, in the "Discovery." He followed the example of his old master, Cook, and took the route by the Cape of Good Hope. When he reached Australia he discovered King George's Sound, and other points.

Nootka was reached early in 1792, and he now took over all that the Spaniards had seized. The Straits of Juan de Fuca were carefully examined, and he then sailed around the island to which his name had been given. Vancouver was the first explorer to give us the accurate outline of the Pacific coast of North America. He worked hard for two years. On his way south he met an American captain in the ship "Columbia," of Boston, who had discovered the Columbia River.

The natives on Vancouver Island were small in size. Their color, as their bodies were so encrusted with paint and dirt, you could not tell, though their children, who had not been painted, were as white as we are. Their common dress was a flaxen garment or mantle, ornamented with a narrow strip of fur.

They rub their bodies constantly with red paint mixed with oil, so their garments contract an offensive smell and greasy dirtiness which give them a wretched appearance. They strew mica over the paint, which makes them glitter. They wear carved wooden masks which resemble faces, birds, sea animals, wolves, deer and porpoises. They are very fond of these masks, and one who had none put his head in a tin kettle he had got from Vancouver.

They were thieves, and stole everything in the shape of metal they could get their hands on, from the ships.

Vancouver sailed round the coast, calling at Valparaiso, and rounding Cape Horn. The "Discovery" en-



tered the Thames on the 20th of October, 1795. Just as he completed an account of his adventures he fell ill, and died 10th of May, 1798.

PEARL A. STACEY (aged 17).
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Alfred the Great.

Alfred the Great was one of the ablest rulers of England, and very few kings have had so many difficulties to overcome. But Alfred bore himself bravely and manfully at all times, though often beset with troubles, and subject from childhood to a very painful disease.

When a mere lad at his mother's knee, Alfred showed his love of learning and reading. Books were then a rare and costly thing. He was only four years old when he was sent to Rome, and there he learned much that helped him greatly after he became king.

He was chosen king over his brother's son, who was but a child, for the English wanted a brave leader in those perilous times, and Alfred had shown his courage in many a fierce fight with the Danes. The Danes were a fierce, rude people, of the same blood as the English, and they had come in their boats in great numbers from the north shores of Europe, landing on the coasts of Ireland, England, Scotland and France. Then they would plunder and set fire to the homes of the defenceless people, and often carry off prisoners. The English kings for some years before Alfred had tried in vain to conquer the enemy, so that now the Danes had subdued a great part of England.

For the first seven years of his reign Alfred met with nothing but defeat from the enemy. In 878, so

and the king now turned his attention to the state of his people.

Among his very first acts to his subjects was his enforcement of wise and just laws. He built schools and monasteries, and sought to fill them with pupils under wise and learned teachers. He translated books that were then written in Latin, into English, and he may therefore be called the father of English literature.

Alfred was not content with educating and refining his people; he took great care that they should be able to defend themselves against their foes. He divided his men into two classes, one to go out to fight against the foe, if needful, and the other to guard the homes of the people. He also built ships to guard the coast, and thus he laid the foundations of the English navy. Alfred saw that what England lacked was in detail, not in main strength, and he worked hard, in order that his country might not be weak in any one point. His time was always occupied, one portion being given to sleep, one to prayer, and a third to work.

Thus we see that Alfred, though often very ill and troubled with wars and invasions, did more to promote the political and social condition of his people than many another ruler of England.

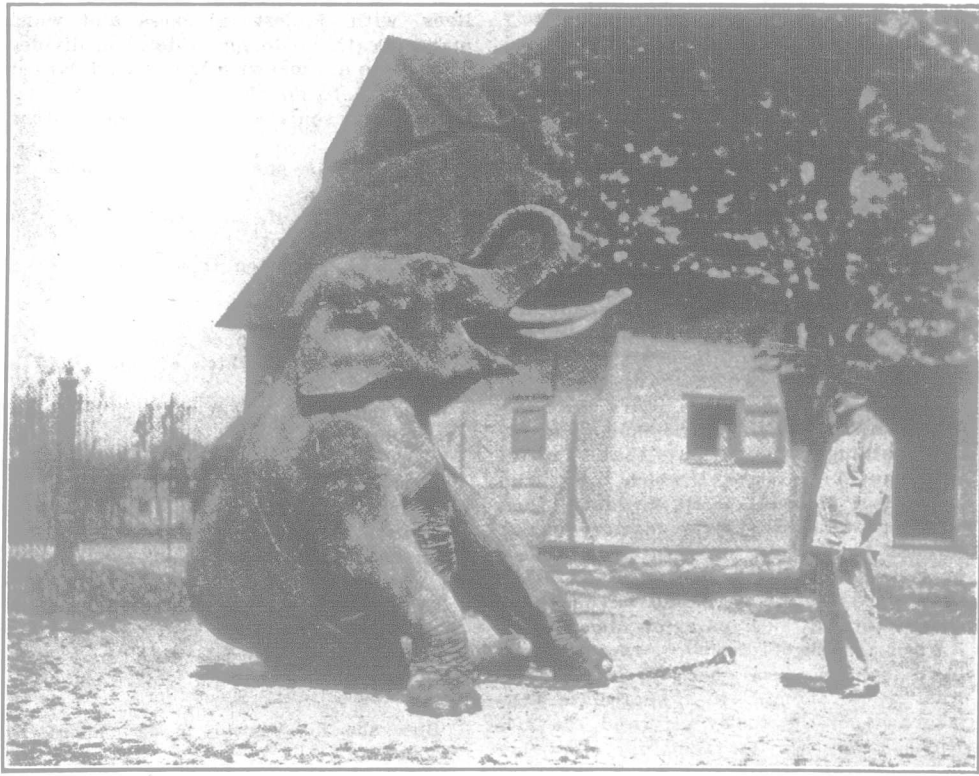
MARJORIE HADDEN (aged 13).
Chater, Man.

Basswood, Sept. 29, 1905.

Dear Editor,—This is the first letter I have written to the "Farmer's Advocate."

We have taken it for several years, and think it a very good paper.

We live three miles north-east of the village of Basswood. It contains two general stores, a blacksmith shop, a hardware, two livery



Mr. Goodyear, the Elephant at the Zoo, Has Some New Tricks—His Singing Lesson.

great was his distress he had to fly in disguise to the marshes and woods of Somersetshire. It was there that he is said—while hiding in the swineherd's hut—to have allowed the good-wife's cakes to burn, so intent was he on plans for the deliverance of his country. At last he gathered together his scattered followers and surprised and defeated the Danish leader at Edington. Then Alfred made him sign the "Treaty of Wedmore," whereby the Danes kept all north of a certain line from London to Chester, and Alfred all England south of that line. Peace was now restored to the land for many years,

stables, a boarding-house, and about ten dwelling houses.

My cousin and aunt are visiting us this fall. My cousin is just as old as I am.

I go to Fairmount school, and am in the fifth book. I think I will write on Entrance this summer.

I have read several books this fall. We have a new library in our church.

My cousin's name is Appleblossom. We had our pictures taken last Saturday in Minnedosa.

Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success, I remain,
SNOWFLAKE (Aged 11).

Basswood, Sept. 29th, 1905.

Dear Editor,—This is the first time I ever wrote to the "Farmer's Advocate."

I like it better than any other paper we take. I always like to read the Children's Corner.

My home is in Ontario, but I am visiting in the Northwest now.

My cousin's name is Snowflake. We are both writing to-day, and we want our letters in as soon as possible. The school is just across the road from auntie's, and Snowflake can go to school almost every day.

It is about three weeks since mother and I left home. Snowflake and I are having lots of fun now. She was not well to-day, and did not go to school.

My cousins go to Fairmount school and Fairmount church. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" and its readers success, I remain,
APPLEBLOSSOM.

Humorous.

Uncle Nehemiah, the proprietor of a ramshackle little hotel in Mobile, was aghast at finding a newly-arrived guest with his arm around his daughter's waist.

"Mandy, tell that niggard to take his arm, 'way from 'round yo' wais'," he indignantly commanded.

"Tell him yo'self," said Amanda. "He's a puffet stranger to me."

A woman who had been selling fish entered an omnibus with the empty basket on her arm still giving forth an unmistakable odor of the funny folk it had carried. She took a vacant seat next a young "gentleman," who drew his coat-tails away and plainly showed his disgust.

"I s'pose," remarked the woman presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sitting beside you?"

"Yes, I would," was the prompt reply. "There was a moment's pause, and then came: "So would I."

There is no greater handicap to success than a gloomy face and a pessimistic disposition. Many a man has made his way quickly simply because men like to see a happy face, and they are glad to help one that faces life pluckily and cheerfully.

The kind of man picked out by a Morgan, or a Rockefeller for hard and important work is the cheerful man.

If you see Morgan, Rockefeller, Harritman, you will see types of the gloomy, pessimistic man. For money does not make them happy, and with no one to control them they indulge their tendency to gloom.

But the men that they pick out as good workers are cheerful.

Morgan's young partners and Rockefeller's young partners are men who actually make it a business to be cheerful.—Arthur Brisbane.

Lieut. Peary was praising tea as a cold-weather drink.

"In our dash for the pole," he said, "it will be hot tea that we will rely on rather than Peebles ham."

"Peebles ham?"

"Yes, Peebles ham," said Lieut. Peary. "Did you never hear of Peebles ham?"

"Well, this is the story:

"There were two old Scotch women, Mrs. MacWhirter and Mrs. McBean, who met on the road one day, and Mrs. MacWhirter says:

"'Losh me, woman, yer far frae hame the day.'

"'Aye,' says Mrs. McBean. 'I was just yont at Peebles. Sanders MacNabb o' Peebles keeps rale guid ham. Oor John, ye ken, likes a bit guid ham, and is aye yammerin' about the ham bein' ower fat and ower saut.'

"'Oor Tom,' says Mrs. MacWhirter, 'is the same way. There's nae pleasin' o' him wi' his ham. Faith, I'll hae to gi' MacNabb a trial.'

"So Mrs. MacWhirter journeys to Peebles, and she says to Sanders MacNabb, the grocer:

"'Gie's a pound o' yer ham.'

"'What kind,' says Sanders, 'wad ye like?'

"'Oh, just the kind that Mrs. McBean gets,' says the lady.

"MacNabb smiled faintly.

"'A' richt,' says he. 'Whaur's yer bottle?'



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SURREY,
ENGLAND.

EE EE

Cancer on the Increase.

On examination of the reports of the various State Boards of Health, it is found that death from Cancer has reached alarming proportions, equalling or even surpassing mortality from consumption, of which it is said one in every seven die. Many eminent men have studied the question to determine the exact cause and to perfect a treatment for the disease. Thus far only one man has been successful. After many years of careful study, Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has perfected a **Combination of Oils** which act specifically on diseased tissue, leaving the sound unharmed. He will gladly send a book on the subject, free, to those interested. Address him at 426 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. (23)

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All His Saints.

Yea, He loved the people; all His saints are in thy hand: and they sat down at thy feet.—Deut. xxxiii: 3. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints.—Ps. cxvi: 15.

"Pale, withered hand that nearly four score years Had wrought for others, soothed the hurt of tears, Rocked children's cradles, eased the fever's smart. Dropped balm of love in many an aching heart; Now, stirless folded, like wan rose-leaves pressed, Above the snow and silence of her breast, In mute appeal they told the labors done, And well-earned rest that came at set of sun.

"From the worn brow the lines of care had swept As if an angel's kiss, the while she slept, Had smoothed the cobweb wrinkles quite away, And given back the peace of childhood's day. And on the lips, the faint smile almost said, 'None knows life's secret but the happy dead.' So gazing where she lay we knew that pain And parting could not cleave her soul again."

"Mollie's" words about my dear mother's passage, "through death into life," have brought many tokens of sympathy from our readers, for which I return very hearty thanks. In one of the letters I am asked to remind those whom I have the privilege of addressing, that they will one day bitterly regret it if they fail in tenderness now—and surely she is right.

Why do people so often speak rudely or impatiently to those they love most? Why are they so careless and forgetful about the little kindly attentions which mean so much and which are so easily given? When the angel of death is standing at the door—the quiet house, and all within it wait in awed silence, until he shall lift the weary spirit tenderly in his strong embrace; then how eager everyone is to do anything possible for the sufferer. How tender and endearing are the words which fall unheeded in deaf ears, but which would have been unspeakably precious in the years that are past. And when the great change comes, and nothing remains but that "awful and beautiful peace, which is the farewell of the soul to its servant," then how sorrowful will be the memory of any careless neglect or deliberate unkindness or rudeness which has wounded a heart that loved us. Why should anyone recklessly store up such pain for himself?

When Mary of Bethany anointed our Lord for His burial, she did it while He was well enough to appreciate the fragrance of the costly gift and the love which prompted it. Let us follow her example and not reserve all our flowers and all outward expression of affection until our friends are out of reach of our kindly attentions. Perhaps you are away from home, and think it is too much trouble to write often to the "old folks" there, although you know what great pleasure a letter from you always gives. What if a telegram should come to-day to say that no more letters from you could reach them. Would it be easy to excuse your careless neglect, if you knew that they had waited vainly day after day for the few words which you fancied you had no time to write? How gladly would you find time then; how you would blame yourself for the many times you had disappointed the hearts which had always been true to you.

We should be especially tender towards those who are old, not only because it may soon be "too late" to be kind,

but because they are especially in need of little attentions. They must feel lonely sometimes, for many who were their constant companions once have gone on before, and the young and strong are apt to push them heedlessly aside and make them feel that no one needs them—and how we all love to be "needed" by someone.

Think how the dear mother devoted herself to you long ago, never thinking about how her back ached or how tired her feet were. Do the grown-up children always remember the debt of love they owe. Ingratitude to a mother in her old age is one of the saddest sights in the world. Someone, thinking of the dear mother hands, "all wrinkled, tanned and labor-worn," says that the tale of service and of love may be read "in knotted joints and veins, and tendons strong, and honest stains," and ends with the pathetic words:

"O hands of mystry that wrought In constant care through weal and woe, Nor rest by crib or coffin caught, This pang is mine—I never thought To kiss your fingers long ago."

As the years roll on, and more and more of our nearest and dearest pass out of our sight "within the veil," the first day of November—"All Saints' Day"—becomes more full of meaning to all who have begun dimly to apprehend the great mystery of the "Communion of Saints." We all live two lives. There is the outward life which anyone can see—the ordinary round of work and trivial conversation. Then there is the secret, inner life, which is a far greater reality to us though it is hidden from all but God and the few friends whose souls are really in touch with ours. Thank God! this communion of soul-with soul is no fanciful theory, but a glorious, helpful reality—a reality which can fill darkened lives with holiest gladness and which makes Death no longer a terrible divider. Those who are one with Incarnate Love can defy Death to do his worst; he can never really part souls which love each other.

"There dwells one bright Immortal on the earth, Not known of all men. They who know her not Go hence forgotten from the House of Life, Sons of oblivion. To her once came That awful Shape which all men hold in dread, And she with steadfast eyes regarded him, With heavenly eyes half sorrowful, and then Smiled, and passed by. 'And who art thou,' he cried, 'That lookest on me and art not appalled, That seem'st so fragile, yet defiest Death? Not thus do mortals face me! What art thou?'

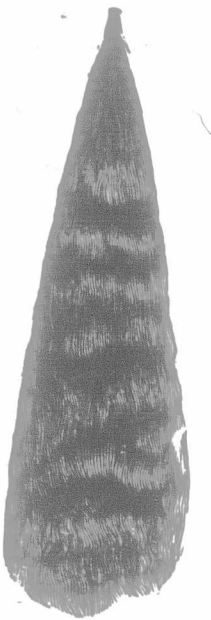
"But she no answer made: silent she stood; Awhile in holy meditation stood, And then moved on through the enamoured air, Silent, with luminous uplifted brows— Time's sister, Daughter of Eternity, Death's deathless enemy, whom men name Love."

I have just been reading Van Dyke's wonderful book, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," and his words about fellowship are so grand and inspiring that I will quote some of them. Speaking of our Lord's great intercessory prayer at the Last Supper, he says: "How the prayer rises, like some celestial music, through all the interwoven notes of different fellowships, the fellowship of the Father with the Son, the fellowship of the Master with the disciples, the fellowship of the disciples with each other, until at last it strikes the grand chord of universal love. . . . Circle beyond

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circle, orb beyond orb, like waves upon water, like light from the sun, the prayer, the faith, the consecrating power spread from that upper-room until they embrace all mankind in the sweep of the Divine intercession. The special, personal, elective love of Christ for His own is not exclusive; it is magnificently and ilimitably inclusive. He loved His disciples into loving their fellowmen. He lifted them into union with God; but He did not lift them out of union with the world; and every tie that bound them to humanity, every friendship, every fellowship, every link of human intercourse, was to be a channel for the grace of God that bringeth salvation, that it might appear to all men. This is Christ's ideal: a radiating gospel: a kingdom of overflowing, conquering love; a church that is elected to be a means of blessing to the human race."

The Church is one body, though some of its members are fighting here, while other are enjoying the peace of Paradise—we are not really divided by the veil which hides them from our eyes.

"O blest communion! fellowship Divine!
We feebly struggle, they in glory shine;
Yet all are one in Thee, for all are Thine.
Alleluia!

"And when the strife is fierce, the warfare long,
Steals on the ear the distant triumph-song,
And hearts are brave again, and arms are strong.
Alleluia!"

"I believe in the Communion of Saints!" How strong and full of sweetest meaning those quiet words are.

"We and they are one indeed. The deep sympathy of the great cloud of witnesses helps us to run with patience the race set before us; even as the cheers and shouts of eager friends helped the runners in the amphitheatre. And, as they have fought a good fight and been victorious, so we are nerved to follow in their steps by the hope of sharing their victory. Though they have passed 'within the veil,' yet that veil was rent in twain when Christ died, and the eye of faith can see the friends who are hidden from our bodily eyes. Human fellowship means so much to us all, and no outward parting can touch or injure it."

This world is, on the whole, a very friendly place, and it is so easy to establish some common ground of fellowship, even with strangers. For instance, the other day I went with one of my brothers to his pretty little church-in-the-fields in Sunnidale. The people were very friendly, and, when it turned out that some of them were readers of the 'Advocate,' and the 'Quiet Hour,' a common ground of interest, kindness and good fellowship was at once established between us. When we reach out to touch "all His saints" on the great "All Saints' Day," don't let us overlook those who are still fighting beside us. They are by no means perfect—neither was Elijah, though he was a great prophet, nor S. Peter, though he was a great apostle—but they may be God's saints, who sit down at His feet, in spite of many serious faults. Let us never shut ourselves up in selfishness, but be ready always to hold out the right hand of fellowship to our brothers and sisters here and in Paradise, remembering Carlyle's words: "Mystical, more than magical, is that communing of Soul with Soul, both looking heavenward! Here properly Soul first speaks with Soul." HOPE.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Have any of you begun to think about Christmas and Christmas presents yet? It seems somewhat unseasonable, considering the summer-like weather we have been given, but it is not a bit too soon, if we wish to be saved the rush and worry that always come where preparation is delayed, and that so often spoil the real enjoyment of Christmas, and make us tired and cross. For that reason the Home Magazine Department is presenting to its readers a short series of illustrated articles, beginning with last issue, on simple Christmas gifts that it will pay to read, mark, and try to imitate, and to which I wish to call your attention. DAME DURDEN.

A Green Rag Carpet.

Mrs. J. F. C., Ont., asked for directions to make a carpet which should be all green.

Ans.—Sort over your rags, putting the woollen and cotton ones in separate piles. Then get Diamond Dyes of the shade of green you desire in both the wool and cotton preparations. Do not put in any rags that are black or navy blue, or, in fact, any color darker than the color you wish to obtain. D. D.

A Visit from Starlight.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am very sorry that I did not get the recipe for mustard pickles sent in earlier, but perhaps it will be better late than never. Was away from home for a fortnight's holiday when the paper came requesting it, and so I did not see it until I was home some little time and was looking over the ones I has missed. So I will send it now, and hope it may not be too late altogether:

Mustard Pickles.—Four quarts small cucumbers, four quarts small onions, two quarts small pieces cauliflower, twelve green peppers chopped

fine. Put all in a weak brine for twenty-four hours, then drain and scald in equal parts vinegar and water (enough to cover) until slightly tender, and drain. Dressing: Twelve tablespoonfuls mustard, two of tumeric powder, three cups sugar, two cups flour. Mix thoroughly dry, then mix with a little cold vinegar; then stir into two quarts of vinegar heated over a vessel of hot water. Stir constantly until well cooked, but don't let it boil. Pour hot water over the pickles and then bottle. Cucumbers alone, taken out of brine and soaked and then prepared in this way may be used. Would like very much to see a good recipe for headcheese printed. STARLIGHT.

[Thank you for the recipe. It will surely be of service to someone. Will the member of the Nook who has a good tried recipe for headcheese send the same for Starlight's benefit?—D. D.]

House-pests.

I have often obtained valuable information in the household hints in your paper. I am in need of some advice now, if you will kindly help me through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate." I am wanting some remedy and preventive for little insects resembling hen lice that I find in the parlor on the upholstered chairs, and also on the piano and among the books. The room is well aired every day, the windows all open, and it is well lighted. Those insects disappear during the winter when the fires are going; only in the summer time I see them. The house is a little damp on account of the walls being plastered on the stone, and numerous shade trees. I have scattered insect powder around where they are, but it seems no use. If I can learn of something that will destroy those insects through the "Farmer's

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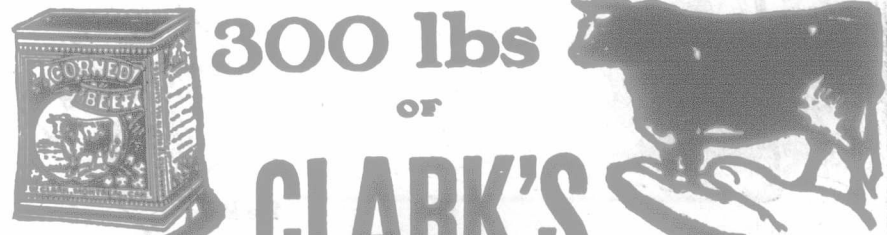
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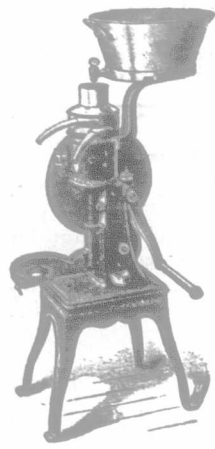
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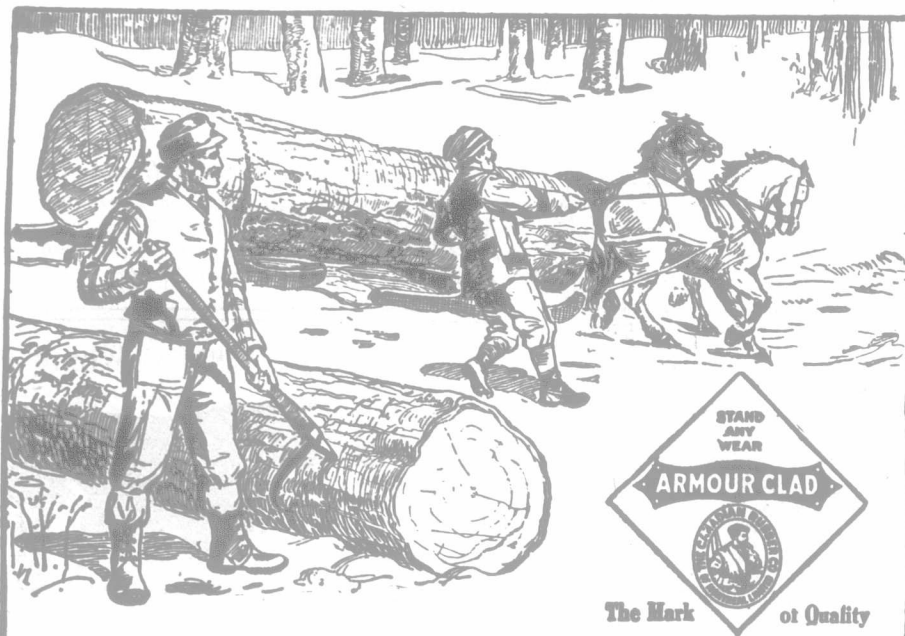
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Advocate," I shall be very thankful. I have been a subscriber to your magazine for ten years, and my father before me, so I have great interest in it. Yours respectfully,
J. E. L.

Ans.—The little pests are book lice. The only remedy I can suggest is that you try oil of pennyroyal. Get it at the drugstore, and saturate bits of wool or cotton batting with it. Place it in the shelves and brackets, in drawers or on the window sills. Put a thin piece of wood or tin underneath the saturated batting and place it on your upholstered chairs and on the carpet. I hope this may prove a successful remedy.
D. D.

Recipes.

Poverty Cake.—Half cup of butter, one cup sugar, one cup of good flour,

one cup raisins, one cup sour milk, half teaspoon soda, one egg, nutmeg, cinnamon and ground cloves to taste. Cream butter and sugar and egg together; add the sour milk, in which the soda is dissolved; add the flour and spice, which have been well sifted, and, lastly, the raisins, which will be less likely to sink if they have been lightly floured before being added. Bake in a flat meat tin for half an hour.

French Cream Layer Cake.—One-third cup of butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, half cup of milk, one and three-quarters cups of the best flour, one and three-quarters teaspoons baking powder. Cream butter and sugar together; add the eggs, which have been well beaten first; then the milk, and, lastly, the sifted flour and baking powder. Bake in layer-cake tins. Filling: One cup of cream, quarter cup powdered sugar, the white of one egg; flavor with vanilla, and beat stiff with an egg-beater.

SOME CONTRASTS.

I.

I have come across two clippings. One, from the London (Eng.) Standard, relates the personal experience of a correspondent who, for journalistic purposes, worked for a short time last season in a lumber camp in New Brunswick, and who not only writes most interestingly of the camp, its natural surroundings and animal life, but in terms of highest praise of the men laboring therein. This clipping shows why Canadians succeed where so many coming from over the water so lamentably fail.

Clipping number two, written by an Ontario K. C., who has evidently given both sides a fair hearing, and has spent much time, not unobservantly, in the Old Land, contends that this failure is largely due to faulty training at school, and to the mistaken standards which have prevailed in the education and upbringing of the aristocratic and middle-class young men who come from the Old Country to Canada to make homes for themselves, without having the faintest idea of how to set about taking the first step thereto.

We will take the second clipping first, returning to number one, with its words of encouragement and commendation of our own Canadian workers, as a kind of "bon bouche" wherewith to wind up our little series of short articles.

"WHY DO ENGLISHMEN FAIL?"

The writer from whom I would first quote, says:

"I do not wish to parade my opinion of my own countrymen (not a bad one, you may be sure), but I do think that our training is preferable for a man who has to fight the battle of life, or of nation, for that matter. Thousands of young Englishmen of the middle and aristocratic classes come every year to Canada to make homes for themselves. Do they succeed? I agree with every word written by your homesteading commissioner of the pitiable failures nearly all these youths make of themselves in that land so full of opportunities for the alert, intelligent, properly-trained young man. Why do they fail where their cousins from Eastern Canada nearly always succeed? Simply because they have been wrongly brought up. They have been trained as sportsmen, not colonists, or breadwinners. Their idea of life is to have a 'ripping time.' They have not the remotest conception of the value of money or its care. They have had no business training of any kind, and usually become the prey of the first rascal they meet, and eventually the companions of the idle and dissolute. That this should be said of the sons of a nation of shop-keepers, of men whose forefathers colonized the waste places of the world, and carried civilization and industry to the utmost ends of the earth! I do not hope to convince any of your readers that my view is correct, i.e., that too much time is devoted to sport in England, but solely to warn those parents who are fitting their

sons to earn their bread beyond the seas, that, at least in my country, success on the cricket field is not a passport to success in life's field. They will do well to see that their sons devote more time to acquiring habits of industry and thrift. Let them not listen to those who talk airily of what Wellington is said to have said, as if that settled the question. Was he a sportsman only, or was he a worker first and a sportsman after, by the way? From time to time I have seen advertisements by people offering, for a premium, to take young gentlemen to teach them farming in the colonies. This industry would soon languish and die were your schools properly conducted. Think of any sane man paying money to have his son taught to clean horses and stables, to feed pigs, and carry wood and water on a farm! You would not catch a Canadian father doing it.

Their sons go from school to the West, and are paid for their services from the first. No boy who is not worth his board and fair wages should go away from home. He will only fail in any field. If he is given a pound a week for a few months at most, and then let look out for himself for a year, and succeeds, then he might be given a reasonable outfit on a homestead, to be purchased by some reliable man in the country. That is the only way. All others come to naught."

The above was written during a sharp controversy regarding the use and abuse of field and other sports, upon which our Canadian K. C. has this also to say:

"Perhaps here we believe the getting of the daily worm is the most important of our mundane objects, and so, though we are ardently devoted to nearly every kind of sport as a people, we do not excel therein. I have spent a good deal of time in England during the past few years, and have had sufficient opportunity to compare the physique of the English and Canadian men and women, and, notwithstanding the fact that admittedly you are head and shoulders over us in sport, I cannot see that your people, for all the sacrifices they make at its altar, are one whit more healthy or better developed physically than we are."

Let us hope that time and experience are teaching valuable lessons to those who are flocking from the old world to hospitable Canada, so that from amongst its sons and daughters who are living and prospering therein it will soon be impossible to say "this or that was once their nationality," but that they are just "Canadians," and owe allegiance only to the land of their adoption.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Not many lives, but only one have we;
One, only one;
How sacred should that one life be
Day after day filled up with blessed toil.
—Horatius Bonar.

Talking Never Wearies!



One never tires talking of a good thing. Especially when one is saved that tired feeling incidental to Wash Day.

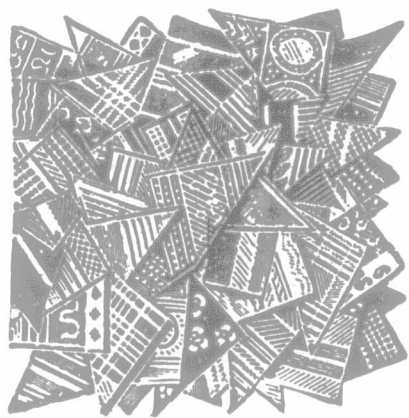
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TRUE BUT NOT THE FACTS.

The census-taker rapped at the door of the little farmhouse, and opened his long book. A plump girl of about 18 came to the door, and blinked at him stupidly, says the Youth's Companion.

"How many people live here?" he began.

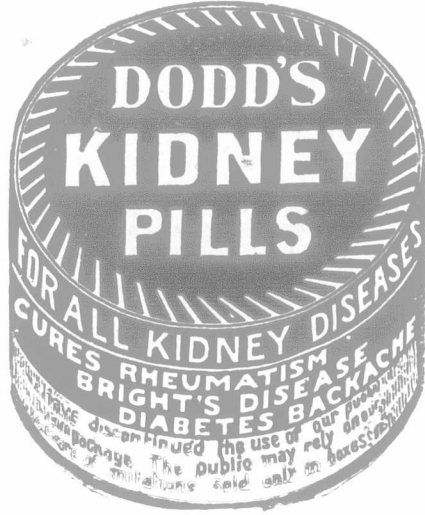
"Nobody lives here. We are only staying through the hop season."

"How many of you are there here?"

"I'm here; father's in the woodshed, and Bill is—"

"See here, my girl, I want to know how many inmates there are in this house. How many people slept here last night?"

"Nobody slept here, sir. I had the toothache dreadful, and my little brother had the stomachache, and the new hand that's helping us got sunburned so bad on his back that he has blisters the size of eggs; and we all took on so that nobody slept a wink all night long."



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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

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The Georgian Bay Canal.

If the great need of the Georgian Bay Canal, from Georgian Bay via the French River to the Ottawa River, is felt now, what will it be a few years hence, when the great bulk of the grain shipments will have increased to such an extent that they will be forced to go from our Northwest wheat lands via American ports, owing to the impossibility of moving it through Canadian routes between harvest time and the close of navigation, and even via our winter ports and open water of succeeding spring and summer. If it be true that the Government intend to build the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, it will undoubtedly prove the best and most important waterway, connecting the head of the Great Lakes with the foot of navigation at this port; and will settle at once and forever the project of any other new canal route being built from the lakes to the seaboard, either in Canada or the United States. No time, therefore, should be lost in carrying out this important national waterway, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be brought to see that unless they build this great bee-line canal which is bound to control the great bulk of the vast carrying trade of the American and Canadian Northwest, it may fall into the clutches of the great carrying companies of the United States that are now diverting such a large proportion of the grain carrying trade of Canada to American ports. Besides, this important route, as repeatedly stated in these columns, has been mapped out by the Imperial authorities as an important strategic waterway through all British territory, and its construction would, we are sure, meet with every encouragement from the Imperial authorities, and probably financial aid, if required. Sooner or later the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal will undoubtedly be built; and it is of great importance that it should be constructed as early as possible.—[Montreal Trade Bulletin.]

MR. DOHERTY'S SHORTHORNS IN LONDON SALE.

In addition to the two young Scotch-bred bulls, contributed by Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, Ont., from his Glen Park herd to the London sale on November 2nd, and referred to in a former issue, the following females from his herd are worthy of special mention: Belle Marr, a roan seven-year-old cow, is described as a regular breeder, just in her prime, and a heavy milker. She was bred in August to Imp. Scottish Peer, winner of second-prize at Western Fair, London, 1905. Fair Jewell, a red three-year-old, is grandly bred, being by the Watt-bred Royal Ensign, by Imp. Royal Sailor, backed by a string of other richly-bred bulls, and she is a show heifer, having won first at the Eastern Canada Show at Sherbrooke as a yearling. She was bred to the Edwards-bred bull, Prince of Pine Grove, whose dam, Mildred 9th, was sold in one of Mr. Platt's Chicago sales for \$925. Duchess 10th, another red three-year-old, was sired by the Watt-bred bull, Star of Morning, of the Marr Roan Lady family, and a sweepstakes winner at London. She is in calf to Imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame sold at Mr. Mercer's dispersion for \$900. Of the young bulls in the sale from this herd, Scottish Boy is a red son of Scottish Peer (Imp.), and his dam, a Kinellar Jilt, was by the Marr-bred Royal Emperor (Imp.). Gromoboi is a red son of Imp. Fancy's Pride, and his dam, a Cruickshank Matchless, was by Imp. Royal Don. This selection should prove an attractive offering.

Mr. W. A. Wallace, of Kars, Ont., recently purchased a couple nice Shorthorn cows from the herd of Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. One was an exceedingly well-bred Lavinia, bred similarly to the red Lavinia cow, three times female champion at Toronto. The other was a capital young cow tracing to the well-known Snowdrop. Mr. Johnston writes that they have never had a finer lot of young bulls of their own breeding, nor have they ever had them in better breeding condition. One of the best young bulls ever bred at Greenwood is out of an imported Mistramsden (the best cow they own), and by Imp. Cyclone. They have many other good ones, and as good a lot of calves by Cyclone, as they ever had from any bull, barring Indian Chief.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

THE CYNIC'S DICTIONARY.

Altruism—Mowing your neighbor's lawn.
Reform—A brief vacation for practical politicians.
The Simple Life—A strenuous effort to live unnaturally.
Candor—What a woman thinks about another woman's gown.
Tact—What she says about it.
Civil Service—Something you tip a waiter for and don't get.
Luck—An explanation of the other fellow's success.
Life Insurance—Providing for the widows and orphans—of the directors.
The Water-Wagon—A vehicle from which a man occasionally dismounts to boast of the fine ride he's having.—[Saturday Evening Post.]

WILLIAM KNEW IT ALL.

The relationship between Mr. Gladstone and his wife was one of the most beautiful the world has known, and of all the millions who looked up to him, she was his greatest admirer. On an occasion when Mrs. Gladstone was entertaining visitors, conversation turned on the Bible, and there was a lively argument on the meaning of a certain passage. Presently one of the callers, hoping to end the discussion, remarked, devoutly: "There is One alone who knows all." The cloud vanished from Mrs. Gladstone's face and she smiled sunnily as she said: "Yes, and William will be down in a few moments."—[Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree, Everybody's Magazine for October.]

GET TO WORK.

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work;
If the atmosphere is blue,
Get to work.
Fostering your discontent
Will not pay the landlord's rent,
Will not gain for you a cent—
Get to work.
Brooding doesn't help your cause,
Get to work;
Nothing gained by picking flaws,
Get to work.
Weak are trampled by the strong?
You a victim of man's wrong?
"Stand the storm, it won't be long"—
Get to work.
If success shall come you must
Get to work;
There's no other way but just
Get to work.
It may yield not wealth nor fame;
Much or little, just the same,
If you perish you'll die game—
Get to work.

SHORT SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Half-hearted service is always heavy.
You may know a man by the friends he drops.
Sunny souls are not troubled with doubt-damps.
Some people are never grateful until they get hungry.
No creed that is worth publishing can be put into type.
There's a tack somewhere for every pneumatic saint.
The prayerful heart will be proven by the practical life.
Without the sense of stewardship culture becomes a curse.
The worst infidelity is to live as though God had forgotten.
The slumber of one saint is no excuse for the sloth of another.
The best way to bear your cross is to share another's cares.
Many a man's future is overshadowed by his past.
You cannot get into green pastures while you herd with the goats.
The only things that are established are those that never stand still.
Riches are roots of evil only to the man who has failed to raise any.
When a man has religion in his heart he will not need it on his hatband.
The lightweight man always thinks that his buoyancy is due to his wings.
The devil makes a lot of people believe his winking is their thinking.
True spirituality is the ability to see the altar in the washtub and the cook-stove.
Small souls always think they have the whole of religion when they get one thread from its many-colored garment.

Here's an example of loose English construction: "A one-legged husband is not so bad, if it will keep him at home." Query: Does "it" refer to the husband, to the leg that he has, or to the missing leg?

"When W. D. Howells," said a publisher, "was the editor of Harper's, a young man of humble and rough exterior one day submitted personally to him a poem.

"Mr. Howells looked over the poem. Then he said to the young man: "Did you write this poem yourself?" "Yes, sir. Do you like it?" the youth asked.

"I think it is magnificent," said Mr. Howells. Did you compose it unaided?" "I certainly did," said the young man firmly. "I wrote every line of it out of my own head."

"Mr. Howells rose and said: "Then, Lord Byron, I am very glad to meet you. I was under the impression that you had died at Missolonghi a good many years ago."

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

"Just as good" is seldom good and never just.
Pride is always too big for its shoes and not large enough for its hat.
Man was created first, but woman came a second after and asked him how long he had been waiting.
Some men are born rich, some achieve riches, and some are related to presidents of insurance societies.
If the plutocrats keep on giving money back to the public, we may yet be able to call this the new age of restoration.
A salesman who never opens his sample-case soon fails at business. But that is the way some persons carry around their religion.
One man takes his work as a stone around his neck and sinks to apathy. Another takes it for a stepping-stone and mounts to success.
An ordinary man, obliged to choose between two paths, saw approaching on the one a candid friend and on the other a bitter enemy. Which did he take?—[Richard Junior in Saturday Evening Post.]

HAVEN'T YOU FELT THAT WAY?
Haven't you often worn goggles of blue,
And seeing life's sham and its shame,
Felt it was all a big scramble, and you
Might as well get into the game?
That nothing much mattered but a big
bunch of cash,
And the man who was good was a jay,
And the whole, blooming country was
going to smash:
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

Haven't you felt it was hardly worth
while
To try to live up to your best?
And haven't you smiled a cynical smile—
And something way down in your
breast
Whispered life had a prize that was
higher than gold
And sweeter than fame or display?
And the faith that had slipped took a
brand-new hold:
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?
And didn't a peace come near that was
far
And urge you to strive toward it still?
And didn't you turn your face to a star,
And didn't you say: "I will!"
And weren't you stronger, and didn't
you find
The world was better, and didn't it
pay
To be brave and patient and cheery and
kind:
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

Through Tourist Car to California and Colorado.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Omaha, and C. R. I. & P. Ry., to San Francisco, leaves Minneapolis 8 p. m., St. Paul 8.30 p. m. every Tuesday. Arrives, San Francisco, 4.28 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.

LEARN THIS ART



Mount Birds

You can now learn the wonderful art of Taxidermy, which was long kept secret. We teach you by mail to correctly mount Birds, Animals, Fishes, Heads, Taxidermy, make fine rugs, and collect insects. A delightful, fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by Men, Women and Boys. Sportsmen and Naturalists can save and mount their own beautiful trophies, decorate home, den, or office, and make big profits by mountings for friends.

Thousands of Successful Graduates.

Full course in 15 lessons. Standard Methods. Tuition rate very low. Satisfaction or money back—always. We want to send you full particulars. Our **New Catalog and the Taxidermy Magazine**—**All Free.** Don't delay, but investigate this now. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, (Inc.) 48 T St., Omaha, Neb.



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—Three excellent heavy black loam wheat farms, large improvements, good comfortable buildings, half mile from railway; easy terms. H. A. Scarth, Virden, Man.

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. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

FOR SALE—We have on special sale one 15 h.-p. McLachlan gasoline threshing engine, mounted on steel trucks, with new patent cooler, fully guaranteed to drive a 30-inch cylinder separator without feeder and blower. Also one 6 h.-p. double cylinder, stationary or portable, and two 24 h.-p. single cylinder, stationary. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. W. C. Wilcox & Co., box 818, Winnipeg.

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

GOOD wheat lands near Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads. Prices right. Payments easy. It will pay you to write or call. Bell & McColl, Saskatoon.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Fit for exhibition purposes. Low prices, easy terms. Finest herd in Canada. For short time only, pure Shetland colts, males \$50.00, females \$60.00. Three years old \$75.00 to \$95.00. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

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.

THE Famous Goose Lake District. We have 50,000 acres to select from and therefore can give every purchaser a choice farm. The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through some of our lands on the north side of Goose Lake. No stones, scrub, or alkali, and all nice smooth prairie. Send postal for particulars. J. C. Drinkle & Co., Farmers and Real-estate Agents, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED—Experienced engineer with certificate for Saskatchewan to run threshing engine. Apply to John Walker, Avonhurst, Sask.

WANTED—Ten to fifteen thousand acres of wheat land. Saskatchewan district preferred. Owners, address Box 8, Olinda, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced married man as foreman for farm. Good wages. Apply Box 5, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

WANTED—By man and wife, situation for winter months on ranch or any place of trust; thorough knowledge of cattle and horses; can be well recommended. J. Clarke, Sayers P.O., North Battleford, Sask.

WANTED—Good experienced farmer to work farm of 320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation. Good buildings, all conveniences necessary. Horses and machinery supplied. Possession given at once. Apply Box G, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

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.

ATWELL P. O., Man.—Strayed from 32-13-1, w, four months ago, one bright bay gelding, sixteen hands, six years old, branded I S on left shoulder, and P P on left front foot. Five dollars for information leading to recovery. B. Jeal.

GIVE AND TAKE.

The other day the head of a boarding-school noticed one of the boys wiping his knife on the table-cloth, and pounced on him at once.

"Is that what you do at home?" he asked indignantly.

"Oh, no, answered the boy quickly, "we have clean knives."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

CAPACITY OF GRANARY.

Please give rule for finding capacity of wheat granary. P. M. K.

Ans.—Find the number of cubic inches in the bin and divide it by 2150.4, the number of cubic inches in a bushel.

FARMERS' CASHBOOK.

Would you kindly inform me, through the medium of your valuable paper, if there is a cashbook ruled specially for farmers, showing the amounts received and expenditure in different cash columns, for what purpose each transaction is received or paid, the same as other business cashbooks? W. C. McC.

Ans.—We have never seen such a book. In any case, the description of the transaction would have to be entered with the pen together with the amount paid or received.

TRADE NOTES.

A SPLENDID SHOOTING OUTFIT.—In another column appears the advertisement of The Hingston Smith Arms Co., Limited, Winnipeg, in which a complete and reliable shooting outfit is offered for \$14.50. The Spencer Interchangeable (12 gauge) double-barrel gun has Damascus barrels and rebounding locks. Along with it goes 25 loaded shells and a first-class reloading set, comprising a turn-over, loader, decapper, recapper, powder and shot measure and shell extractor. Express will be paid by the company on this outfit to any station in Canada.

AN OTTAWA PIANO.—The Martin-Orme Piano Company, Limited, has for some months been making a wonderful instrument. The factory is at Ottawa, and by piano men is considered the most perfect up-to-date plant on the continent. All the latest devices and methods known in the art of piano building have been installed. Mr. Owain Martin has grown up with the piano industry in Canada, being connected with the Nordheimer Piano and Music Company for twenty years. He is well known as an expert in all that pertains to the theory and detail of piano designing and construction. Messrs. George I. and Matthew Orme are members of the J. L. Orme & Sons firm, of Ottawa, a music house of scrupulous business integrity, a firm that for forty years has held the palm throughout Ontario.

The aim of the Martin-Orme firm is to make only the highest class of instrument, and the superiority of their piano is only the natural outcome of the evolution of piano manufacture. The latest in piano improvement, and not contained by any other instrument, is the Violoform sounding-board. Briefly, this invention consists of constructing the sounding-board on the violin principle, with an arched center to increase the volume and beauty of tone. As the sounding-board is the heart of the piano, this new firm has succeeded in even enhancing on the most vital point in the instrument. One has only to hear the new piano to recognize something in the tone that no other piano possesses. It has volume, is very sweet and wonderfully mellow.

Messrs. A. E. Soulis & Co., 447 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, have the agency for this wonderful piano in the West. Mr. Soulis is a piano man through and through, having been in the business for thirty years. He is a native of the Maritime Provinces, and came to the West about two years ago. He is agent for the Palmer piano, Thomas organ, and the Martin-Orme. It took him a long time to acquire this excellent combination, but his experience is that it pays to handle only the best. Since locating here he has placed the Martin-Orme piano where none but the highest class would be tolerated. The number of satisfied purchasers is proof positive that the Martin-Orme piano is in a class by itself. Write Mr. Soulis for any information you may wish, and he will be pleased to answer all your inquiries regarding any one of his three lines of instruments.

How to Cure Rheumatism!

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or 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.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

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.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

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.



California

Tourist Car,

NOVEMBER 7th.

WINNIPEG TO LOS ANGELES

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Via Portland and San Francisco.

Lowest Rates.

Reserve Berths at once.

Through Tourist Cars will leave Winnipeg every two weeks thereafter.

Full particulars from—

H. Swinford, General Agent. **R. Creelman,** Ticket Agent. 341 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

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

TRADE NOTES.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD GUN?—Look up the advertisement of The Hingston Smith Arms Co., Limited, Winnipeg, in another column of this paper. The offer they make is unheard of in the history of mail-order inducements. Write at once, if you are interested.

Our readers in Alberta will do well to note in this issue the advertisement of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. This concern is now operating throughout the Province, and are now building, or have already built, a string of elevators. They are making a specialty of the handling of Alberta grain, and with their present equipment there is no reason why they should not handle it with the best of success. We can honestly recommend this company to our readers, and solicit for them a share of your patronage.

POULTRY AND FARM BUILDING PLANS.—One of the best free books of the season is that offered by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., manufacturers of Paroid roofing. They will send to all those interested a book of complete plans for poultry and farm buildings free of any charge, except a two-cent stamp to cover postage.

Such plans as these are in great demand. It doesn't matter whether you intend to erect an elaborate building or just a simple poultry shed, you'll find in this book drawings that will give valuable suggestions and substantial help.

The object of this book is to attract attention to Paroid ready roofing and siding that has come into such general use throughout the country by farmers and poultry-raisers. The manufacturers are justly proud of the fact that Paroid is extensively used by the United States Government on some of its experiment station buildings, stables, barracks and warehouses. Transportation companies are using it also, because of its economy, durability and being proof against sparks and cinders. It comes in rolls, and each roll contains a complete roofing kit. And, by the way, F. W. Bird & Son were the originators of this admirable plan of furnishing fixtures for applying roofing and siding in each roll.

But, to get back to the collection of plans. We know that this is a book that every farmer and poultry-raiser who is thinking of building ought to have, and we suggest that such of our readers write to F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., enclosing a two-cent stamp, and requesting that one be sent to them.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

- A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- A. D. McDONALD**, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
- A. D. GAMLEY**, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
- C. W. TAYLOR**, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
- ELTON & WATT**, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man.
- E. T. GRIFFITHS**, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- H. V. CLENDENING**, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.
- H. W. HODKINSON**, Neepawa, Man.—Barred Rocks. Winners.
- 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.
- LAKE & BELSON**, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- L. E. THOMPSON**, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
- PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM**—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- R. A. & 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. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
- REGINA STOCK FARM**—Ayshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
- ROBT. SINTON**, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R. P. STANLEY**, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
- SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales**. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
- SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families**. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
- TRAYNOR BROS.**, Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
- THOS. ELLIOTT**, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
- THOS. DALE**, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- W.M. LAUGHLAND**, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.
- W. S. LISTER**, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg), Marchmont Hord Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS
 W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
 LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.
 CATALOG FREE

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.

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.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS
 RUNS EASY
 SAVES MONEY
 BUILT TO LAST
 SAVES TIME
 RYDER MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saw down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order sources agency. Address: **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 155-164 E. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.**

TRADE NOTES.

SOME DOG TALES.

"I have an unusually intelligent dog," said the man who likes to spin yarns when with a party of friends. "He was taught to say his prayers, and if you'll believe me, that dog now wags his tail whenever he sees a minister anywhere near him."

"I have a dog with even more intelligence than that," quietly returned a member of the party. "One day when he got out in the street some mischievous boys tied a tin can to his tail, and if you'll believe me, that dog headed for the nearest saloon and backed right up to the bar."

SHRIEKING AND SHOOTING.—It is a comfort to realize when we hear people talking about "the good old times that used to be," that in some respects, at least, we show more common sense today. One instance is in our attitude toward women.

There was a time when a woman was expected to shriek and faint in almost any emergency. It was even considered an attractive exhibition of dependence. To-day we pardon lack of nerve and self-possession on woman's part almost as little as in a man. The girl who rides and shoots has taken the place of the girl who used to shriek and faint.

No small factor in bringing this welcome change about has been the campaign carried on by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, 315 High Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., makers of the famous Stevens firearms, who have introduced our girls to the healthy, up-building sport of outdoor shooting. The company have issued a book illustrating many varieties of lightweight rifles, shotguns and pistols, which girls all over the country are using to-day. It contains much useful and interesting information on such points as the selection, care and testing of firearms, besides notes on ammunition, targets, etc.

We understand the book will be sent free to anyone sending four cents in stamps to cover postage.

OUR PROSPERITY.

Plenty of Money in Circulation and an Interest in Art.

That Canada is prosperous no one can deny. There seems to be an abundance of money in the country, and every commercial firm is benefiting because of this thoroughly satisfactory condition. More than this, there is every evidence that the country is paying more and more attention to art in all its forms. When the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, decided to put on sale a really high-grade piano, such as the Gourlay is, pessimistic friends endeavored to dissuade them, saying that Canadians were willing to be satisfied with ordinary goods, and that there would be no sale for anything better. But the firm had convictions, and the courage of them, and the result is seen in an abundance of orders from all parts of Canada. Professional musicians and customers of all classes are enthusiastic over the merits of the piano, and letters of commendation are constantly arriving. The other morning, three of these appeared at once. To show how widespread is the reputation of the Gourlay, it is only necessary to quote them.

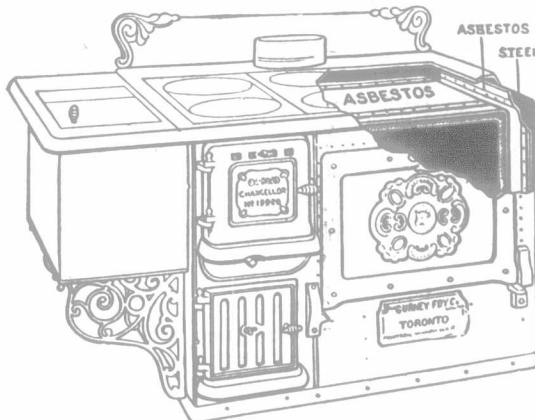
Rev. S. Rondeau, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., says: "The piano has been seen, tried and approved by several of our friends, who have been unanimous in their praises. My wife is delighted with it, and she is of the opinion that such a high-grade instrument is worthy of a place in all homes of refinement."

From Goderich comes the following tribute from Mr. Wm. Gallow: "Its mellowness and purity of tone render it an instrument which any firm may well be proud of, and the workmanship is a triumph of art."

Alberta is also represented by the letter of Rev. R. West, which says: "We are greatly pleased with the instrument. In purity of tone, responsiveness to touch and balance of power throughout, it is, indeed, all that can be desired. After long years of acquaintance in England with the best productions of the English and continental makers, I can truly say that the piano you have sent us is perfection."

Oxford Chancellor Range

The Oxford Chancellor Range is built to stand the wear and tear of years of usage. The body is constructed of heavy patent rolled steel plates, interlined throughout with asbestos millboard. The steel body is closely riveted together with specially clinched rivets, so that no matter how hot the fire



the body will not warp and allow the heat to escape. This construction makes the Oxford Chancellor Range perfectly and permanently airtight. No leakage into the flues, stopping the draft and impairing the oven heat, is possible.

The asbestos interlining insulates the heat of the range the outside of the range never getting overheated.

If you would know more of the Oxford Chancellor Range write us, and we'll tell you all about it and where you can see it.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto Montreal Calgary Vancouver

804

YOUR MONEY BACK - QUICK

5 Cows and a U. S. made \$45.00 month
 7 Cows but no U. S. made \$11.00 month
 The U. S. makes the difference \$34.00 month

STAUNTON, ILL., SEPT. 25, 1905.

I hereby certify that on April 20th, 1903, I bought of your agent one of your No. 7 U. S. Cream Separators, and after using it for more than two years, I am more than satisfied. In 1902 I sold the milk of my seven cows to the creamery and realized from said cows an average of \$11.00 per month. From the herd in the spring of 1903 I sold two of the seven cows and milked the other five, and my income from the five cows was \$45.00 per month, a difference of \$34.00 in favor of the U. S. Separator. If necessary I will make affidavit as to this statement.
 E. D. BRUCE.

Now, how quick did Mr. Bruce get his money back? Well, the extra profits alone paid for his U. S. in just about 10 weeks. Many thousands of satisfied users prove the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR,

(Which Holds World's Record for Close Skimming)
 is the most profitable separator a farmer can buy. It does the best work the longest time with least trouble and smallest expense, and it

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Send for free catalogue No. 550 F that tells plainly the reasons why.

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Shooting Outfit No. 12a.



DELIVERED FREE.
 This outfit includes a Spencer Interchangeable (12 gauge) double-barrel Gun, with Damascus barrels and rebounding locks. The parts of this Gun are all interchangeable, and, as we always have these on hand, any repairs can be made quickly and at a very low cost. With this Gun also goes 25 loaded shells and a first-class re-loading set, comprising a turnover, loader, de-capper, re-capper, powder and shot measure and shell extractor. We absolutely guarantee every article in this outfit, and if you are not entirely satisfied with it, we will cheerfully return your money. Remember, we pay express to any station in Canada.

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 Wholesale and Retail Guns and Sporting Goods. WINNIPEG.

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and

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FIRE ARMS**

It's just as natural for a girl to want to shoot as for a boy. It does her just as much good. Gives her healthy, invigorating outdoor exercise, quickens her eye, steadies her nerve, and makes her self-reliant.

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describing "Stevens" guns of every sort and style, for hunter, marksman, girl or boy, 140 pages. Sent free to any one interested in guns, sending 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.

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J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
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Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

**Sharples
TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS**

**WHICH DO
YOU WANT?**

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

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog Q-186.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

"You have an indulgent husband, haven't you, Mrs. De Lush?"
"Yes, indeed. There are times when I'm really afraid that he indulges—er—too much."

**NOW HE HAS A
GOOD STRONG BACK**

What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did
for H. M. Spears.

Thought He Would Have to Stop Work,
but the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy
Made Him Strong and Active.

Antigonish, N. S., Oct. 30.—(Special).—Mr. H. M. Spears, a well-known farmer living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. "When I came to Nova Scotia, about six years ago," says Mr. Spears, "I was so troubled with Backache I began to think I could not attend to business. However, I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and was able to attend to work."

"I had not taken enough to root the Kidney disease out entirely, however, and the following winter I was troubled with pains in my back and limbs. Then I got more of Dodd's Kidney Pills and after using three boxes all my pains and lameness left me."

"I can't say too much in favor of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They put me in a way to attend to business after two doctors had failed. I was a cheese-maker for years, but now I am a farmer with a good strong back."

Lame back is the first symptom of Kidney Disease. Cure it with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will never have Bright's Disease.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Legal.**

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

I rented some land, one-quarter of which is three miles from the rest. It was unbroken, and I agreed to break it, the proprietor promising to put up a stable on it for the horses and a place for a man to live in. I completed my part of the agreement, but he never provided the stable nor shanty. Can I recover anything for loss of time, going back and forth night and morning?

Sask. E. L. M.

Ans.—Yes, if you can prove your case. Your best plan is, if you cannot get a settlement, to enter an action to recover whatever you estimate your lost time was worth, and unless the owner proves he never agreed to build the stable and shanty, you would get remunerated.

WHO OWNS THE SCREENINGS?

I am paying 1¢. per bushel for having my wheat cleaned and loaded on the track through an elevator. Can the manager or company hold or forbid me from taking my screenings home again under the present Noxious Weeds Act?

J. H. B.

Ans.—The Manitoba Government has decided that the clause which says, "No elevator operator shall sell or otherwise dispose of screenings," which accumulate at the elevator, shall prohibit a farmer taking back his own screenings. This is a recent interpretation of this clause, and the Department has taken steps to enforce it, believing it will prevent, to some extent, the spread of noxious weeds. The matter is creating considerable friction between the elevator operators and the farmers, but the former have been warned that they must not return screenings from their premises, or they will be prosecuted. In all probability there will have to be a test case made to determine the purport and intention of the Act. In the meantime, the elevator men are within their right, and only protecting themselves by refusing to let farmers have their screenings.

GOSSIP.

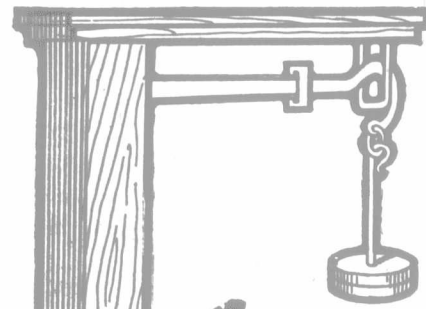
Raise "Thoroughbred hens" says an American exchange. They would be a great freak, no doubt, if we could produce them, but in Canada horses won't mate with poultry. We have pure-bred, cross-bred and grade flocks of fowl; the Thoroughbred hen doesn't flourish so far north.

**EASTERN RAILWAYS SHORT OF
EQUIPMENT.**

The railroads operating eastbound from Chicago and St. Louis report further traffic congestions and car blockades. The situation is daily assuming a more serious aspect, and the problem of moving freight when the cold weather sets in is causing more anxiety among transportation officials than ever before at this season. A Chicago despatch says: There is not a road which is not short anywhere from 10 to 35 per cent. of the cars and power necessary to fill the orders from shippers, and if such conditions exist now with ideal weather prevailing, it can readily be seen what hardship will come when storms and cold weather must be dealt with. Traffic is of a most diversified character, perhaps more so than ever before, when the vast aggregate of business moving is taken into consideration. Steel, iron, merchandise, grain supplies of all kinds, and coal are being rushed forward in a volume that is amazing. Officials see no relief in sight, and have set their office forces to work on plans which are hoped to at least modify the inevitable—the winter car blockades.

Southern railroads are doing better than for some time past. The yellow fever blockades are still a factor, but the situation in that respect is much improved over several weeks ago, and earnings from now on will be better.

Flour shipments, all rail, over the eastern lines increased in one week recently 24,386 barrels over the previous week, and were 23,891 barrels more than a year ago. Grain shipments were 439,000 bushels larger than the previous week, and 1,366,000 bushels ahead of a year ago. Provision shipments increased 5,097 tons for the week, and were 9,248 tons more than a year ago.



**The
Scales
Don't
Lie**

The weigh scales don't lie. If you have given your fowls Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a regularly with the daily ration, there will be more pounds registered on the scale beam when you come to sell; there will be no disease in the flock, and the poultry buyer will find eggs in the crate next morning.

**DR. HESS
Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

is the famous poultry tonic—formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). By the action of bitter tonics the medical authorities attest that the organs of digestion will extract more of the egg-making material from the food, as well as other nutrition which is applied to the manufacture of bone, muscle and feathers. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a besides making hens lay, cures and prevents cholera, roup, indigestion, etc. It contains germicides that destroy the minute bacteria which produce so many fatal diseases. Remember Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a bears 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 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents;
12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

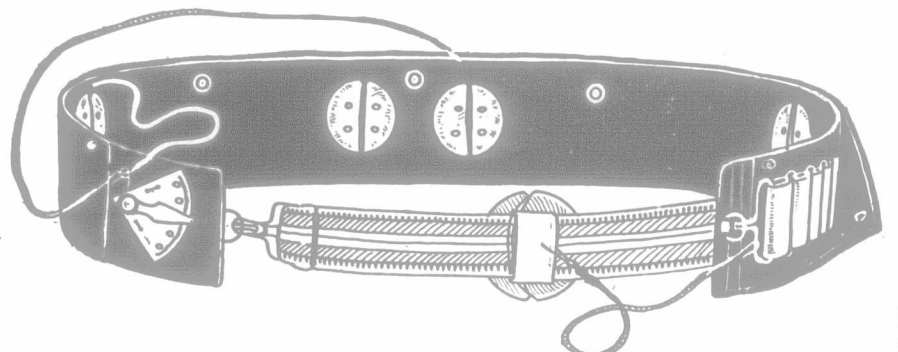
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Instant Louse Killer
Kills Lice.

Zenith Electric Belts

PATERSON PATENT



MADE IN WINNIPEG.

There are many Electric Belts to-day on the market, but it remained for the Zenith Electric Belt to attain first place.

It is the only hand-made belt in Canada, the only belt that positively gives three distinct currents, the one belt that cures when others fail.

If you are a sufferer from Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Backache, Stomach or Liver Troubles, Bladder or Kidney Troubles, Insomnia, etc., you want the Zenith Electric Belt.

Over 2,500 are in use in the City of Winnipeg and Manitoba, every one of which is giving the best of satisfaction.

They cost but little, they last a lifetime.

Write to-day for full and complete information.

We make all repairs free of charge.

**THE ZENITH ELECTRIC BELT CO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

The Manitoba Assurance Co.

Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co.,
The largest fire company in the world.

Northwest Branch: Winnipeg, Canada.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

FRED. W. PACE, SUPERINTENDENT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

FEEDING ROUGHAGE.

The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition. Rough feed is difficult to assimilate. It has little taste and no aroma, and these are the qualities that set up the digestive process.

The roughage contains much valuable nutriment, and the necessary aromatic qualities can be supplied by the regular use of Herbageum. The use of Herbageum in this way is true economy. Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, of Nargaree Harbor, N. S., writes of Herbageum in connection as follows:

"In fattening cattle Herbageum will put on flesh when hay, roots and almost all other feeds fail, and with cattle-fattening as well as with milch cows coarse foods can largely replace the more expensive ones. By using Herbageum, the meat is firmer and weighs heavier. Besides, there is a saving in time of feeding of about eight weeks in six months; that is, as good results can be obtained in six months with it as in eight without it. With milch cows it has been the means of saving fully one-half the cost of feed, as straw, cornstalks and coarse foods generally can, to a large extent, replace hay, grain and meals, with out loss in return or lowering the condition of the animal. It prevents all scouring with cattle, and keeps them regular at all times."

The cost of feeding Herbageum is very little. An even tablespoonful fed twice daily to horses, cattle and hogs, and the same quantity to three calves or young pigs will give the very best results. There are sixty-four feeds in a pound of Herbageum at a cost of 12c.; that is, five feeds for one cent. Fed to calves with skim milk, 25c. worth is sufficient for one and a quarter tons of milk, and calves fed on skim milk and Herbageum will not scour. If pigs have skim milk and mixed grains they are not likely to need Herbageum, but if skim milk is not to be had, good thrifty bacon hogs can be raised by feeding Herbageum with mixed grains. These are facts worthy of the consideration of every feeder of stock. Fair consideration can only be given by means of a test of Herbageum, and it is unfair and unwise to condemn Herbageum without a test.

"Favorite" Churn



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons

Improved Steel Frame. **Patent Foot and Lever Drive.**
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. **No other just as good. Accept no substitute.** If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

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St. Mary's, Ont.

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

Stock Awards at New Westminster, B. C.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Judge, R. Ness, Howick, Que. Stallion, four years or over—1, Royal Citizen, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; 2, Censor, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; 3, Good as Gold, F. O. Winters, Armstrong, B. C.; 4, Jerviswood, T. G. Bell, Enderby, B. C.; 5, Premier Prince, H. M. Vasey, Ladner, B. C. Stallion, three years—1, Knight of Glamis, Mercer; 2, Barlae, Turner. Stallion, two years—1, 2 and 3, Bathgate, Royal Sceptic, Dean Swift, Mercer. Stallion, yearling—1, Turner; 2, Jno. Graham, Carberry, Man.; 3, J. A. Evans, Chilliwack. Brood mare with foal by side—1, Proud Beauty, Turner; 2, Bridesmaid, Vasey; 3, Vasey; 4, Jas. Bryce, Victoria. Three-year-old filly—1, Vasey; 2, Graham; 3, Mercer. Two-year-old filly—1, Nelly Carrick, Mercer; 2, Cherry, Turner; 3, Isis, Mercer. Yearling filly—1, Turner; 2, Vasey. Foal of 1905—1, Vasey; 2, Turner; 3, Vasey. Mare, any age—Turner. Stallion and three of his get—Vasey's Premier Prince. Stallion, any age—Mercer's Royal Citizen.

SHIRES.—Stallion, three years or over—1, H. E. G. Cook, Cochrane, Alta.; 2, G. Campbell, Cloverdale, B. C. Stallion, two years old—1, Cook. Stallion, yearling—1, Laura's Duke, Mercer. Stallion and three of his get—Campbell. Stallion, any age—Mercer.

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, three years or over—W. J. Forbes, Lynden, Wash.
SUFFOLK PUNCH.—J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C., won all prizes in Suffolks.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Sam Brighthouse, Eburne; 2, F. B. Pemberton. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 and 2, Wellington Farm, Pt. Guichon. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, J. Evans; 2, Charles Kettle, Ladner; 3, Wellington Farm. Yearling gelding or filly—Vasey. Foal of 1905—1, T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man. Team of geldings or mares, suitable for dray purposes, to be shown in harness to a dray or wagon—1, Vasey; 2, T. Brighthouse; 3, Pemberton.

AGRICULTURAL.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Pemberton; 2, Jas. McCulloch, Steveston. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, Brighthouse; 2, Wm. Walker; 3, J. McCulloch. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 and 2, Vasey; 3, Pemberton. Yearling gelding or filly—1, Jno. Armstrong, Clover Valley, B. C. Foal of 1905—1, McCulloch; 2, Banting. Team of geldings or mares, suitable for wagon or plow, to be shown in harness to wagon, etc.—1, Hoy Bros., Coquitlam, B. C.; 2, S. Brighthouse; 3, McCulloch.
GENERAL-PURPOSE.—Team geldings or mares in harness to wagon or carriage—1, John English, Chilliwack; 2, D. E. McKay, Eburne. Mare or gelding, any age—Hoy Bros.

STANDARD-BRED.—Judge, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa. Stallion, four years and over—1, King Patchen, Jas. Richardson, Vancouver; 2, Geo. Marshall, Chilliwack; 3, John Murray, Langley Prairie.

(Continued on next page.)

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars on Four Days of the Week

To California
Via
Chicago Great Western Railway.
The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of four through tourist cars per week to California: The first leaving Minneapolis, 7.40 a. m., St. Paul, 8.10 a. m., every Monday, going via Omaha, the Mo., Pacific and Santa Fe, arriving Los Angeles 8 a. m. the following Friday. The second leaves Minneapolis, 8 p. m., St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., every Thursday, going via Omaha and the Rock Island Scenic Route, arriving San Francisco 4.28 p. m. Saturday. The third leaves Minneapolis, 10.45 p. m., St. Paul, 11.20 p. m., every Wednesday, going via Kansas City and the Rock Island El Paso Route, arriving Los Angeles 12.55 p. m. Sunday. The fourth leaves Minneapolis, 10.20 a. m., St. Paul, 10.50 a. m., every Thursday, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, arriving Los Angeles, 8.25 a. m., San Diego, 12.45 p. m., Monday. For further information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

... FOR ...

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

DR. FOWLER'S
Extract of
Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Rosemeath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

Mayer's Medicine
Cures all Diseases of
Horses and Cattle

Try our **CONDITION POWDERS**; put up in 25-pound pails. Sold in all towns.

DOMINION SUPPLY CO.
Winnipeg Agents.

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

Is Your Horse a "Plug?"

Do you know, "a horse worth owning is worth looking after?"
Do not be ashamed of your horse—give him

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

And the improvement will make you proud to own him. The best Condition Powders ever made are St. John's.

Sold everywhere to everybody for 25 cents.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Stock Awards at New Westminster.

Stallion, three years—1, J. Richardson; 2, J. T. & S. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack. Stallion, two years—1, Touchet, Dr. Henderson, Carberry; 2, Bell. Stallion, yearling—1, Wilkinson. Brood mare with foal by side—1, Jos. Cameron, Sapperton; 2, D. M. Webster, Eburne. Three-year-old filly—1, Wilkinson. Foal of 1905—1, Cameron; 2, Webster. Stallion and three of his get—1, Richardson. Mare, any age—1, Collada, Wilkinson. Stallion, any age—1, Richardson.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, three years or over—1, G. H. Hadwen, Duncans; 2, Wm. L. Christie, High River, Alta. Stallion, two years—1, Dr. Henderson. Stallion, any age—1, Barrow Moss Meteor, Henderson, Carberry, Man.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, three years or over—1, Edwin, Rainey, Vancouver; 2, Christie. Stallion, two years—1, Christie. Brood mare with foal by side—1, J. N. Bodwell, Vancouver, award pending production of certificate of registration. Brood mare, with two of her progeny, three years and under—1, J. N. Bodwell. One-year-old filly—1, McLaughlin, High River, Man.; 2, McLaughlin. Foal of 1905—1, J. N. Bodwell. Stallion and three of his get—1, Edwin Rainey, Vancouver.

ROADSTERS.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2 and 3, J. W. Hollinshead, Ladner. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, Pemberton; 2, Jos. Qui, New Westminster; 3, Coulter & Berry, Langley. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, Thos. Knight, jr., Chilliwack; 2, J. Bowman, Chilliwack; 3, Walker. Yearling gelding or filly—1 and 3, Walker; 2, F. Hartley, Vancouver. Foal of 1905—1 and 2, Hollinshead; 3, McCulloch. Pair of geldings or mares in harness—1, Geo. W. Loggie; 2, Wm. Nicoll; 3, Coulter & Berry. Single gelding or mare in harness—1, Marshall; 2, Andy Ross, Vancouver; 3, Wilkinson; 4, Chris. Brown, New Westminster.

CARRIAGE OR COACH.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Hollinshead. Foal of 1905—1, Hollinshead. Pair of matched geldings or mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1, J. J. Monkman, Ladner. Gelding or mare, in harness, 16 hands or over, must be shown to buggy or carriage—1, H. W. Kent, Vancouver; 2, W. J. Brown, Vancouver; 3, J. Bowman.

SPECIAL HARNESS HORSES.—Best and best-appointed gentleman's pair turnout. Pair of mares or geldings, not under 15 hands, shown to vehicle, suitable for gentleman's private use. Entire outfit and general display to be considered, owner driving—1, Wm. Nicoll; 2, Coulter & Berry.

HIGH STEPPERS.—Single horse, mare or gelding, over 15½ hands high—1, Kent.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES, ETC.—Saddle horse, gelding or mare, suitable for carrying 150 up to 180 lbs.—1, Dr. Mason, Vancouver; 2, H. Abbott, Vancouver; 3, Christie. Lady's saddle horse, ridden by lady—1, F. Bowser, Vancouver; 2, Wm. Walker, Steveston; 3, Dr. Mason. Stock horse, with stock saddle and full cowboy equipment, 15 hands and over—1, D. E. McKay, Eburne. Best hunter and saddle horse—1, D. E. McKay.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

DIVISION B.—Special prize for best-appointed six-horse turnout—1, Hoy Bros.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years and over—1, W. H. Ladner, Ladner; 2, Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island. Bull, two years and under three—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 2, C. Moses, North Bend; 3, Jos. Tamboline. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four—1, T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man.; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladner; 3, Jos. Tamboline. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, H. M. Vasey, Ladner; 2, J. R. Phillips, Victoria. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, F. B. Pemberton, Pt. Guichon; 3, W. H. Ladner. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, W. J. Harrigan, Cumberland, B. C.; 2 and 3, T. E. M. Banting; 4, F. B. Pemberton; 5, W. H. Ladner. Cow, three years and over—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. English; 4, H. M. Vasey; 5, W. H. English. Heifer, two years and under three years—1 and 2, W. H. English; 3, H. M. Vasey; 4, J. Tamboline; 5, W. H. Ladner. Heifer eighteen months and under twenty-four—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm; 3, W. H. English; 4, H. M. Vasey. Heifer,

America's Leading Horse Importers

The only shows in France in 1905 where all Percheron horses were permitted to compete are the following:

GREAT ANNUAL SHOW OF FRANCE.

1st-prize 4-year-old—Vercingetorix (51912) 40541.
1st-prize 3-year-old—Fusain (53895) 40544.
1st-prize 2-year-old—Doyen (57661) 40577.

GREAT PARIS SHOW.

1st-prize 4-year-old—Ravissant (46514) 40539.
1st-prize 3-year-old—Fusain (53895) 40544.
1st-prize 2-year-old—Monaco (58631). Remains in France.

GREAT ANNUAL SHOW OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE.

1st-prize 4-year-old—Ravissant (46514) 40539
1st-prize 3-year-old—Flambart (54628) 40543.
1st-prize 2-year-old—Monaco (58631). Remains in France.

Every first-prize winning Percheron stallion at each of these great shows, with the exception of Monaco, has been imported by us, and is now in our stables. At each one of these great shows a group of our horses won first prize in collection.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

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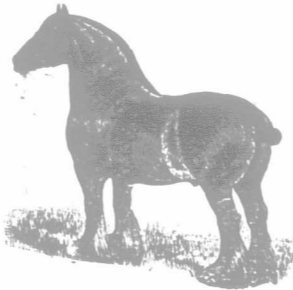
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T. MERCER, New Westminster, B. C.

twelve months and under eighteen—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, W. H. English; 3, H. M. Vasey; 4 and 5, Jos. Tamboline. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, W. H. Ladner; 3, F. B. Pemberton. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, C. E. Moses, North Saanich, B. C.; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. Ladner; 4, Inverholme Stock Farm; 5, Jos. Tamboline. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. English; 4, W. H. Ladner. Breeder's young herd: one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. English; 4, W. H. Ladner. Breeder's young herd (owned in B. C.): one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. Ladner. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, W. H. Ladner. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, T. E. M. Banting. Grand champion bull, any age—1, W. H. Ladner. Senior champion female, over two years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm. Junior champion female, under two years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm. Grand champion female—1, Inverholme Stock Farm. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Tamboline; 2, W. H. English; 3, W. H. Ladner. Bull and two of his get—1, Jos. Tamboline; 2, W. H. Ladner; 3, W. H. English. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Tamboline; 2, F. B. Pemberton; 3, W. J. Harrigan.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and over—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; 2, H. Bonsall, Chemainus, B. C.; 3, Jos. M. Steves, Steveston. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Hunter Bros., Langley. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, A. B. Potter. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve months—1, Hunter Bros.; 2, J. M. Steves; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, H. Bonsall. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, A. B. Potter; 2, 3 and 4, H. Bonsall. Cow, three years and over—1 and 2, J. M. Steves; 3 and 4, A. B. Potter; 5, H. Bonsall. Heifer, two years and under three—1 and 3, H. Bonsall; 2, Hunter Bros.; 4, A. B. Potter. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, A. B. Potter; 2 and 3, H. Bonsall. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Hunter Bros.; 2, A. B. Potter; 3 and 4, H. Bonsall. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve months—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Hunter Bros.; 3, 4 and 5, H. Bonsall. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Hunter Bros.; 4, H. Bonsall; 5, A. B. Potter. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, J. M. Steves; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, H. Bonsall. Herd: aged bull and four females (owned in B. C.)—1, J. M. Steves; 2, H. Bonsall. Breeder's young herd—1, A. B. Potter; 2, H. Bonsall. Breeder's herd (owned in B. C.)—1, H. Bonsall. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, A. B. Potter. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, Hunter Bros. Grand champion bull, any age—1, A. B. Potter. Senior champion female, over two years—1, J. M. Steves. Junior champion female, under two years—1, A. B. Potter. Grand champion female—1, J. M. Steves. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, J. M. Steves; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, H. Bonsall. Bull and two of his get—1, A. B. Potter; 2, H. Bonsall. Two calves, under one year, bred by exhibitor—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Hunter Bros.; 3, J. M. Steves.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and over—1, Mrs. A. J. Splawn, North Yakima, Wash.; 2 and 5, J. A. Chapman, Bessford, Man.; 3, Jno. Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; 4, J. Merryfield & Son, Mt. Lebanon. Bull, two years and under three—1 and 2, Jno. Wallace. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Jno. Wallace. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, A. J. Splawn; 2, Jno. Wallace. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1, J. A. Chapman. Cow, three years and over—1, A. J. Splawn; 2 and 3, J. A. Chapman; 4, A. J. Splawn. Heifer, two years and under three years—1 and 2, A. J. Splawn; 3, Jno. Wallace. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Jno. Wallace; 2

(Continued on next page.)

Stock Awards at New Westminster.

and 3, J. A. Chapman. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1 and 2, A. J. Splawn. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 3, A. J. Splawn; 2, J. A. Chapman; 4, Jno. Wallace. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, J. A. Chapman; 2, Jno. Wallace. Herd: aged bull and four females any age—1, A. J. Splawn; 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, Jno. Wallace. Breeder's young herd—1, A. J. Splawn; 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, Jno. Wallace. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Grand champion bull, any age—1, A. J. Splawn. Senior champion female, over two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Junior champion female, under two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Grand champion female—1, A. J. Splawn. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jno. Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull and two of his get—1, Jno. Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, Jno. Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years and over—1, Mrs. S. Knight, Sardis, B. C.; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack; 3, W. R. Austin, Sapperton; 4, Thos. Corbett, Coquitlam. Bull, two years and under three—1, A. H. Menzies, Pender Island. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, M. McIver, Langley; 3, Jas. McCulloch, Steveston. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin; 3, Jas. McCulloch. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 4, W. R. Austin. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 4, W. R. Austin. Cow, three years and over—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 4, Jas. McCulloch. Heifer, two years and under three years—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, Jas. McCulloch; 4, W. R. Austin. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin; 4, Jas. McCulloch. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, W. R. Austin. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Herd: aged bull and four females (owned in B. C.)—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Breeder's young herd: one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Breeder's young herd (owned in B. C.): one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, Mrs. S. Knight, Sardis. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Junior champion female, under two years—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Junior champion female, under two years—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Grand champion female—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, Jas. McCulloch. Bull and two of his get—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and over—1, Mrs. A. J. Street, Chilliwack; 2, T. R. Pearson; 3, T. W. Deacon, Mayne Island. Bull, two years and under three years—1, Quick Bros., Victoria; 2, Jno. Leonard, Nanaimo; 3, Pyke Bros., Ladner. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Robt. Grubbe, Galiano Island. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 2, Mrs. A. J. Street. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, A. H. Menzies; 3, Thos. Biggar; 4, Robt. Grubbe; 5, Jno. Leonard. Cow, three years and over—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, T. R. Pearson; 3, Quick Bros.; 4, W. Deacon; 5, Robt. Grubbe. Heifer, two years and under three years—1, Quick Bros.; 2 and 3, Jno. Leonard; 4, Mrs. A. J. Street; 5, Quick Bros. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Robt. Grubbe; 2, Jno. Leonard; 3 and 5, Quick Bros.; 4, Deacon. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, R. Grubbe; 3 and 4, Jno. Leonard. Senior

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heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 3, Quick Bros.; 2, Mrs. A. J. Street; 4, Leonard. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1 and 2, Quick Bros.; 3, 4 and 5, Mrs. A. J. Street. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Quick Bros.; 3, J. Leonard. Herd: aged bull and four females (owned in B. C.)—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Quick Bros.; 3, T. R. Pearson; 4, Jno. Leonard. Breeder's young herd—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Jno. Leonard. Breeder's young herd (owned in B. C.)—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Jno. Leonard. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, Robert Grubbe. Grand champion bull, any age—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Senior champion female, over two years—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Junior champion female, under two years—1, Robert Grubbe. Grand champion female—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Quick Bros.; 3 and 4, J. Leonard. Bull and two of his get—1, Quick Bros.; 2, Mrs. A. J. Street; 3, J. Leonard. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Jno. Leonard.

GUERNSEYS.—All prizes went to J. C. Henderson, Chilliwack, B. C. RED POLLED.—Bull, three years and over—1, R. E. Barkley, Westholme, B. C. Bull, two years and under three—1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack. Bull, one year and under two—1 and 3, R. E. Barkley; 2, J. T. Maynard. Bull calf—1 and 3, J. T. Maynard; 2, R. E. Barkley. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, R. E. Barkley. Grand champion bull—1, J. T. Maynard. Cow, three years and over—1 and 2, R. E. Barkley; 3, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, two years and under three—1, J. T. Maynard; 2 and 3, R. E. Barkley. Heifer, one year and under two—1 and 2, R. E. Barkley. Heifer calf—1, J. T. Maynard; 2 and 3, R. E. Barkley. Senior champion female, over two years—1, R. E. Barkley. Junior champion female, under two years—1, J. T. Maynard. Grand champion female—1, R. E. Barkley. Herd, aged: one bull and four females, any age—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, J. T. Maynard. Breeder's young herd—1, R. E. Barkley. Cow and two of her progeny, any age—1, R. E. Barkley. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, J. T. Maynard; 2, R. E. Barkley.

POLLED ANGUS.—All prizes went to Geo. Sangster, Sidney. SHEEP. COTSWOLDS.—All prizes went to John Richardson, Ladner, B. C. LINCOLNS.—All prizes went to A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, B. C. LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; 3, Wm. Banford, Chilliwack. Ram shearing—1 and 2, A. W. Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 2, A. W. Smith. Ram, any age—1, A. W. Smith. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, W. M. Banford. Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, W. M. Banford. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, W. M. Banford. Ewe, any age—1, A. W. Smith. Pen: ram, any age; one ewe, two shears or over; one ewe, shearing; one ewe lamb—1 and 2, A. W. Smith. Pen: two ram lambs; two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, A. W. Smith.

HAMPSHIRE OR SUFFOLKS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, Willington Farm; 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson. Ram shearing—1, Jos. Thompson. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson. Ram, any age—1, Willington Farm. Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. C. Henderson, Sardis, B. C.; 2, Jos. Thompson. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson. Pen—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Jos. Thompson.

SOUTH-DOWNS.—All prizes went to J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C. OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, H. M. Vasey, Ladner; 2 and 3, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale. Ram, shearing—1 and 4, Shannon Bros.; 2, H. M. Vasey; 3, Willington Farm. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 4, H. M. Vasey. Ram, any age—1, H. M. Vasey. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 2 and 4, H. M. Vasey. Ewe, shearing—1 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 2, H. M. Vasey. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.; 3 and 4, H. M. Vasey. (Continued on next page.)

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Anaemia or bloodlessness is indicated by paleness of the lips, the gums and the eyelids, and is most frequently found in girls and young women. Other symptoms are deficient appetite, impaired digestion, irritable temper, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, headache, easily fatigued, depression and despondency. The blood is lacking in the life sustaining power which is necessary to the proper working of the bodily organs, and can only be restored by the use of iron, as any qualified physician will tell you. But iron alone cannot be taken into a weakened stomach. In Dr. Chase's Nerve Food iron is combined with certain nerve restoratives in such a way as to be easily assimilated into the blood and thus afford immediate and lasting benefit to the system. And more than this, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, through its action on the nerves, sharpens the appetite and aids digestion, so that help is also afforded in deriving the full nourishment from the food taken into the body. On account of these two ways in which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food enriches the blood and builds up the system, it is beyond doubt the most effective treatment for anaemia and similar wasting disease that was ever compounded. Note your increase in weight while using it. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

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Stock Awards at New Westminster.

Ewe, any age—1, Shannon Bros. Pen—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, H. M. Vasey. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Shannon Bros.

DORSETS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack. Ram, shearing—1, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ram lamb—1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ram, any age—1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ewe, two shears or over—1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding. Ewe, lamb—1 and 3, R. H. Harding; 2, J. T. Maynard. Ewe, any age—1, R. H. Harding. Pen—1, R. H. Harding; 2, J. T. Maynard. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, R. H. Harding; 2, J. T. Maynard.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears or over—1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; 3, H. Bonsall, Chemainus. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, J. A. Turner. Ram, any age—1, J. A. Turner. Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. A. Turner; 2, J. T. Maynard; 3, H. Bonsall. Ewe, shearing—1, J. A. Turner; 2 and 3, H. Bonsall. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, J. A. Turner; 3, H. Bonsall. Ewe, any age—1, J. A. Turner. Pen—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. Bonsall. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. Bonsall.

SWINE.


BERKSHIRES.—Boars, two years or over—1, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale; 2, Horatio Webb, Sardis. Boar, one year and under two—1, John Wade, Elgin, B. C.; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis; 3, Shannon Bros. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Shannon Bros. Boar, over three and under six months—1, 2 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 4, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask. Boar, any age—1, Shannon Bros. Sow, two years or over—1, Shannon Bros. Boar, any age—1, Shannon Bros. Sow, one year and under two—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, A. B. Potter. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, Shannon Bros. Sow, over three and under six months—1, 2 and 3, Shannon Bros. Sow, any age—1, Shannon Bros. Herd—1 and 2, Shannon Bros. Four pigs, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Joseph Thompson, Sardis. Boar, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter; 2, W. H. English, Harding, Man. Boar, six months and under one year—1, Jos. Thompson; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Horatio Webb. Boar, over three and under six months—1, W. H. English; 2, Jos. Thompson; 3 and 4, Horatio Webb. Boar, any age—A. B. Potter. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3, Jos. Thompson; 2, A. B. Potter; 4, Wm. Walker, Steveston. Sow, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter; 2, W. H. English; 3, Horatio Webb; 4, J. Thompson. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, W. H. English. Sow, over three and under six months—1, W. H. English; 2, Horatio Webb; 3 and 4, Jos. Thompson. Sow, any age—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Jos. Thompson. Herd—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Jos. Thompson. Four pigs, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, W. H. English; 2, Jos. Thompson.

TAMWORTHES.—Boar, two years and over—1, T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man.; 2, W. M. Banford. Boar, one year and under two—1, T. E. M. Banting. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Boar, over three and under six months—1 and 3, T. E. M. Banting; 2, W. M. Banford. Boar, any age—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting; 3, W. M. Banford. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, over three and under six months—1, 2 and 3, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, any age—1, T. E. M. Banting. Herd—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Four pigs, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, W. M. Banford.

BACON HOGS.—Best pen of three pure-bred hogs, most suitable for the bacon trade. The hogs to be bred and owned by exhibitor, and each pen must be of the same breed. Hogs to weigh not less than 170 lbs. and not more than 220 lbs.—1, Yorkshires, Jos. Thompson; 2, Yorkshires, A. B. Potter.

Our Daisy Rubbers



Are particularly suited for ladies' wear in winter, fall or spring weather

Neat dressiness makes them please the eye

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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.**

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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.

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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.....

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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.

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STEPHEN BENSON

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,
Box 95. Calgary.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—3339—Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. **Leicester Sheep**, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie and "Orange Chief"—52666—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.


J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe Alta.

Tamworths and White Wyandottes.

A lot of Choice Bours, farrowed in May; sired by best prize and champion boar, Dominion Exhibition, 1904 (also first and champion, 1905); dams were first prize-bitches, 1904.

White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets—the best strains. A lot of choice Western Rye Grass Seed.

JAS. GLENNIE, Macdonald, Man.



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 ailments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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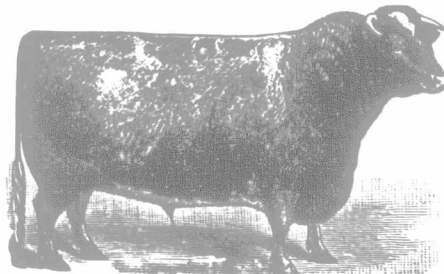
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Greenwood, Ont.

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.

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.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, Ist, Toronto, 1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.
Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY,
Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

It was at a fashionable wedding in Savannah. The bridegroom had no visible means of support save his father, who was rich; but when that part of the service was reached he repeated boldly:—

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow!"

Whereupon the father said in a stage whisper that could be heard all over the church:—

"Heavens! There goes his bicycle!"

It is related of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who died recently in Paris, that on one occasion three strangers called at his banking house. They said they had been deputed by a committee to inform him that a movement then on foot at no distant day would compel all rich men to aid in redistribution of wealth and that his name headed the list. The Baron listened patiently and drew a sheet of paper toward him.

"Please tell me the population of France and her colonies," he said. One of his visitors gave the desired information, whereupon M. de Rothschild made some calculations, at the conclusion of which he said:

"According to your estimate, gentlemen, my fortune, divided equally, represents three cents to each man. I have much pleasure in giving you your share now."

So saying, and to the astonishment of his visitors, he tendered three cents to each, and politely bowed them out.

We come upon the auto, standing at the brow of the hill.

"Hello," we say to the chauffeur.

"Broken down?"

"No, sir," he responds.

"Out of gasoline?"

"No, sir. We have plenty."

"Tire punctured?"

"No, sir. The tires are in perfect condition."

"Lost your way?"

"No, sir. The country hereabouts is very familiar."

"Dropped something from the auto?"

"No, sir. Nothing of the sort."

"Then why are you standing here? Why are you not shooting down the hill and across the level at a terrific speed?"

"I do not care to do that," says the owner of the machine, who has been silent until this moment. "I had my auto stopped here so that I might enjoy the magnificent view from this elevation."

With a frightened glance at him, we turn and hasten to the nearest town, to warn the officials that an evidently insane person is at large in an automobile.

A JOKE ON THE DOCTOR.

A Baltimore physician says that recently he boarded a Charles street car that was sadly overcrowded. He soon observed a big German sprawled over an area sufficient to seat two persons at least, while just in front of him stood a poor, wan woman, hanging to a strap. Indignant at this exhibition of selfishness, the physician tapped him on the shoulder, saying:

"See here! Why don't you move a little, so that this tired woman may have a seat?"

For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance as he answered:

"Say, dot's a joke on you, all right! Dot's my wife!"

REWARD OF SERVICE.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed, Whose deeds, both great and small, Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread.

Where love ennobles all.

The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;

The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes After its own life working. A child's kiss

Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad.

A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;

A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;

Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense

Of service which thou renderest.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

I GIVE IT FREE

To Men Until Cured.

Not One Penny in Advance or on Deposit.



I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., or from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, absolutely FREE UNTIL CURED. If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

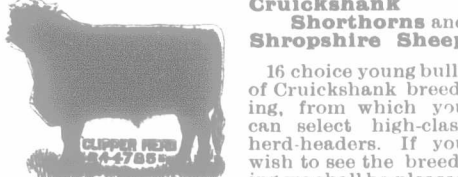
Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail. Address:

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MAPLE SHADE



Cruckshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

16 choice young bulls of Cruckshank 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 telephone. Myrtle, C.P.R.

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. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale.
Champion winners all over America. Both sexes Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers. om

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. stall on and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Mark Twain, in his lecturing days, reached a small eastern town one afternoon, and went before dinner to a barber's to be shaved.

"You are a stranger in this town, sir?" the barber asked.

"Yes. I'm a stranger here," was the reply.

"We're having a good lecture here to-night, sir," said the barber. "A Mark Twain lecture. Are you going to it?"

"Yes, I think I will," said Mr. Clemens.

"Have you got your ticket yet?" the barber asked.

"No, not yet," said the other.

"Then, sir, you'll have to stand."

"Dear me!" Mr. Clemens exclaimed.

"It seems as if I always do have to stand when I hear that man Twain lecture."

NO WONDER HE STUTTERED.

The man stammered painfully as he stood in the dock at the police court. His name was Sissons. It was very difficult for him to pronounce his own name. He had the misfortune to stay out late and make an uproar one night, and to have to account for it before the magistrate the next morning.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

Sissons began to reply:

"Sas-ss-sss-s"

"Stop that noise and tell me your name," said the magistrate, impatiently.

"Sss-sss-sss-sss"

"That will do," said the magistrate, severely. "Policeman, what is this man charged with?"

"I think, yer honor, he's charged with soda water."

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

It might be supposed that English-speaking people would not venture to travel in a foreign country without some knowledge of its language; but our countrymen do so every year.

A lady relates that she was one of a party of English tourists that visited Madrid. She was the only one of the number who knew any Spanish, and her stock was confined to "yes" and "no" and "milk."

The next morning at breakfast there was coffee, but no milk, and the party appealed to the lady to get some.

To her dismay she forgot the word for milk, and after striving in vain to recall it, she seized a piece of paper and pencil and drew the picture of a cow.

The waiter examined the drawing critically, went out of the room and returned promptly with a bundle of tickets for that day's bull fight.

Among the prominent men of New England there was none, perhaps, who wore a larger collar than Tom Reed. One hot day in the summer of 1901, Reed was in Portsmouth, and, having to wait over for a train he decided to make an impromptu toilet, changing his collar, etc.

"Waited on, sir?" queried one of the clerks.

"Not yet," responded Reed, and then added, "I would like a collar."

"What size?" piped the clerk.

"Size 20," answered Reed.

"We don't keep collars so large, but I think you may be accommodated at the store just around the corner."

The store around the corner was a harness shop.

Before President Angell of the University of Michigan had attained to his present high position a young hopeful entering college was recommended to his consideration.

"Try the boy out, professor; criticise him to tell us both what you think," the parents said.

The professor took the boy for a walk. After ten minutes' silence the youth ventured "Fine day, professor."

"Yes," with a far-away look.

Ten minutes more, and the young man, squirming all the time, ventured: "This is a pleasant walk, professor."

"Yes." And this time the professor went on: "Young man, we have been walking together for half an hour, and you have said nothing which was not commonplace and stupid."

"True," answered the boy, his wrath passing his modesty, "and you indorsed every word I said."

They shook hands, and word went home that the boy was all right.

James Dalrymple, of Glasgow, the expert on municipal street-car ownership, was comparing in Cleveland the public with the private operation of water supplies, gas works and kindred utilities.

"When private hands take hold of these things," said Mr. Dalrymple, "they run them beautifully at first. The people at first are highly pleased. But with time's passage the popular pleasure wanes; it changes to vexation and to bitterness; and that," said Mr. Dalrymple, "reminds me of a recent happening in Glasgow."

"There was a Glasgow man to whom his wife said:

"Donald, next Thursday is Helen's birthday. She will be eleven years old. Give me a little money, please, to get a birthday present for her."

"The man, as he took out his purse, said querulously:

"How the deuce are you able to remember so exactly the dates of all our children's births?"

"Easily enough," the woman answered. "Our first child was born on January 17, and on that day you gave me a necklace of diamonds and rubies. Our second was born on June 2, and on that day you gave me a needle case worth sixpence. Our third child was born on October 27, and that date is firmly fixed in my mind through a terrific rumpus that you made about a milliner's bill."

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN



This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms of nervousness and want new life, new force, I offer to you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates, animates the sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity and fills the body with life, ambition and endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the motive power that runs your body and quickly banishes pain. It cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel Troubles, "Come-and-Go" Pains, and that Tired Feeling, after every other treatment has failed.

IT IS EASY TO WEAR--CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP.

All I ask is that you will secure me that I will receive my pay when the work is done, and you can wear my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Every man who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

Weakness and Vericocoe Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in writing to you to let you know that I would not be without your Belt for any money if I could not get another as good. I don't think it can be beaten. It has helped me wonderfully, and I cannot recommend it too highly. I feel like a different man entirely. I still beg to remain, Your friend, D. JANNISON, Steelton, Ont.

Stomach Trouble Gone.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir: I feel that I ought to apologize for not having let you know how the Belt I purchased from you did. I must say that the Belt is all right. I have not had a pain in my stomach since using it, and I am very glad that I bought it. I am gaining flesh, and I have advised others to use it. I would not care to be without it myself. It is all O.K. Yours sincerely, ALEX. COULTER, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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

Come and see me if you can, and I'll fix you up, or if you can't call, write to me. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send, free, also one for women which you can have by asking for it.

CALL TO-DAY.

FREE CONSULTATION BOOK TEST If you can't call send Coupon for Free BOOK

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.:

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....

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The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

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

- Alton, A. L. McGregor.
Baker, G. P. Russell.
Barry, W. H. Cantwight.
Brand, F. J. Wawanesa.
Bradshaw, H. Portage la Prairie.
Brocken, G. E. Clan William.
Clark, J. S. Russell.
Coze, S. A. Brandon.
Cruikshank, J. G. Deloraine.
Dand, J. M. Brandon.
Douglas, A. B. Brandon.
Dunbar, W. A. Winnipeg.
Elliott, H. J. Brandon.
Flaher, J. F. Brandon.
Graham, N. Dauphin.
Harrison, W. Glenboro.
Hayler, G. P. Carberry.
Henderson, W. B. Carberry.
Hilliard, W. A. Minnedosa.
Hilton, G. Portage la Prairie.
Hinman, W. J. Winnipeg.
Hurt, W. N. Whitewater.
Irwin, J. J. Elm Creek.
Kennedy, M. S. Elm Creek.
King, Thomas. Souris.
Lake, W. H. Morden.
Lawson, R. Shoal Lake.
Ledue, L. Winnipeg.
Little, C. Winnipeg.
Little, M. Pilot Mound.
Little, W. Bolesvain.
Lipsett, J. H. Brandon.
McArthur, D. A. Hartney.
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McGillivray, C. D. Binscarth.
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McKay, D. H. Brandon.
McLoughry, R. A. Moosomin.
McMillan, A. Brandon.
McQueen, L. H. Selkirk.
Mack, J. S. Neepawa.
Martin, W. E. Winnipeg.
Milroy, J. P. Morris.
Murray, G. P. Winnipeg.
Pomfret, H. Elkhorn.
Robinson, P. E. Emerson.
Rowcroft, G. V. Birtle.
Rutherford, J. G. Ottawa.
Scurfield, R. D. Crystal City.
Shouls, W. A. Gladstone.
Smith, H. D. Winnipeg.
Smith, W. H. Carman.
Snider, J. H. Emerson.
Stevenson, C. A. Reston.
Stevenson, J. A. Carman.
Siver, M. B. Elgin.
Swanerton, W. Carberry.
Taylor, W. R. Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, Wm. Minnedosa.
Thompson, S. J. Winnipeg.
Torrance, F. Winnipeg.
Walton, T. Killarney.
Welch, J. H. Roland.
Whaley, H. F. Glenboro.
Whitmer, M. A. Hamiota.
Williamson, A. E. Winnipeg.
Woods, T. Z. Winnipeg.
Young, J. M. Rapid City.

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please Mention "Advocate"

A teacher in a boarding school was giving his pupils a lesson on the circulation of the blood. "If I stand on my head, by way of illustration, the blood rushes to my head, doesn't it?" Nobody contradicted him. "Now," he continued, "when I stand on my feet why doesn't the blood rush into my feet?" "Because," answered a daring youth, "your feet ain't empty."

THE LIMIT OF INBREEDING.

Intensive milk or butter production, says the Agricultural Gazette, cannot be built up in a cow and maintained indefinitely unless along with it are built up powers to endure the work. Milk fever among the best of cows, weakened offspring, and consequent disease in the great performing herds, are Nature's protest against the one-sided work of performance alone being carried further. All along the way, among the great masters of the art of breeding, wrecks have finally set the limit to what can be reached by continued in-and-in-breeding. The most disastrous example of this kind known in the business, probably, was the going to pieces of the cattle from the New York Mill's herd of Bates Shorthorns, sold at auction at fabulous prices, yet proving of little value as breeders afterwards. Many less noted examples are to be found among those dairymen and breeders intent on building up a herd with the one point of great performance in view.

In-and-in-breeding has been practiced with advantage up to a certain undefined limit, but has proved a failure in every attempt to pursue it indefinitely.

Judicious inbreeding undoubtedly tends to intensify in the offspring the characteristics or qualities that were most marked in the ancestors of sire and dam. It requires sound judgment and a thorough knowledge both of the desirable and undesirable qualities of the ancestors, in order to make a success by inbreeding, but the same is true of success in out-crossing. Sound, vigorous constitution in both sire and dam is imperative or any unsoundness in either is intensified in the offspring just as surely as the good points, and healthy, vigorous constitution is reproduced by inbreeding.

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.

Burnside 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. R. R. NESS, Burnside 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.

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, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

Hides, Furs SHEEPSKINS, etc.

Consignments Solicited. Top prices

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

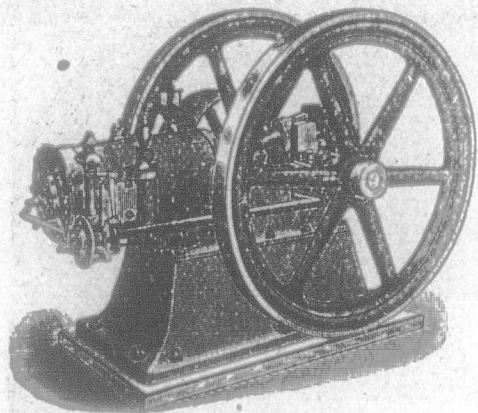
YORKSHIRES

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba.

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

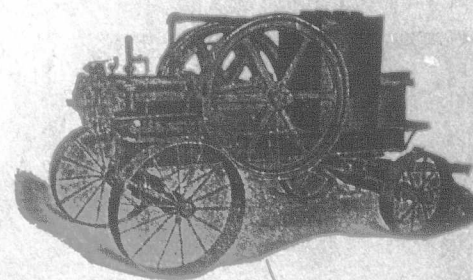
BERKSHIRES



The OHIO Gasoline Engine

Portable for threshing and Stationary for cutting wood and chopping.

They are the best engines in the market to-day for general use. Easy to start. We have a large number in use in Manitoba, giving the best of satisfaction. Write for catalogue and prices at once.



BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., Limited

152 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

FARM BOOKS.

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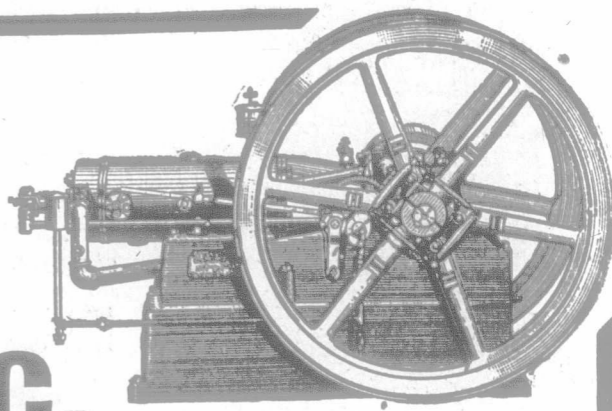
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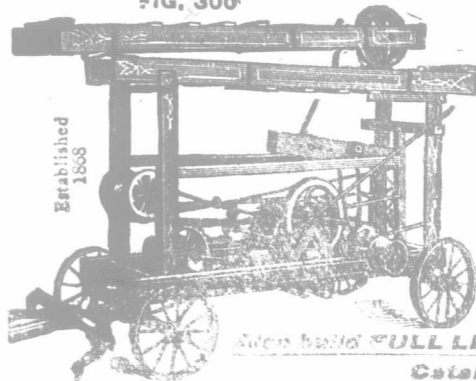
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